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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BOLL WEEVIL COSTS SOUTH BILLION; ZONE CURE URGED

Senator Smith of South Carolina Secures Government Expert's Figures on Total Estimated Ravages During Last 17 Years.

Shows How $107,539,127 Yearly Cost of Proposed Remedy Could Be Counteracted by Diversified Crops and United States Aid.

(The zone strip to which Senator Smith refers as a remedy for the boll weevil, as proposed, would begin in Tennessee and run down through Alabama and part of Florida.)

By ELLISON D. SMITH.
(United States Senator From South Carolina.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—A few weeks ago I asked some of the officials in the Department of Agriculture to give me an estimate of the losses the farmers of the South have suffered as the result of the boll weevil. The figures furnished me are startling. From the report I make the following extract:

"The only adequate way of arriving at the losses due to the boll weevil is by studying the average production per acre by States, comparing years of non-infestation with years of infestation. It is quite noticeable that every State by the third year of infestation has shown a decided reduction in average yield per acre.

"This average production is used in connection with the acreage planted to obtain an estimate in money value of the loss from the boll weevil to the producers. This is only the primary loss and is turned over and over again as it reacts upon ginners, oil mill men, merchants, bankers, property values, manufacturers of the textile and the final consumers.

"The total loss to producers obtained by this method from 1895 through 1912 is $841,521,135, or an average during the 18 years of $46,751,174 per annum, with the loss now reaching over $100,000,000 per annum.

These Only Obvious Losses.

"Only the more obvious losses from the ravages of this pest can even be estimated. These are the losses in productivity suffered by the producers and the losses in business of the first processes in manufacture.

"Figures are presented to show the losses to the planter, the ginner and the oil mills as follows, for the period from 1895 to 1912:

Loss to the planters	$841,521,135
Loss to the ginners	17,446,295
Loss to the oil mills	72,270,421
Total	$931,237,852

"To these must be added losses in business suffered by cotton buyers and brokers, merchants, bankers and cotton mills, the loss in property values, the ultimate effects upon the consumer."

In bther words, officials of the Department of Agriculture estimate that the loss to the South from the boll weevil between 1895 and 1912 has been considerably more than $1,000,000,000. This is staggering.

The Government has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to stamp out the boll weevil, but without avail. The Government experts, entomologists, farm demonstration agents and others have done splendid work in teaching the farmers better methods of cultivation, rotation of crops, etc., but so far as checkmating the boll weevil is concerned they themselves admit that their work has been a failure.

Moves Eastward Steadily.

The weevil continues its march eastward at a steady pace each year, and in no section where it has made its appearance has any method been discovered of minimizing the damage done by it.

Unless something is done it will not be very long until the entire cotton area of the South is infested.

Of course, some cotton can be grown in the area infested by the boll weevil, but the yield per acre and per farm is greatly reduced, while the cost of production is greatly increased. I am told by a member of Congress who owns a large plantation in an infested section that it costs just about twice as much to produce a bale of cotton now as it cost before the boll weevil came. Many others have given me testimony to the same effect.

When one undertakes to estimate the loss to the South during recent years because of this little insect, and then tries to estimate the probable loss in the future, the result must be appalling.

I have been deeply interested in the boll weevil for a number of years. I have watched its spread from the time it made its first appearance in

Continued on Page 4, Column 5.

Tents Only Shelter For Toledo Families

City Is Growing So Rapidly That Builders Can Not Construct Houses Demanded.

TOLEDO, Aug. 23.—Because the city has not enough houses to rent and builders are not able to construct houses as rapidly as they are desired tents are being used as homes in Toledo.

Two tent colonies have been established in the city. In both districts occupants of the tents are owners of lots on which the temporary homes have been erected. The lots have been purchased as home sites and tents are serving as temporary homes.

The tent homes consist of living rooms, dining rooms and kitchens. Each has a flower and vegetable garden and one is equipped with a chicken park, a stable and outbuildings. Living rooms are convertible into bedrooms, and hammocks, stretched in the open, are used day and night.

Woman Toper Has Thirst Amputated

Obstruction in Her Throat Was Believed Cause of Her Longing For Alchohol.

LIMA, OHIO, Aug. 23.—Mary Calahan, 22, submitted to a surgical operation in the Chief of Police's office today, and it is hoped Mary's thirst was cut out, literally and figuratively.

Several years ago she was shot in the jaw. A splintered bone lodged against her palate, creating a continuous desire for drink. She insists the desire was for strictly alcoholic drink and that she had tried grape juice in vain. Since that time Mary and her tickling bone have given the police a ticklish time.

Chief Ernest May consulted with City Physician Steer. Between them they decided on the operation.

Couple Will Re-wed To Gain $1,000,000

Ceremony by Mormon Judge Is Called Unsatisfactory by Administrators of Estate.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 23.—In order to comply with the wishes of the administrators of the $1,000,000 estate of her father, the late Thomas R. Lamb, of Edinburgh, Scotland, Mrs. Anna B. Lamb-Wilson must be married to her husband again.

The husband is E. Douglas Wilson, of the Pennsylvania Rubber Company, of this city. He pursued Miss Lamb more than 10,000 miles across the United States and over the Pacific Ocean before he married her in Honolulu last April. The ceremony was performed by Judge Hernandez, whom Wilson says is a Mormon. This marriage, though legal, did not meet with the approval of the administrators.

College Professor Seeks Laborer's Pay

Unable to Make Both Ends Meet, Teacher Resigns Chair in University.

BERKELEY, CAL., Aug. 23.—Unable to make both ends meet on a salary of $900 paid him by the University of California, Paul Boehncke, an instructor in the German department, has withdrawn from the faculty and is seeking a position in which he can support himself and family of two children.

During the last few summers Boehncke has managed to augment his meager salary by working as a plasterer at from $5 to $7 a day, or nearly twice the amount he was paid by the university.

Goes to Cemetery Instead of Ball Park

Fan Mistakes Funeral Hack for Omnibus on Its Way to Diamond.

MONTGOMERY, MO., Aug. 23.—A baseball rooter came here from a distance to attend the St. Charles-Montgomery game, and by mistake he got into a hack at the depot filled with pallbearers going to a funeral.

As he had crepe on his hat, the ballbearers thought he had come as a mourner and he was taken to the cemetery instead of the ball park.

Finding himself in a funeral procession, he woke up and escaped. He got to the ball grounds just in time to see the home team win.

5-Cent Fraud in Ice; 5 Days on Rockpile

Portland Dealer Is Sentenced for Cheating Customer in 25-Cent Transaction.

PORTLAND, OREG., Aug. 23.—Five days at the rockpile for a 5-cent fraud in the sale of a piece of ice was the sentence imposed by Municipal Judge Stevenson upon Thomas Barnes, proprietor of the National Ice and Coal Company.

Barnes delivered a 40-pound piece of ice worth 20 cents, saying it weighed 50 pounds and charging 25 cents.

Evelyn Thaw Gets Threatening Telegram Signed 'H. K. T.'

'Take My Name Off the Signs at Once,' Is His Command

Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw in two poses made especially on Tuesday for the Hearst newspapers.



Photos by INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE.

"He Shall Never Have That Baby," Declares the Actress, Aroused and Angry, but Fearing for Her Life.

Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 18.
I want you to have that name taken off the theater at once. You realize your mistake. (Signed), H. K. T.

Such was the threatening telegram which was handed to Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, Harry Thaw's wife, in New York Monday. Her eyes blazed as she read it. Of course, "that name" meant plainly the electric sign that blazes nightly on the theater where Mrs. Thaw is dancing.

Wearied by the heat, agitated, Mrs. Thaw's nervousness increased after reading the message.

"I can not doubt that Harry Thaw sent this," she said. "It is exactly like him. Never have I received a telegram from him which was not signed like this, with his initials. Probably he sent it by the same messenger who mailed his letter to his mother.

She Sees a Veiled Warning.

"The words 'You realize your mistake,' is like him, a veiled warning of something worse to come. Or if anybody but Harry Thaw sent this telegram to alarm me now, he must know Mr. Thaw very well indeed. He knows Harry hates me now. 'Why?' you ask. I don't know. It can be only another symptom of his insanity.

"Merciful heavens! What I went through for him when he was tried for his life. Yet he showed not a spark of gratitude. He did not seem to realize what I had done for him; he took it as a matter of course.

"Why, his very letter to his mother is another proof of his 'big head'—what have the alienists called it?—yes, 'egomania,' 'megalomania.'

Wife Criticises Letter.

"He writes 'I might be asked for interviews and do not wish to refuse. Yet do not care to make a statement.' I—I—I, the most important person on earth."

"But if Mr. Thaw has any purpose to attack, how could he get into New York without being caught?" asked The American reporter.

"Harry is a great make-up artist," Mrs. Thaw answered. "I have seen him in disguises that would baffle his most intimate friends unless they got a look at that stare of his eyes. They are absolutely expressionless except when he is making a grimace. He is of a height, coloring and bearing that would make it easy for him to wear any sort of make-up without arousing suspicion."

Calls Mother His Tool.

"It would be possible for Harry to get into the Victoria Theater," she said, "and fire the shot he feels would complete his mission in life. H. K. T. is a good shot, too.

"This 'getaway' was not an accident. It was skillfully planned and will be carried out to the very last frazzle edge of expertness if I know anything about that lunatic, and God knows I ought to.

"No human being could ever manage Harry Thaw for any length of time. His mother has had no influence with him. In fact, she is putty in Harry's hands.

"She will do anything for him, and he has always depended upon this complacency in her."

Interviewed at Theater.

The interview took place on Hammerstein's roof just after Mrs. Thaw had finished her strenuous dancing act. She appeared tired and nervous.

"I have had no sleep," she continued, "and between the worry over what may happen to me, the rehearsals and my singing lesson, I am a wreck. The newspapers are my best friends in this crisis."

"Do you think Dr. Austin Flint is in danger after testifying against Mr. Thaw at his trials and legal attempts to free himself?"

"I think Dr. Austin Flint realizes the danger he is in as much as I do," Mrs. Thaw answered. "He knows how Harry feels toward him. He remained fixed in his belief that Harry was a paranoiac regardless of which way the Thaw money was flying.

Says Thaw Fears Dr. Flint.

"It is because of the unassailable professional standing of Dr. Flint that Harry Thaw has such fear of him.

"The more I think of the liberty allowed Harry at Matteawan, liberty that has given him the opportunity to escape, the more convinced I am that New York State is no longer capable of taking care of its criminally insane."

"And your little son?"

"Harry does not know where my little son Russell is, but with all his cunning and omney he could find out. **He shall never have that baby.**"

Rector Denounces Paid Choir Singers

Clergyman Declares There Is No Worship in Their Strange and Unutterable Music.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Aug. 23.—The Rev. E. J. Craft, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, caused a sensation while addressing a meeting of the parishioners of Calvary parish by telling them what he would do if he were entering upon a new pastorate.

For one thing, he said, he did not believe in paid singers for church choirs "The service of the church was designed for the people as a whole and not alone for the choir," he said. "These modern choirs take the worship away from the people of the congregation and do all the worshiping themselves. They sing in wild and strange ways and in unutterable tongues the praises of God."

BERI BERI CAUSED BY RICE DIET, SAYS EXPERT

Special Cable to The American.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—The Berlin Medical Association reports that the well-known investigator of beri beri, Dr. Max Moszkowski, finds, after a remarkable experiment, that the disease is caused by the use of rice.

Dr. Moszkowski for 138 days subsisted almost entirely upon rice. All the symptoms of beri beri manifested themselves.

At the close of the experiment an injection of serum containing an extract of rice resulted in a complete recovery.

Policewoman Uses Her Stare as Club

Declares She Has No Trouble With Mashers After One Stern Glare.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Squelch the masher with a look. You don't need a whistle like the Boston women; hatpins do not make good weapons, and a club should be used only in a tight squeeze.

This is the opinion of two of Chicago's policewomen, both long in the business of protecting women.

"I haven't had any trouble with men on the beach this year, even those who didn't know I was a policewoman," said Officer Mary Boyd, who is in charge of the Thirty-ninth street bathing beach. "All you have to do when a man speaks to you insultingly is to look at him. He turns and runs."

AUTOIST IS RUN OVER BY HIS OWN MACHINE

JOLIET, ILL., Aug. 23.—Because he cranked his automobile while it was in gear, Harry Lewis, a Joliet banker, was run over and badly injured. Lewis was in a hurry to take some friends to the Union station and neglected to inspect his gears, the machine would not spark the first few whirls of the crank, so he opened the throttle wider, one of the friends put on the exhilarator to help matters, and now Lewis has been two weeks in the hospital.

ENDLESS SNARL OF LAW MAY BAR THAW FROM N. Y.

Fugitive From Matteawan, Backed by Family's Millions, Will Utilize Every Legal Technicality to Prevent Deportation From Canada.

Even if Dominion Expels Him, He Will Fight Desperately Against Return to Empire State, Where He Has Been Declared Insane.

Probability of Long-Continued Litigation and Ultimate Liberty Counted on by Millionaire Before Starting Dash from Asylum.

SHERBROOKE, QUEBEC, Aug. 23. With Harry Thaw's case now in the courts of Canada, the prediction made that it would be months—years, perhaps eternity—before the slayer of Stanford White is again in the jurisdiction of New York State is strengthened.

His family, wealthy and powerful, has rushed to his defense. He has unlimited resources to fight the legal battle against his deportation from Canadian soil. When the first writ of habeas corpus was granted, it assured him the right to appeal his cause to the highest Canadian court.

It is believed that this litigation can be made to last over years. It will be impossible to deny him bail in the Dominion; for he is a lunatic only in New York State. His status now is that he is simply considered an undesirable by Canadian immigration authorities, who, it is thought, may override the courts and deport him.

Should the courts of Canada finally rule against him, his case might be taken up from Washington. Even then if he were finally deported, should he be sent to any other State than New York, he could fight extradition there, and there are many eminent lawyers who believe that it is absolutely impossible to bring him back into New York then.

Probably Considered These Facts.

All these things probably had been considered when Thaw made his daring escape from Matteawan Asylum, when he dashed across the Connecticut border, then through the State into New Hampshire and from New Hampshire into the Dominion of Canada.

Thaw knows well the law's delay. He remembers his long period in the Tombs before he was first brought to trial for the slaying of White. He remembers the long fight for life and liberty then. He remembers the enforced wait after the first mistrial. He remembers the weary days of his second hearing.

He remembers the slow progress of his cause during his legal efforts to get his release from Matteawan. Knowing these things and recognizing that there was hardly a bare possibility that bail would be denied him, he turned toward Canada rather than seek safety at sea, as his pursuers thought he surely would do.

It was probably due to this realization that he accepted his arrest at Coaticook, Quebec, coolly and that he awaits the issue of his habeas corpus proceedings just as coolly now.

Secures Talented Lawyers.

He is represented in his application for habeas corpus proceedings by W. L. Shurtleff and Colonel H. R. Fraser, one of the most talented lawyers of Eastern Canada. He is thoroughly buoyed up in the belief that the Canadian Government will never order his deportation or extradition.

"I have studied every legal phase of my case and have arrived at the belief that I am safe here," said Thaw. "My plans did not alone include my physical escape. I looked into the legal feature to establish my status in any other State than New York and any other country than the United States. I am not a dangerous man. I

WOMAN POLITICIAN IS MAD.

Special Cable to The American.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—Countess Elizabeth Emilie Von Wedel, a Frenchwoman and a former "political agent," who was quite a celebrity, has been placed in a German asylum for the insane.

Photos of Harry Thaw at Crises in His Life and Map of His Flight From Matteawan

From left to right the photographs in the upper picture show Harry K. Thaw as he appeared after the murder of Stanford White; while on trial for his life; at the time of his marriage to Evelyn Nesbit, and as he appears to-day while fighting the attempts to return him to Matteawan from his refuge in Canada.

The lower picture is a map showing the route taken by Thaw in his flight from Matteawan to Hereford, N. H., and from there across the Canadian border to St. Hermenigilde de Garford. Just before the train in which Thaw was speeding to liberty reached Colebrook, N. H., he was recognized by Sheriff Kelsea.

Kelsea dropped off at Colebrook, secured an auto and raced to Hereford, where Thaw and his companions had alighted. They had hired a liveryman to drive them across country to Coaticook to strike the Grand Trunk Railway. Deep in the woods their driver deserted them, and they groped their way to a lonely farmhouse and paid the tenants $9 to drive them to St. Hermenigilde.

There Thaw was found by Sheriff Kelsea, who secured a constable at Coaticook, detained Thaw, had him arraigned in Coaticook as a fugitive from justice, and secured his commitment to jail in Sherbrooke.



ENDLESS LEGAL TANGLE MAY GIVE THAW LIBERTY

Continued From Page 1.

do not seek vengeance. My wife, Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, need not fear me. Nor need anyone else fear me.

"All I want is a peaceful and legal liberty. I feel that I am perfectly safe. I have studied law ever since I was admitted to Matteawan, and I believe that I am qualified to speak in this matter.

"Statements to the effect that I only sought liberty to kill are senseless. They are so ridiculous that I won't talk of them. I have the kindest feelings toward the people of Canada, and will retain such feelings, no matter what action the Dominion Government takes, but I hope that they do not deport me. Detention in an insane asylum is a living death. It is enough to make a maniac out of a perfectly sane man."

Refuses to Betray Friends.

Asked for a detailed story of his flight, he refused.

"Yes, I was the man they spotted in Lenox, Mass., said he. "But from that point on I must say nothing. I won't betray my friends."

Mrs. George Lauder Carnegie, sister of Thaw, arrived soon after his arrest and immediately sought her brother. Thaw sent word to Roger O'Mara, the Pittsburg (Pa.) private detective, who has been his counsellor since youth, to rush here on the first train.

He said that he wanted to get the fight over with. His first trepidation came with the news that District Attorney Conger, of Dutchess County, New York, and Dr. Kieb, of the Matteawan Institution, would come to cooperate with the United States authorities in an effort to have Thaw deported back to New York, or extradited.

Plans for the court battle in Thaw's behalf were carefully made by Mr. Shurtleff and Colonel Fraser, and hopes to have his release ordered by Judge Globensky and plans to leave immediately for Quebec if he gets out. He intends to sail for France if he gets his freedom, so that he will be sure to be safe. Ultimately he hopes to have his legal freedom established so that he can return to Pittsburg.

Contend Thaw Is Tourist.

Among the grounds upon which the Thaw lawyers put into their plea for their client's liberty is that he is only a tourist passing through Canada, and they point to the case of Jack Johnson, the negro pugilist, as a precedent.

They contend that Johnson was under conviction of an infraction of the United States law, whereas Thaw has not broken any law. They contended that Johnson was a fugitive from justice, whereas Thaw is a fugitive from an institution for the insane.

They pointed to Thaw's behavior to uphold the contention that no matter what his condition in the past, he is now sane and rational. The facts that Thaw has not broken any Canadian laws and that no indictment exists against him across the border were emphasized. Thaw offered many suggestions to his lawyers and in a way seemed to be their pilot. He looked very solemn and impressive as he gave his opinions of his own case.

"My idea is that speed is the requisite thing," Thaw told them.

News Unnerves Prisoner.

The Canadian Government and the United States Government were both represented by able counsel who resisted Thaw's efforts to gain his liberty on a writ of habeas corpus. They contended that the law governing Thaw's case is very plain and they pointed to precedents.

In fact, it was reported that Acting Superintendent of Immigration Blair in Ottawa had been counseled by the Ministry of Justice that Thaw should be deported at once. When Thaw heard this report he trembled and became pale. He was unnerved by the news and showed it.

The presence in Sherbrooke of the most spectacular and sensational prisoner in the world made a gala occasion. Not one of the Provincial fairs which are being held throughout Eastern Canada at this time could vie with Thaw as an attraction. Great crowds came into Sherbrooke from the surrounding country.

Families gathered about the jail, hoping to get a glimpse of the well-known prisoner if he was taken to the courthouse. Some came a distance of 100 miles to see Thaw. The street on which the jail is located was jammed.

Glad to Please Curious.

This curiosity tickled Thaw immensely. He said he did not want to disappoint anyone who really wanted to see what he looked like.

Mr. Shurtleff was resentful against Justice of the Peace Dupuis, of Coaticook, who held Thaw on the charge of being a fugitive and sent him here for further examination.

"We contend that Justice of the Peace Dupuis acted illegally," declared Shurtleff. "He exceeded his authority. He had no right to hold Thaw."

Colonel Fraser assured Thaw that conspiracy is not an extraditable offense and that he need not feel any great alarm over the fact that a warrant charging Thaw with conspiring to gain his liberty is on its way here from Dutchess County. He did not give such optimistic assurances about deportation, however.

Thaw lost no time in arranging to secure cash. He telegraphed to a banker relative in Pittsburg (where the bulk of the Thaw fortune is invested) to send him money to fight his case.

Thaw faced the habeas corpus hearing coolly and confidently. Before going to court, he ate a hearty breakfast and dressed with minute care, evidently realizing that he would be gazed on by thousands on the short ride from the jail to the courthouse.

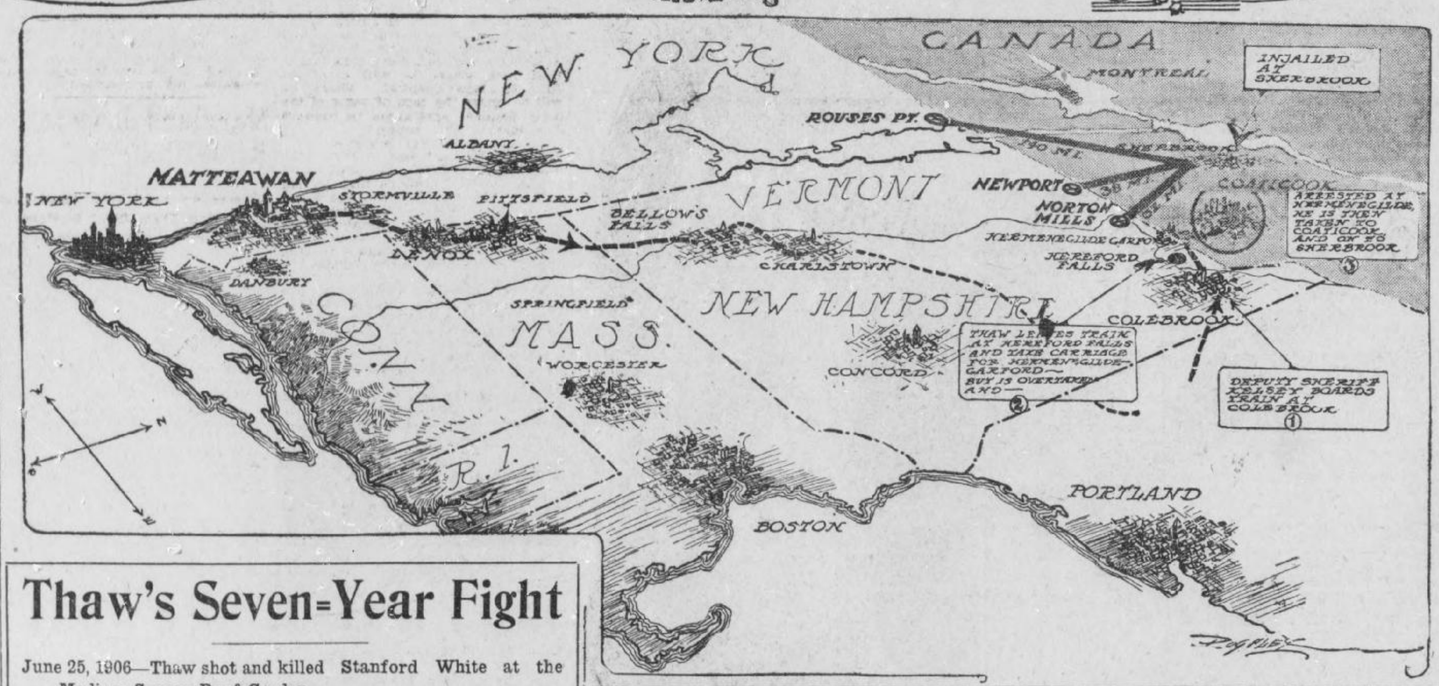
Smuggling Claim Advanced.

He had prepared a number of notes to guide his lawyers in their conduct of his case, and was evidently disappointed when they did not seem to give these notes great consideration.

An investigation of the manner in which Thaw came into possession of a railroad ticket for Detroit, Mich., is being made. The Dominion authorities are not satisfied that Thaw bought the ticket himself.

It was learned from an authoritative source that immigration officers who are here plan to arrest Thaw on the ground that he smuggled his way into Canada if he gets his freedom on a habeas corpus writ.

The village of St. Hermenigilde, where Thaw and his companions came into Canada from the United States, is not a port of entry.



Thaw's Seven-Year Fight

June 25, 1906—Thaw shot and killed Stanford White at the Madison Square Roof Garden.

Jan. 22, 1907—Thaw's trial for urder started.

March 20, 1907—District Attorney William Travers Jerome halted Thaw's first trial to prove him insane.

April 5, 1907—Commission pronounced Thaw sane.

April 12, 1907—Jury before which Thaw was tried disagreed and was discharged.

Feb. 1, 1908—Thaw acquitted by jury on his second trial, on the ground of insanity. Justice Dowling committed him to Matteawan as a dangerous lunatic.

April 22, 1908—Thaw applied to Justice Morschauser for his first writ of habeas corpus.

May 25, 1908—Justice Morschauser dismissed writ, asserting Thaw's release would be "dangerous to the public."

June 29, 1908—Thaw demanded a jury trial to prove sanity.

Sept. 16, 1908—Justice Mills denied application.

Jan. 4, 1909—Thaw appealed.

July 5, 1909—The Apellate Division denied Thaw's appeal.

Aug. 12, 1909—Justice Mills ordered Thaw returned to Matteawan, dismissing his second writ.

Dec. 30, 1909—The United States Supreme Court refused to review the action of the New York State Court of Appeals.

April 15, 1912—Justice Stapletoon issued third habeas corpus writ for Thaw.

July 27, 1912—Justice Keogh dismissed the third Thw Suit.

Nov. 22, 1912—Thaw gave $25,000 to J. N. Anhut to influence Superintendent Russell, of Matteawan, to obtain his release.

March 1, 1913—Thaw got fourth habeas corpus writ, in New York County.

March 6, 1913—Thaw's counsel withdrew fourth writ, explaining Anhut scandal prejudiced case.

Aug. 17, 1913—Thaw left Matteawan in a fast motor car.

Aug. 19, 1913—Thaw was arrested at Coaticook, Canada, and launched a new fight for freedom.

Women Make Bow With New 'Weskit'

Latest Parisian Fashion Introduced by Fair Hotel Guests in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—The "weskit" fad has arrived in San Francisco.

Wearing one of the ultra-mannish vests and gold chains that are the very newest in French fashions for the fall, a dashing young woman from the East strolled up to the clerk at the St. Francis and started to register.

Instead of taking the proffered pen of the clerk, she reached to the end of the chain on her vest, pulled out a gold-mounted indelible pencil and affixed her signature to the book with the precision of a bank teller.

Edwin Booth Saves Lillian Russell

Rescuer Is Only Nine and His Playmate at Maine Resort Was Drowning.

PORTLAND, ME., Aug. 23.—Edwin Booth saved Lillian Russell from drowning at South Harpswell when she fell from the wharf. Both are summer visitors.

Edwin is 9 years old, and the son of Charles E. Booth, of Yonkers, N. Y., while Lillian is 13, and the daughter of Charles A. Russell, of Boston. Edwin, her playmate, was fully clad, but he dove into the ocean like a veteran, drawing the girl to safety.

Mail-Wooed Bride On Journey to Coast

Millionaire Ranchman Is Given Fine Recommendation by Pastors of His Neighbor.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Theresa Patterson, a handsome widow, aged 30, of Allentown, Pa., is nearing Los Molinas to-day, a journey of 3,000 miles across the continent, to become the bride of Charles H. Smart, a wealthy rancher, after a romantic courtship by mail.

Clergymen in Los Molinas and Allentown gave each a clean bill, the former stating that while Smart is not a millionaire, he is worth nearly that sum and would make a home happy for any woman of his choice.

The marriage is to take place immediately upon Mrs. Patterson's arrival.

TANK OF SEA WATER IS SHIPPED TO AQUARIUM

Special Cable to The American.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—An unusual shipment arrived in this city the other day billed to the great new aquarium in the Berlin Zoo. It was nothing less than an enormous quantity of sea water which had been brought to Germany by the "Hapag" steamer Senegambia, which had pumped it into her ballast tanks in the midst of the Indian Ocean.

The water was pumped into two big canal boats in Hamburg, arrived in Berlin by canal and the steam engines of the Berlin firemen transferred it through a long hose direct into the tanks of the aquarium.

'Star Baths' Latest Complexion Remedy

Young Women Campers Take Nightly 'Plunge' in Milky Way Beams on Tower.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Star baths are the fad at the summer camp of the Young Women's Christian Association in Blauvelt, N. Y. Miss Marion Hopkins, the camp leader, is given credit for the innovation. The baths are taken on top of a high tower in the center of the camp. It will accommodate a dozen bathers.

There is a long waiting list of young women campers who are anxious to enjoy the reported benefits of immersion in starlight. Chief among these is said to be the "star-shine complexion."

Apache War in '80's Is Cause of Divorce

Husband Deserted Thirty Years Ago by Wife Who Didn't Like Wild West.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Geronimo and his wild hordes of Apaches, who terrorized New Mexico in the eighties, were the direct cause of a divorce suit which Allen L. Eaton begun yesterday in the Superior Court against Zuma E. Eaton.

The Eatons were married in Silver City, N. Mex., in 1886, when the Apache uprising was on. Mrs. Eaton, who hailed from Pittsburg, did not enjoy the wild Western life her married life entailed, and she deserted her husband.

LOOKS FOR BODY OF FATHER LOST IN ICE 43 YEARS

Miss Edith Randall, of Boston, Expects to Find Corpse on Glacier at Foot Mt. Blanc.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Miss Edith Randall, of this city, has gone to Chamonix, Switzerland, one one of the strangest errands known. She hopes to find in the glacier there the body of her father, who lost his life climbing on Mont Blanc forty-three years ago. Ten others were lost with him in a snowstorm near the summit. All told, two Americans, one Scotchman and eight guides and porters died.

Five of the bodies were recovered. It is expected by guides that the six others will be delivered up by the glacier this year.

Scientists are interested as it may supply evidence to prove their theories on the speed of the annual march of glaciers toward the valleys.

Miss Randall's father, John Randolph, a Boston banker, was fifty-four when he lost his life in 1870.

Last year Miss Randall came to Chamonix, as the ice axe and several small articles relonging to Mr. Randall had been found by guides at the foot of the Glacier des Bossons.

Many Americans and English Alpinists, as well as guides, joined in the search for the body, but without result. All hope for better luck this summer.

"Back on the Job"

again and very quickly, too, if you will only let Hostetter's Stomach Bitters help the digestion to become normal, keep the liver active and the bowels free from constipation. These are absolutely necessary in order to maintain health. Try it to-day but be sure it's

HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters

MRS. GODBEE CALM; CALLS SELF A TOOL OF JUSTICE

Divorced Wife of Millen Judge, Who Killed Him and Young Bride, Shows No Remorse. Planned Shooting With Care.

Trouble Alleged to Have Started Twenty Years Ago Over Prisoner's Property—Jurist Is Said to Have Slain Brother-in-Law.

MILLEN, Aug. 23.—Convinced that she has been an instrument of justice, satisfied that the work she had planned for days has been well performed, Mrs. Edna Perkins Godbee, in her cell in the Jenkins County jail, to-day calmly and confidently awaits the hour when she will face a court to answer to the law for the slaying of her former husband, Judge Walter M. Godbee, and the bride who had taken the slayer's place in his affections.

Mrs. Godbee saw life pass from the body of the man with whom she had lived for years, and there was no remorse shown on her face. While imprisoned for his slaying she was told that she must also answer to the charge of having murdered his wife. She did not blanch.

She had determined on the death of both. She had planned her deed carefully. She believed that she was justified in resorting to arms to avenge her real or fancied wrongs, and persons who know her best declare she is ready to meet the consequences.

No effort to obtain bail has been made by her. She has waived the right of preliminary trial. She is content to remain in jail until her time of trial comes.

Started Twenty Years Ago.

The attitude of this woman, who has passed her fiftieth year, is one of the most remarkable features of this remarkable tragedy.

Twenty years ago, when Judge Godbee and his second wife found they were mismated, the foundation for the double slaying was laid. The climax came Monday morning in the Millen postoffice, when Judge Godbee was almost instantly killed and his young wife fatally wounded by pistol shots fired by the woman from whom he had been separated by the courts.

Both Judge Godbee and the woman held as his slayer are of prominent Jenkins County families. Godbee had been prominent in politics. He had been married three times.

His first wife died many years ago, but, at his request, he is buried at her side in the cemetery at Waynesboro. Soon after her death he married Miss Edna Perkins, daughter of the late Mills Perkins, and heiress to considerable property.

They lived in apparent happiness until the early nineties, when the first signs of trouble came. At this time Judge Godbee acquired rights to certain properties which belonged to his wife before their marriage. It is charged that the judge afterward sold this property and reinvested the proceeds for his own personal benefit.

Shot Brother, Is Rumor.

Then there is an old story that years ago in Burke County Judge Godbee became involved in a difficulty with a brother of the woman he afterward married, and killed him. He pleaded self-defense and was acquitted.

There is no record, though, that this trouble had any bearing on the marital differences of the couple.

Friction between the couple reached a critical stage ten years ago, when Mrs. Godbee filed suit for divorce in Jenkins County, charging cruelty on the part of her husband.

She declared that the judge had humiliated her before her children, had driven her from his room and had nailed the entrance between the two chambers in which they lived.

Even after this suit was filed there was a reconciliation, but the trouble cropped out again about five years ago, when Mrs. Godbee again entered suit. She was granted absolute divorce, but the judge was successful in resisting her plea for alimony. Mrs. Godbee was also given the custody of her minor child, Miss Sarah Godbee, with whom she lived at the time of the tragedy.

Divorce Didn't End Trouble.

The divorce decree did not end the troubles of the pair, however. Mrs. Godbee always contended that the money on which Judge Godbee was living luxuriously after the decree rightfully belong to her.

It is certain that she was in straitened circumstances at the time of the killing, and it is believed that the sight of another woman enjoying the fortune she believed hers, while she virtually was living in poverty, had no little to do with her determination to take justice into her own hands.

For after the divorce Judge Godbee married again. His third wife was Miss Florence Boyer, 25 years old, of Youngstown, Ohio. After their meeting at the sea shore Judge Godbee continued his courtship at her home, and little more than four months ago he brought her to Millen as his bride.

A crisis was reached. Soon after the judge's return, it is declared, he received demands from his former wife that he contribute to the support of her and her daughter. In these demands she cited the fact that she was entitled to at least part of the income he derived from property which had originally been hers.

Judge Feared for Life.

Intimate friends of the judge say that from that time on he feared, not only for his own life, but for that of his bride.

So alarmed did he become that on receiving a threatening letter Sunday he refused to take his bride to church, although he was a steward of the First Methodist congregation, and requested the pastor, the Rev. E. E. Rose, to come to the Hotel Estelle, where he had apartments, to conduct private prayers.

It is evident that on that same day Mrs. Godbee No. 2 decided on the deed she committed Monday. She got into communication with Marshal P. T. Foote and requested him to call on her at her daughter's home.

There, the marshal says, Mrs. Godbee showed him a .32-caliber pistol.

"Will this kill as quickly as a .38?" was the surprising question he was asked.

"It will if it hits the right spot," he replied. She seemed satisfied with the answer and the interview closed.

This same pistol was in Mrs. Godbee's handbag Monday morning when she went to the Millen postoffice. She knew that each day the judge visited there early in the forenoon to inquire for mail. She was seated writing as he entered the building, accompanied by his young wife.

Tried to Save His Bride.

Eyewitnesses declare that the judge saw her and immediately seized his bride and hastened to leave the place.

His retreat was too late. The woman who had divorced him was on her feet. Her pistol was in her hand and she leveled it steadily. The first shot struck him in the body. The wound was mortal, but with his last strength he threw himself between the pistol and his wife, acting as a shield for her.

Another shot sent a bullet through his brain. He died instantly. Mrs. Godbee stood frozen with horror. One look at the judge's body told his former wife that she had done her work there well. Again the pistol was leveled and as the young woman cried hysterically two shots were fired into her body. She sank to the floor, then attempted to rise. A third shot left her lying helpless.

The divorced woman then turned and without haste left the postoffice and returned to the home of her daughter and calmly told her what she had done.

She was found there a few minutes later by Sheriff M. G. Johnston, who placed her under arrest.

Mrs. Godbee died Tuesday night in the apartments in which she and her husband had lived during the two months of their married life. Mrs. G. W. Boyer, mother of the slain bride, was en route from Williamsport to Millen when her daughter died.

An interesting legal point now arises. It was at first contended that as the shooting took place in the postoffice, a Government reservation, the United States Court would have jurisdiction in the case.

Now, however, the point is advanced that the Government merely leases the postoffice property and that accordingly the case will be tried in the Jenkins County Circuit Court.

Vincent Astor Reported Captured

Name Is Linked With Miss Sands

Match Long Predicted by Gossips

Miss Elizabeth Sands and Vincent Astor.



Fiancee-To-Be Measures Up to Rigid Requirements of Young Multi-Millionaire's Mother.

NEWPORT, Aug. 23.—Decidedly the most interesting aftermath of the recent Newport yacht races is the persistent report that Miss Elizabeth Sands, beautiful daughter of Mrs. Frederick Sands, of this city, occupies the place of honor in the affections of Vincent Astor, head of that family and heir to its huge estates.

This report, which has been current in social circles here and in New York, took the form of a practical certainty, according to society's self-constituted soothsayers, when it was noted that in the party taken to the races by young Astor was only one of three girls to whom he paid marked attention last year. That one, of course, was Miss Sands.

It has long been known and greatly gossiped about at afternoon teas and other social functions that young Astor has felt a strong liking for the young beauty ever since they were school children.

Society wiseacres, who have long ago hung up in their mental art galleries a picture of young Astor and Miss Sands as a happy married couple, were not at all discouraged when the young man's affections at times seemed to wander from his childhood's choice.

"Just wait until Vincent's mother gets back to America and resumes her place at the 'helm,'" said these social clairvoyants, "and you'll notice a sudden slump in the fortunes of Elizabeth Sands' attractive rivals."

The prediction was based upon a firm belief that the aristocratic former Ava Willing would see to it that her son, who is now the head of the family and chancellor of its inexhaustible exchequer, should marry someone who measured up in every way to her rigid requirements as to ancestry, connections and social standing.

WATCHING MAN WHO STOLE AND HID A FORTUNE

Detectives Shadowing Mail Thief Believed to Have Cached $40,000 After Robbery.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 23.—Charles Savage, a negro mail robber, released from the penitentiary in Leavenworth, is being shadowed by three detectives. He will be kept under watch constantly because somewhere is hidden $40,000 of the $50,000 in currency he stole five years ago from a registered mail pouch, and nobody except Savage knows where it is.

When Savage was released he was met at the door by his mother and a young woman to whom he was engaged before he was sent to prison. They came at once to Kansas City to see an uncle, who is dying.

"They needn't watch me," he said. "If they think I'm going to dig up $40,000 they're mistaken. I wish I knew where there was $40,000 buried."

"Isn't it queer that $2,000 in $20 gold certificates of the same series as stolen from the mail sack were found blowing around in the wind near your mother's home in South Leavenworth this spring?" Savage was asked.

"Yes, that's queer. I don't understand," he answered. "I read about that, and I figured it out that some person who lived in South Leavenworth had stolen that mail sack and hidden the money there, and the rain had washed away the dirt where it was buried, and the wind got at it and blew it away."

Dweller in Desert Sees First Pine Tree

Full Grown Woman Is Mystified by Foliage—Also Takes Mountain Snow Bath.

CHICO, CAL., Aug. 23.—Miss Ilene Locey, of Visalia, cousin of Frank M. Moore, of this city, a grown woman, saw her first pine tree when she went with the Moores for an auto trip to the mountains.

She has resided long in the desert southland, and was not only pleased but mystified at the foliage and the fact that she could reach the snow-bound regions of the Sierra Nevadas inside of an hour's time.

The party left here especially to give Miss Locey an idea of the diversified climate of the Sacramento Valley and a snow bath in the higher altitude.

SOUTH IS PAYING HEAVY TOLL FOR CANAL BENEFITS

Colonel Gailliard, of South Carolina, Breaks Down Under Tremendous Task.

More than any other section of the country, the South is expected to realize in prosperity and development by the opening of the Panama Canal. But the South is to pay its toll and pay for it dearly.

Just when the canal was an assured fact, Senator John T. Morgan, of Alabama, father of the Isthmian Waterway idea, died as a result of his years of ceaseless labor impressing the necessity of rthe canal on Congress.

Nok Lieutenant Colonel David Du Bois Gailliard, of South Carolina, the army engineer who dug the Culebra Cut, haa had to abandon the scene of his triumph and return to the United States to give his nervous system, shattered by his work, a rest which it has needed for months.

And that is not all. From the zone the advices come that Colonel William L. Sibert, of Alabama, the army engineer in charge of the work on the great Gatun Dam, is on the point of a breakdown and it is extremely doubtful if he will be strong enough to stay in the zone to see his work completed.

Careers of Two Similar.

The careers of Colonel Sibert and Colonel Gailliard have been remarkably similar. Gailliard was born in South Carolina; Sibert, in Alabama. They entered West Point the same year and both graduated in 1884 among the first five men in their class.

After their graduation, both were sent to Willets Point and in 1908, when the canal work was put in the hands of the army engineers, Colonel Goethals immediately picked the two Southerners as his chief aides. Sibert was put in charge of the work on the Atlantic side, which included the building of the Gatun Dam, while Gailliard was in charge of the work in the interior of the zone.

That Lieutenant Colonel Gaillard had suffered a nervous breakdown was known only to a few of his intimate friends in the army. A few weeks ago when his condition became serious the matter was brought to the attention of General Bixby, the chief engineer in Washington, and by General Bixby called to the attention of Secretary of War Garrison, who immediately granted the stricken engineer a long leave of absence.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles F. Mason, Medical Corps, U. S. A., the director of the Ancon Hospital, in the Canal Zone; Mrs. Gaillard and Lieutenant Colonel Gaillard's young son came with him and went with him to Baltimore, where he will enter the John Hopkins Hospital. There he will be under the care of some of the most eminent specialists in nervous disorders in this country.

Leave Did Not Aid Him.

Colonel Gaillard was in New York less than two months ago after a six weeks' leave of absence that he had taken in the hope that the rest would benefit his health to the extent that he would be able to remain in the Canal Zone. He sailed from New York on June 27 last, again to take charge of the work in the Central Division.

Those who talked with him at that time remember that he expressed a desire to get away from the Isthmus as soon as his work was finished, but, he added, with a touch of sadness in his soft Southern voice, "When I do leave it will be with deep and sincere regret."

Lieutenant Colonel Gaillard is the first of the famous army engineers employed in the construction of the Panama Canal to be stricken as a result of his work. A few weeks ago Colonel William M. Black, Corps of Engineers, the chief of that branch of the service in this part of the United States, the officer who was head of the engineering board which solved the problem of raising the old battleship Maine, was in Panama and was Gaillard's guest.

Close Friends for Years.

The two officers have been intimate friends for years. During his stay at Empire, the headquarters of Colonel Gaillard, Colonel Black noted and realized that the builder of Culebra Cut needed a long and complete rest.

"Gaillard," said Colonel Black last night, "is one of the most wonderful organizers the army has developed. His work in the Canal Zone has been little short of marvelous. He laid out his plans in such a way that he got the maximum out of everything, especially in the handling of the railroad part of the work. He was also able within a few months after he took charge at Empire to double the work accomplished in a specified time. Some of the things that he did experienced railroad men had said were practically impossible."

Woman Given Job Of Cleaning Up State

Success In Making Tacoma a Spotless Town Causes Promotion in Service.

TACOMA, Aug. 23.—Because of her successful efforts to transform Tacoma into a "Spotless Town," Miss Arizona B. Wimple, food and market inspector, is to be rewarded with a bigger job—the cleaning up of the State of Washington.

This was the advice received here today from the Governor's office in Olympia, where it is said Miss Wimple is to be appointed State bakery and sanitary inspector.

Her methods in cleaning up Tacoma were simple and direct and included publicity as an aid in bringing about the desired reforms.

Frequent inspections of bakeries and other food dispensing establishments were made and the score announced in the newspapers.

Miss Wimple, who is young and pretty, will receive $4,000 a year from the State.

She is a graduate of the University of Michigan.

CANDLES BURNING AT WAKE SET HOUSE AFIRE

CALGARY, ALBERTA, Aug. 23.—A fire which started from candles set about a coffin at a wake, at the house of J. Selar, here burned the hair and eyebrows off the body of an aged woman. Portions of the face were charred. Firemen extinguished the blaze.

Tame Trout Craves Petting; Fed by Hand

Feels Insulted if Food Is Not Served in Manner to Which He Is Accustomed.

ESTES PARK, COLO., Aug. 23.—Sunbeam, the pet speckled trout in the fish hatchery at Estes Park, has just recovered from an indisposition caused by stomach trouble or rheumatism, and is again able to take its place as the only pet trout in captivity.

The fish, now a 3-year-old and about eleven inches long, is as good an example of gentle and loving trouthood as it is possible to find. Fed from the hand from the time it was hatched, it feels insulted now unless its food is given to it in that way.

It is very fond of being stroked and petted, and will swim around and rub itself against a person's hand whenever a chance is given it.

Employees' Pension Measure Approved

Pennsylvania Cities Are Permitted to Establish Fund for Faithful Municipal Workers.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—Under the provisions of an act passed by the Legislature, which Governor Tener has approved, this city is given authority to establish a municipal pension fund for employees. The act applies to all city employees who have given twenty years of service to the city.

The act provides that in the event of the creating of the fund every employee will be compelled to pay into the fund 1 per cent of his yearly salary.

The pension to be allowed the beneficiary will be equal to one-half of the average yearly salary received by him during the last two years before his retirement.

Stranger Is Son, Gone for 20 Years

Father Turns Wanderer Away, but Mother Calls Him Back, and Reunion Follows.

GLASGOW, KY., Aug. 23.—Virgil Huffman had been away from home twenty years, seeking his fortune in Alaska, and the father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. James Huffman, were sitting in a room of their home near here discussing him and wondering if he would ever come back.

There was a knock at the door and Mr. Huffman opened it to see a dusty traveler, who said he was tired and was seeking lodging for the night. Mr. Huffman thought he could do nothing for him, but Mrs. Huffman "reckoned" they could manage somehow.

Then they led him into the hall, under the swinging lamp, and as the light fell on his face the aged couple recognized him as their son.

Maryland Jews to Raise Shaft to Friend

Thomas Kennedy, Who Passed Law Giving Them Right to Hold Office, To Be Honored.

HAGERSTOWN, MD., Aug. 23.—Mendes Cohen, of Baltimore, a grandnephew of one of the first Jews elected to office in the State of Maryland, will act as treasurer of the fund to be raised to build a monument to Thomas Kennedy, author of the law passed in 1826 that gave Jews the right to hold office.

Kennedy was famous in several other respects than as champion of the cause of political equality, for which he fought as a member of the Legislature eight years. He wrote many ballads that aroused the martial ardor of his fellow citizens in the days preceding the War of 1812.

Thieves Warn, Then Rob Rail Station

Telephone Central Office They Had Looted Pay Phone, Then Steal Instrument.

NYACK, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Before carrying away the telephone from the Stony Point station of the West Shore Railroad last night, thieves telephoned to the central office to say that they had robbed the office and telephone coin box. The operator thought some practical joker was at work and paid no attention to the man who called.

This morning it was found that the money drawer at the station had been robbed of 75 cents in cash, and from the telephone box had been taken about $3 in coins. The thieves also took the telephone.

Common Laborer Strikes Big Gold Vein

Ore Will Run $60,000 to Ton and Mine Is Largest in Southern Oregon.

MEDFORD, OREG., Aug. 23.—What is reported as the biggest gold strike made in Southern Oregon has been reported by Elmer Higginbotham on the mine owned by him and M. G. Womack on Kane's Creek. The ore will run $60,000 to the ton, according to assays of samples made here.

Higginbotham had been a common laborer for many years until Womack offered to "grub-stake" him on a prospecting trip up Kane's Creek.

AGED FATHER THRASHES SON WHO THINKS HIM EASY PREY

EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO, Aug. 23. When Francis Beaver, 30 years old, charged his father, Henry Beaver, aged 65, with having spoken in an uncomplimentary tone of the former's wife, the father resented the imputation and soundly thrashed his son.

The son, thinking he could easily worst his aged father, began the fight with a hard blow on the elder man's nose. Thoroughly aroused, Beaver, Sr., then started in and soon the son was lying on the ground with a fractured ankle and a fractured right leg.

SCHOLAR BARES HOSEA FAMILY'S SKELETON NOW

University of Chicago Professor Declares Prophet Took Wife as Horrible Example.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Hosea's family skeleton has come to light, if not to life. The domestic scandal of ancient Israel's prophet has been removed from its closet, scoured with higher criticism and rattled in the face of Biblical scholars, who were perfectly willing to let it rest. Professor J. M. Powis Smith, of the University of Chicago, exhibits it in an article on "The Marriage of Hosea," in the current number of The Biblical World.

Hosea's wife, Gomer Bath Diblaim, is the villainess of the story reconstructed by Professor Smith from the account of her marriage to the prophet, and in the first three chapters of the book of Hosea, Professor Smith asserts that Gomer, contrary to the usual interpretation of the Scriptural account, was a person of evil reputation before the wedding ceremony was performed.

Prophet Knew His Faults.

Professor Smith adds to his version the fact that Hosea knew of Gomer's faults and took her "with his eyes open." In short, the prophet married Gomer with the curious purpose of making the match a horrible example to the rest of the Israelites, he asserts.

The marriage was to impress Israel with the fact of its own disloyalty to God.

According to the professor's view, the belief that "Hosea, as a young man, fell in love with Gomer and married her, supposing her to be all his youthful imagination fancied her to be," that she later left his home to live with another man, that he bought her back and then become a prophet, will not hold water. The scholar declares that this version is founded on an imperfect notion of the physiology of prophets.

Professor Smith asserts that the wife's name, which means "Gomer, daughter of Fig Cakes," signifies that she was held in low esteem. He retranslates several words in the Biblical account and gives the following as the proper version:

"Hosea, a prophet already burdened with the sense of his people's sin, felt himself called upon by Yahweh to marry a lewd woman, to the end that through such a marriage he might open the eyes of Israel to the enormity of its offense in being disloyal to Yahweh, its rightful lord. In pursuance of this conviction, Hosea bought Gomer, a woman living in public shame with her paramour.

Placed Her Under Restraint.

"But he at once placed her under restraint, denying her association with himself as well as with others, and seeking by such discipline to fit her for her position as his wife. This phase of the experience was interpreted for Israel as meaning that she as Yahweh's bride must be disciplined by exile before she could expect to enjoy any further favor from Yahweh.

"After this period of restraint for Gomer she was taken by Hosea into his home and became the mother of three children. Each of these in succession was given a prophetic name, and, like Isaiah's children, became a walking sermon to Israel just as the institution of marriage itself had been."

African Chieftain Is Harvard Student

Begins Stupendous Task of Reducing His Own Language to Written Form.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Aug. 23.—A full-blooded African chieftain has just passed his entrance examinations at Harvard with flying colors and will enter the university next September as a member of the class of 1917. He is P. Gbe Wolo, and his people, 300,000 strong, are the Krus of Liberia, on the west coast of Africa.

They have no written language, so that the only way he can communicate with his family is through traders on the coast, who send the message by word of mouth along the trail. He has begun the stupendous task of reducing his language to writing.

Husband in Prison; Wife Willed $20,000

Richmond Woman Given Share of Estate After Helpmate Is Sentenced for Embezzlement.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 23.—Mrs. Maud Kent Rowley, whose husband, William J. Rowley, formerly connected with a hotel here, was recently sentenced to serve two years in State prison for embezzling $8,000 from the Jefferson Hotel in this city while auditor there, inherits $20,000 from the estate of her aunt, Mrs. Junius A. Morris, of Richmond, who died August 3 at Atlantic City.

The value of the estate is placed at $496,000.

WAR IN MEXICO BLOCKS WEDDING OF PAIR 5 TIMES

Young Engineer Kept From Love by Succession of Revolutions in Republic.

DENVER, Aug. 23.—What chance has a little fellow like the god of love in a mix-up with a big bully like the person who holds down the job of god of war?

The young man is Arthur N. Zwetow, a mining engineer employed in Mexico. He and the young woman, Miss Mildred Lewin, have tried to get married five times, to use their own expression, and each time that god of war person has "butted in" and dealt Cupid a knock-out blow.

Young Zwetow is in Concepcion del Oro, a mining camp near the border of the State of Coahulla. Six months ago he wrote his betrothed that he had obtained a leave of absence and the wedding bells would ring any time she said. The young woman got her trousseau ready and set the wedding day. But the bridegroom did not come. A letter from him said the Federals had started a war, the railroad had quit running, bullets were flying and he had to stay.

So it has been for five successive attempts.

U. S. Officer Invents Airship Destroyer

Balloon Equipped With Explosives and Wire Feelers Will Protect War Craft.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Joseph Steinmetz, a retired lieutenant of artillery in the United States army, has just perfected an invention that is likely to interfere greatly with the effectiveness of the aeroplan in naval warfare. Steinmetz is now negotiating with the War Department for the use of his invention. It consists of a captive hydrogen ballon suspended over either an arsenal or battleship. It carries a large quantity of explosives, which would be touched off by any aircraft coming in contact with wires extended from it. The airship would at once be blown up.

Women Better, Men Worse, Says Report

Board of Public Welfare of Kansas City Finds Slit Skirt Harmless.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 23.—Criticism of women's apparel, the slit skirt and other supposedly immodest raiment, was indirectly repudiated to-day by a report of the Board of Public Welfare. Women, the report indicates, are getting better.

There were only 450 women delinquents at the Women's Reformatory last year, a decrease of 44 from the year before, and a decrease of 150 from two years before.

The report shows men are becoming worse. The average daily attendance of men at the Municipal Farm last year was 210, an increase of 6.

Hard Fall Re-sets Dislocated Spine

Tumble Downstairs Cures Delaware Woman, Badly Injured Six Years Ago.

WIMINGTON, DEL., Aug. 23.—An expenditure of $16,000 and treatment for years in sanitariums in Germany and Paris failed to accomplish what a fall downstairs did. Mrs. William Heim, of Ellendale, Del., was cured of a dislocated spine in this unusual manner. The fall forced her spine into place. To-day she says she is well.

Her head is bandaged, but she was able to preside over a recent meeting of the Ellendale Ladies' Social, of which she is president.

FRECKLES

Don't Hide Them With a Veil; Remove Them With the Othine Prescription.

This prescription for the removal of freckles was written by a prominent physician and is usually so successful in removing freckles and giving a clear, beautiful complexion that it is sold by Jacobs' Pharmacy under an absolute guarantee to refund the money if it fails.

Don't hide your freckles under a veil; get an ounce of othine and remove them. Even the first few applications should show a wonderful improvement, some of the lighter freckles vanishing entirely.

Be sure to ask the druggist for the double strength othine; it is this that is sold on the money-back guarantee.

PAY ME FOR CURES ONLY



If you have been taking treatment for weeks and months and paying out your hard earned money without being cured, don't you think it is high time to accept DR. HUGHES' GRAND OFFER?

You will certainly not be out a ny more money if not cured. Consultation and Examination are Free for the next thirty days.

If I decide that your condition will not yield readily to my treatment, I will be honest with you and tell you so, and not accept your money under a promise of a cure.

My treatment will positively cure or I will make you no charge for the following diseases:

KIDNEY, BLADDER AND URINARY TROUBLE, STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, HYDROCELE, NERVOUS DEBILITY, RUPTURE, ULCERS AND SKIN DISEASES CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON

Eczema, Rheumatism, Catarrhal Affections, Piles and Fistula and all Nervous, Chronic and Private Diseases of Men and Women.

Newly contracted and chronic Cases of Burning, Itching and Inflammation stopped in 24 hours. I am against high and extortionate fees charged by some physicians and specialists. My fees are reasonable and no more than you are willing to pay for a cure. All medicines, the purest and best of drugs, are supplied from my own private laboratory. OUT-OF-TOWN MEN VISITING THE CITY, consult me at once upon arrival, and maybe you can be cured before returning home. Many cases can be cured in one or two visits.

CALL OR WRITE—No detention from business. Treatment and advice confidential. Hours 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 9 to 1. If you can't call, write and give me full description of your case in your own words. A complete consultation costs you nothing, and if I can help you I will.

DR. HUGHES, Opposite Third National Bank 16 1-2 North Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

WOMAN IS KEY IN WAR TO UNSEAT GOV. SULZER

Foes of New York Executive Declare Wife's Illness a Sham and Confession a Ruse to Save Husband Being Branded a Grafter.

Both Sides Apparently Are Deadlocked Until Impeachment Trial, September 18—Empire State's Official Business at Standstill.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Apparently deadlocked until the High Court of Impeachment meets September 18 to try the charges of high crimes and misdemeanors against Governor William Sulzer, both the accused Executive and Lieutenant Governor Martin Glynn are busy, the one strengthening his defense, the other preparing to invigorate his attack. In the meantime, the official business of the Empire State is at a standstill.

The government of New York presents a paradox unique to republican government. The State has two Governors, and it has none. Two men maintain they have the right to transact the State's business. No business is being transacted.

And in this struggle for power, the battle seemingly centers about a woman, a woman who has no voice in the government, who is not even allowed to vote under the statutes of the State.

Wife's Illness Questioned.

In addition to the law point raised by the defenders of Sulzer that he can not be impeached or tried for things he did before he took the oath of office, the defense lays greatest stock on the declaration by Sulzer's wife that she, not the Governor, used checks he had received as campaign contributions to speculate on the stock market.

On the other hand, it is learned that the Frawley Committee, which brought to light the charges on which the Governor was impeached, will make her confession the subject of a rigid examination to shatter, if possible, the defense, which will be based largely on her statement.

In the meantime, Mrs. Sulzer, it is reported, is dangerously ill, her nerves broken, it is said, under the strain which she has experienced since the charges were brought against her husband.

Sulzer's enemies even question this illness. They question it so seriously that it, too, is to be investigated. The first step in this investigation, it is said, will be the issuance of Jane Doe subpenas for the nurse, who was employed by Mrs. Sulzer up to last Friday. Information has come to the agents of the Frawley Committee that this nurse was discharged for "talking too much."

Both Accused of "Shamming."

The committee believes that "talking too much" consisted of telling stories of Mrs. Sulzer's true condition which were not to the liking of the Governor. An inkling of this purpose was contained in an interview with Assembly Majority Leader Aaron J. Levy, who declared:

"Not only is Mrs. Sulzer's confession a sham, but the pretended illness of Mrs. Sulzer is a sham, of which William Sulzer is the chief perpetrator."

The idea of attacking the confession of Mrs. Sulzer has been in the minds of the committeemen since last Monday night, when the news was broken to them by Minority Leader Hinman. Frawley had publicly announced that he was loath to call Mrs. Sulzer, and that he did not believe she would be summoned before the court of impeachment even if she were perfectly well.

But Frawley, Ley, Wagner, Foley and all the leaders in the fight on the Governor have avowed their disbelief in the confession and their desire to show, if possible, before the trial that Mrs. Sulzer is simply trying to shield her husband.

If the committee can prove, though, that Mrs. Sulzer has not been really ill, the members feel that they will have made at least a start in the direction of proving the entire defense a sham.

Aim to Explode Confession.

They point out that the nervous breakdown of Mrs. Sulzer is ascribed by her husband to her belief that she has ruined his career. If she has had no nervous breakdown, they say that the whole story of the confession has blown up.

It is pointed out further that at least one bulletin issued by Dr. Abrahams as to Mrs. Sulzer's condition was issued while that physician was in New York and not in Albany, and that Chester C. Platt's (Sulzer's secretary) positive statement that Dr. Jacobi and Dr. Carlos McDonald had been summoned was denied by these doctors and afterward admitted to be untrue at the Executive Mansion, and that no bulletin on temperature was given out by Dr. Bedell, the attending physician. It is probable that Dr. Bedell will be called by the committee.

Governor Sulzer's advisers are by no means sanguine as to the outcome of the fight. Former Senator Hinman, one of the foremost of his counselors, has told the impeached Governor that no legal technicality can prevent his trial September 18, and he told him, too, that he believed Tammany could muster enough votes to convict him. It is said that Sulzer is beginning, too, to realize this.

Friends See "Vindication."

However, should Sulzer be removed from office by Tammany votes, with all the judges of the Court of Appeals voting in his favor, he would count it a vindicaton and proof of his assertion that he is being persecuted because he would not turn over the state to Tammany Hall.

His friends have assured him that such a division in the impeachment court would make him the most popular man in the State and would completely destroy Tamammy Hall and Boss Murphy.

Southern Drawl an Opera Asset

Alabama Singer Lauds Accent

Sees Fame for Dixie Song Birds

MISS NEIDA HUMPHREY



Miss Neida Humphrey, of Huntsville, Blames Laziness for Dearth of Divas.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., Aug. 23.—The soft, musical voice of Southern women, which poets have raved about, others have envied and the comic papers have made subject of satire, has a value in dollars, and it has an even greater value in the world of art.

So thinks Miss Neida Humphrey, of Huntsville, who has just returned home after a three-year course of voice culture under Caruso in New York.

Miss Humphrey, realizing the supreme demand for American prima donnas on the operatic stage, not only in this country, but in every capital in Europe, thinks there is a world of opportunity for the young women of her own section in this field.

"The Southern woman's voice," says Miss Humphrey, "possesses more natural musical qualities than the voices of any other women in the world. With proper cultivation that quality should make them the greatest opera stars. The world has long known of this quality, but the Southern women of talent have just refused to grasp their opportunities.

Blames Indolence in Part.

"And I guess the laziness so generally attributed to our people may have a great deal to do with it. Singing, I mean serious singing, is the hardest sort of work.

"There is hardly a girl of social position in the Southland who has not a smattering of musical education. The trouble is it's only a smattering. When they reached the point where singing meant real work they retired gracefully to other fields.

"But I believe that the time is not far off when the Southern girl of talent will realize the life she is overlooking and then I am certain that there will be girls of Dixie whose names will be just as famous os those of Farrar, Suzanne Adams and Louise Homer, all American born.

Miss Humphrey is very young and she is very, very pretty, but that is not all. She has a voice of remarkable power and dramatic quality, but withal she holds in it that soft sweetness that declares her home as plainly as it would be declared were she to walk on the stage waving the Stars and Bars.

Has Charmed the President.

She has already done things in music and she intends to do more. In New York she has sung before the most critical audiences in concert and has won their high approbation. It was she who charmed President Wilson and a distinguished gathering in New York recently at a concert.

In Chattanooga last May, during the reunion of the Confederate Veterans, she sang before the old soldiers and was given an ovation.

Miss Humphrey intends to return to New York in the fall to complete her studies. She has already been assured of an operatic engagement and Huntsville believes that it will soon boast an operatic celebrity.

Kansas Farmers in Debt Don't Buy Cars

No 'Wildcat' Financiers Found by Loan Companies in Sunflower State.

TOPEKA, KANS., Aug. 23.—The Kansas farmer is not a wildcat financier. That is the report made to Eastern money lenders by a representative who came to investigate conditions.

Former Governor Hoch is responsible for the investigation by Eastern mortgage companies which have been lending money on Kansas farms. After six weeks of work the result showed that there was only one farmer in Kansas with a mortgage on his farm who was the owner of an auto. And the one farmer who had both an auto and a mortgage was a prosperous man, with plenty of property, who could well afford to own an automobile any time he wanted to stint himself a little on his ready cash.

Tight Skirts Make Idle Factory Girls

Mill Men Assert Present Styles Curtail Demand for Goods and Cause Lack of Work.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS., Aug. 23. That the factories manufacturing cloth are suffering from the present styles in women's wearing apparel, owing to the smaller sale of cloth, and that many operatives are being thrown out of work in consequence, is the opinion of many leading New Bedford manufacturers.

In the past three years the circumference of women's skirts has been cut down on the average about two yards. The smaller sales of cloth have necessitated a curtailment in the payroll and hundreds of idle operatives are waiting until the styles change before they will be put to work again.

EUROPE TROTS, BUT CAN'T KEEP STEP TO MUSIC

Syncopated Tunes and Dances Beyond Ken of Old World, Says American Composer.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Armand Vecsey, composer and director of music at the Ritz-Carlton, has returned fresh from a European trip with lots of new music and some comments upon the musical situation abroad which may act as balm to the souls of American composers, and a joy for those who are not musicians, but like to hear the scream of the American Eagle.

Mr. Vecsey has not lived on this side of the Atlantic long enough to have taken out final naturalization papers, but there is nobody on this side of Weehawken who is more intensely and enthusiastically American in a musical way. He says American music and American motifs have spread over all Europe, but the music the natives over there don't know how to play.

Opera in Europe, as Mr. Vecsey has viewed it this summer, is poor as compared with what is given at the Metropolitan Opera House, and there isn't anything now between London and Vienna that has to do with music or the stage which local talent can't beat hands down.

"I have been in Paris, London, Berlin, Munich, and Vienna," said Mr. Vecsey, "and everywhere I have found American music the most popular. Then the turkey trot one finds all over the Continent. Yet nowhere did I hear the music played correctly, although they try hard, and when it came to fitting German or French words to a typical trotting tune, the effect was ludicrous.

Recognize the "Truthahn Tanz?"

"Think of what the result was in Berlin, when they turned 'When the Midnight Choo-Choo Leaves for Alabam' into German! In Germany they call the trot 'Truthahn Tanz,' and in France it is the 'Pas du Dindon.' Who would recognize the original under such appellations?

"Then the French can not dance the trot, nor can the Germans. Somehow they can't just find out the character of it. Of course their bands and orchestras can not get the time right in the first place. Why, at the Folies Bergere in Paris, I saw two of the best French dancers giving what was supposed to be a most perfect rendition of the trot, and I assure you it was ridiculous. It was a very poor imitation of the real thing.

"Yet, I was astonished to find that all the new French music and most of the new German operettas are either in the American style, as nearly as their composers could approach it, or have American motifs. The tango seems to be breaking up the trot over there, partly, I suppose, because their dancers can come nearer to dancing it than the purely American steps. In Paris I saw a couple trying the Texas Tommy, and it was a sight to cause a horse to double up.

"Why can't they play a turkey trot? For the same reason that nobody except a Hungarian can play Hungarian music. Almost every musical country has something that is peculiarly its own—a style of music that when played correctly is infectious.

American Style Has Call.

"Hungary has its csardas, Austria its waltz, and America its syncopated time. When each is played properly, it is bound to move an assemblage of people, and just now the American style has the call everywhere.

"At the Palais de Danse, in Berlin, I first heard a turkey trot played by a German orchestra. It was very bad. I want to tell you that in Europe this summer there is no music, no opera, no Philharmonic concert, and no play that can compare with what has been heard here in New York this year."

"In Paris," went on Mr. Vecsey, with a trace of feeling, "when they see an American trunk, they lie in wait to rob the owner, and go crazy over the thought of loot. It is the same in Berlin.

"I must tell you that not anywhere are women so generally chic in their costumes nowadays as right here in New York.

"True, I did see many smartly gowned women, but investigation showed that most of them were Americans."

Crusade Started on Big Sunday Dinners

Domestic Science Teachers of Kansas Schools Are Enlisted in The Campaign.

TOPEKA, KANS., Aug. 23.—The custom and the physical requirements that a man must rest at least one day in seven have brought about a campaign in Kansas against the big Sunday dinners that have so long been the delight of the average man. The domestic science teachers of the schools have enlisted the aid of domestic science students throughout the State and the big Sunday dinner is going the way of the hard biscuit and the underdone meat in the Kansas homes.

The campaign was started a year ago at the University of Kansas, but it now has the support of every high school and college with domestic science courses.

Veering of River Threatens Farms

Every Laborer Available Is Rushed to Head Off Flow of Missouri.

FREEMONT, NEBR., Aug. 23.—Every laborer available is being sent by the Burlington Railroad to Folsom to fight the Missouri River, which is again eating into the valuable farm lands of that section and threatening to cut its way to the railroad tracks. Many carloads of stone have been dumped into the river.

The river suddenly began veering from its channel a few days ago. Inside of two days it had swamped 20 acres of land. Fear is now felt that the river will eat its way back to the extensive put in within the last year at a cost of more than $500,000.

SMITH URGES ZONE CURE FOR BOLL WEEVIL

Senator From South Carolina Declares South's Loss in 17 Years Is $1,000,000,000.

Continued from Page 1.

an isolated spot in Texas until it has now reached the State of Alabama, and I have been appalled by the damage wrought by its ravages. During all these years I have been hoping for the discovery by which the pest could be exterminated, or even checked, but in both I have been disappointed.

Likes Zone Remedy Plan.

Some time ago the suggestion was made to establish across the entire cotton belt, east of the areas infested by the weevil a zone of 100 miles, in which no cotton should be planted. It was argued that this would check the eastward advance of the weevil, as it subsists only on the cotton plant, and it was also argued by entomologists and other experts on plant and insect life that my moving this zone westward from year to year all the weevils in the Cotton States would be starved out and entirely exterminated until the Mexican border was reached.

The idea appealed to me very strongly, and I have given the subject a great deal of study ever since. I believe this plan is entirely feasible, and while at first thought the cost may seem prohibitive, yet when the estimated cost is compared with the estimated saving the zone plan must be looked upon as a very sound business proposition.

The Government entomologists, farm demonstration agents and others admit that if this zone plan is put into operation it will undoubtedly check and finally exterminate the boll weevil, as it will have nothing to feed upon, and they admit at the same time that no other plan that has been tried so far has been at all effective.

I have had an estimate made of the cost of the proposed zone and I think it is a very liberal one. It follows:

"The cessation of cotton growing over an area of 46,245 square miles, in which the crop is valued at $98,990,047 per annum, is at first glance such an appalling suggestion that few have even thought to look deeper.

Sees Need of Substitute.

"We must add also to this the loss in ginning business, which is computed at $2,915,518 per annum and the loss in seed products totaling $5,633,562. This means that there must be compensation for a loss in earning value of $107,539,127 per annum.

"In the first place, any scheme which would call for the cessation of cotton growing must provide the means and knowledge for growing something else in the place of cotton.

"A large crop of trained agriculturists instructing in the cultivation of new and profitable crops and in the principles of rotation, maintenance of soil fertility, etc., would help the people to double and treble the output of their land within very few years. It would also be necessary to supply seed for planting the 2,573,672 acres of cotton land in other crops. Thus the greater part of the prospective loss can be met at a reasonable expense.

"The loss of the ginners and part of the loss of the oil men will have to be assumed by the Government. This loss would not exceed $9,000,000.

"It would be necessary for the western portion of the quarantine area to remain out of cotton for possibly three years.

"East of the proposed quarantine line there lies an area of 112,027 square miles of territory in which cotton can be produced. The average yield per acre (1908-1811) for this territory has been 3,051,103 bales (500 pounds), of which 32,892 bales (500 pounds was sea island cotton. The value of the latter was $4,224,235.

Places Faith in Expert.

"The value of the remaining or upland cotton, valued at 11.9 cents per pound, was $174,345,554. The value of the equivalent amount of seed produced would be $33,943,532. Thus the annual value of the producers of the crop to be protected is $217,514,211.

"History of the boll weevil has shown that if this area is not protected its production will be lowered year by year until possibly 50 per cent of the crop is taken, and sometimes as high as 75 per cent."

I accept these figures as reasonably accurate. When Dr. Galloway, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, transmitted the report to me, he stated that the facts and figures were to be accepted as the expert's own and not as representing the department.

However, I am willing to say that I consider this expert just as capable a man as Dr. Galloway, and a good deal more practical when it comes to considering the real problems of the cotton farmers of the South. He has given the matter a great deal of study and has collected the figures with a great deal of care and after long research.

I have additional testimony, from other sources, as to the damage done by the boll weevil.

From T. O. Plunkett, land and industrial agent of the Southern Railway, I have received the following:

Farm Values Show Decrease.

"I must say that where the boll weevil has done its greatest damage, in Adams County, Mississippi, for instance, there has been a great decrease in the value of farm lands. I have been told by owners of property in that county that they own lands which a few years ago were valued at $50 to $75 per acre, but to-day can not be sold for $10 per acre."

H. E. Blakelee, Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Mississippi, writes:

"The weevil last year certainly damaged the crop to the extent of 500,000 bales. You can figure that out as to what the actual damage in dollars and cents would be. Now, the crop this year is in splendid condition all over the State, and if it were not for the weevil I believe that we would have 1,500,000 bales, however, I think we will do well to get 1,000,000 bales.

"This gives you an idea of what the weevil does for a regular cotton-producing country, and particularly one in which negroes and mules make the cotton. Land values have depreciated fully 40 per cent where the weevil has been as long as two or three years. Experience has shown, however, that this depreciation is temporary, and, of course, in four or five years it begins to stiffen up and go back to previous prices."

Danger Not Local One.

Cotton is the money crop of the South, and, in fact, the money crop of the United States, and anything that threatens the money crop of the South threatens the welfare of the entire United States. The danger is not a local one alone, or even a sectional one alone. I have quoted the facts and figures above to show that the situation is really alarming.

The zone plan is the only suggestion that has yet been offered that holds out any promise of relief. The cost of the zone plan is undoubtedly great, but when the estimated cost is compared with the estimated saving, the protection of sections not yet reached and the ultimate eradication of the boll weevil throughout the entire cotton belt, the cost does not seem to be prohibitive. In fact, the cost of the zone system will be mild compared with the loss that will be entailed if the boll weevil is not exterminated.

Just at this time the Government is being urged to go to war to protect the interests of a few American mine owners and their employees in Mexico, but apparently nothing is being done to check the spread of this peril which came from Mexico, and which has already entailed a loss upon this country greater than the value of all the mines in Mexico, and which threatens the immediate welfare of a thousand times more American people than have ever crossed the Rio Grande, or ever will cross it.

Sea Island Crop Imperiled.

It is practically certain that if the boll weevil spreads to the South Atlantic States the sea island cotton industry will be wiped out entirely. This is by reason of the semi-tropical nature of the islands, the luxuriant foliage which affords a safe harbor and breeding ground for the insects during winter and summer, and the fact that there is neither extreme heat nor extreme cold, both of which are destructive to insect life. It is my deliberate judgment that if the boll weevil reaches the sea islands, there will be no more sea island cotton.

I have spoken of the aggregate loss to the country, but the feature that appeals to me most strongly is the loss to the individual. The country may eventually recover from the damage done to the cotton crop, but the individual cotton farmer whose income is cut in half or destroyed, and whose property is made to depreciate in value, may never recover. The loss to him will be irreparable.

My object in writing this is in order that the people may know just how seriously the cotton crop is being menaced, and that they may discuss and understand the only plan that has been offered, which promises to accomplish the result needed. If any other plan is suggested that promises to accomplish the result at a less cost or in a quicker manner, I will give it my heartiest indorsement.

Anxious Only to Save Cotton.

What I am most anxious for is to save the cotton crop, and this may not be done unless the people realize the danger and demand that adequate steps be taken to meet the situation.

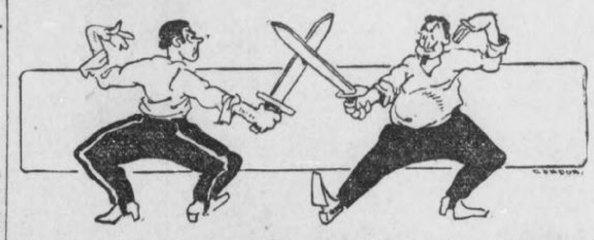
At the conference held a few days ago in the office of the Secretary of Agriculture, most of those present were from sections where the boll weevil has already made its appearance and has begun its devastating work. Naturally they were more interested in trying to get something that would help their own sections than in trying to protect sections that have not yet been reached.

I will be glad to have the farmers and others of the South consider this problem carefully and write me what they think of it.

Hunnicutt Won in First Round

Pioneer Tells of Ante-Bellum Duel

Beat Bravo With Wooden Sword



How Atlanta's Broadsword Champion Worsted French Fencing Master.

Time was when the prize fight was not au fait, when in the best families, and even in the second best, and maybe in the third, they frowned down upon the pugilistic art as brutal and degenerate. Then it was that the youn bloods turned to cockfighting and fencing for the gladiatorial features of their lives, and were satisfied.

And that time was not so very long ago. Calvin W. Hunnicutt, who is Atlanta's oldest citizen, revived them in memory yesterday, when he fell to the young bloods turned to cockfighting between Charley White and Frank Whitney, with the remark that things were not like this of yore.

Of course, he had a dueling story of his own to tell, and he told it—of how he fought an arrogant French fencing master in a combat with wooden swords, and how all Atlanta looked on and cheered him as its champion.

Duel Before the War.

It occurred before the war, when all good things, it seems, occurred. It occurred just at the beginning of the war, and had its effect in keeping Mr. Hunnicutt out of that conflict.

"There had been talk of war, war, war pretty generally," he said. The trouble clouds were thick and black, and we organized here in Atlanta a cavalry troop that we called the Fulton Dragoons. Captain Wilson was our officer, I was first lieutenant, and C. B. Whaley, my best friend, was first sergeant.

"All went well at first, and things were pleasant. But after a while politics began to leak in, as inevitably it will with all volunteer military bodies. Everybody knows everybody else so well, you see, that very naturally jealousy comes in. Anyhow, when the time came for the election of a captain for a new term, Whaley and I, backing Wilson, lost out, because the other man promised horses to all members of the troop. Then dissatisfaction grew and the organization loosened.

Fencing Matter Imported.

"The new captain and his great ally, Second Lieutenant Williams, were full of ideas as to how to run a military organization, and began to put these ideas into play. That made more dissatisfaction for no volunteer soldier likes to be driven by men who were their friends and associates.

"One of their ideas was the importation of a fencing teacher to instruct the men in broadsword use. Now Whaley and I had practiced considerably with the broadsword, and were rather expert in its use, but we said nothing of it to the captain and his friends.

"Well, the fencing master came, a Frenchman from Mobile. He was a flourishing, affected sort of fellow, and considerable of a boaster. Not long after he was here, he broke off teaching and began to talk about his own great skill and to show it off.

"One day he challenged all of us.

"'Nobody here can touch me with his sword,' he announced. 'I don't fear to let any of you try.' And he flourished his sword.

Hunnicutt Accepts Defy.

"Whaley and I decided to take him on, and I went to him. He laughed at me. But I insisted, and the date was set for our combat. That there should be no bloodshed—because we were going to do some furious fencing, it seemed—I put a negro of mine to work making two wooden swords, or sticks. These were to be our weapons.

"Somehow the tidings that there was to be a fight got abroad. Atlanta was not as large as it is now, but it was a right smart town even then, and when the day for the fight came, everybody turned out.

"We had planned to have the duel in a theater, owned in the days of old Atlanta by a man named Williams. The place was packed, and I began to be a little nervous over the public nature of the affair.

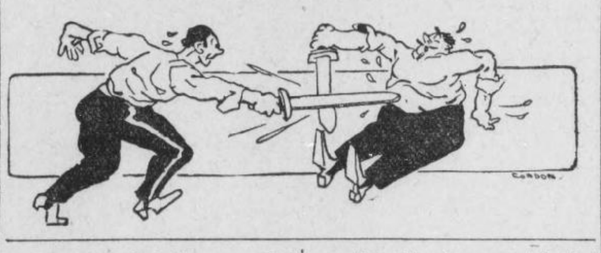
"We squared off, and the crowd settled back in the seats for a long and interesting fight. But it wasn't for long. The Frenchman came at me with a flourish, and I had a flourish to match his. Thence I made a thrust at him, the thrust that we know technically as the point tierce. It went through his guard, and to his body. If we had been fighting with real swords, my opponent would have been run through.

Resignation Follows Victory.

"All Atlanta laughed. The Frenchman had pretty generally advertised his ability to fight, and everybody was there. However, there were one or two persons who didn't like the way the fight came out, particularly the new captain of the dragoons and his ally. After the fight they began working to get me to resign. The duel, they claimed everywhere, might have an effect in breaking up discipline. And so, with their dissatisfaction showing plain, I resigned.

"The Frenchman we didn't see after the half minute duel. If the dragoons learned broadsword fencing, they learned it from somebody else.

"It's a pity the art of fencing does not survive in the popular fancy. It is clean, beneficial and interesting. But this prize fighting——"



SAYS WIFE AND MAGICIAN WERE IN DEATH PLOT

Husband Declares That Their Conspiracy Kept Him in Bed Three Years.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Alleging that his wife was madly infatuated with a man of strange, weird, magnetic powers, and that they conspired to incapacitate him by administering mysterious potions, Theodore Speaber, a former undertaker of Chicago, filed suit for divorce from Anna Speaber in the Circuit Court at Laporte, Ind.

Through the machinations of his wife and a man who represented himself as being a magnetic healer, assuming the name of Louis Odillo, Speaber avers that they tried to convince him that he had become a victim of tuberculosis. Odillo then injected a chemical in his ear, he alleges, which brought on an illness that confined him to a hospital bed for three years. This, he charges, was done with the deliberate intention of causing a fatal sickness to set in and get him out of the way.

His wife then sold out his undertaking business and their household effects, he charges, for less than one-third of the real value. She then refused to see him after he had been released from the hospital.

Friends of Speaber say that he was at one time an inmate of the Elgin State Insane Asylum. But he was released later as cured.

College Girl Walker Goes 25 Miles a Day

Little Pedestrian Reaches Pittsburg on Jaunt From New York to San Francisco.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 23.—With a jaunty rose-colored hat, Miss Gladys Mason, a petite New Yorker, who is "footing it" from Broadway to the Golden Gate, is on her way West.

The little pedestrian left New York on June 29 and has averaged 25 miles a days. Her high mark for a day is 41 miles, made east or Harrisburg.

Miss Mason is 22, a graduate of Emerson College, Boston. She expects to reach San Francisco Thanksgiving Day.

COUNTY TO GIVE COOK BOOKS TO NEWLYWEDS

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Leaden biscuits and leather-crusted pies and all the other dinner delicacies of Mrs. Newlywed soon may cease to cause physical pain and matrimonial estrangement. Their existence is threatened.

Authorities of Cook County are considering the advisability of giving away official Cook County cook books with all marriage licenses. Robert M. Sweitzer, County Clerk, will present the plan to the County Board.

You Can't Be Well When Constipated

"Keep Your Bowels Open"—Doctors Estimate 75 Per Cent of Sickness Due to Torpid Liver.

Some undigested food is left in the stomach daily, which the liver should clear away. A heavy or unusual diet, or a change in water, may cause the liver to leave a few particles to press and clog, and the next day more are left over. So this waste accumulates, clogging stomach and intestines, and causing constipation.

That is not all. If the waste is not eliminated it ferments and generates uric acid, a poison which gets into the blood and through the system.

JACOBS' LIVER SALT immediately flushes the stomach and intestinal tract and washes away every particle of waste and fermentation; it purifies the blood by dissolving what uric acid has accumulated and passing it off in the urine.

JACOBS' LIVER SALT is much better than calomel; no danger of salivation, no need of an after-cleansing dose of oil. It acts quickly and mildly; never forces, gripes or nauseates. It effervesces agreeably. Take it before breakfast and in an hour you'll feel splendid.

Don't take an inferior substitute; some closely imitate the name, but none produces the same result. All druggists should have the genuine JACOBS' LIVER SALT, 25c. If yours can not supply you, full size jar mailed upon receipt of price, postage free. Made and guaranteed by Jacobs Pharmacy Co., Atlanta.—(Advt.)

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U. S. CERTAIN CAMINETTI WILL SHARE DIGGS' FATE

Government Bends Every Effort to Speed Trial of Federal Immigration Commissioner's Son on the Charge of "White Slavery."

Former California State Architect, Facing Four to Twenty Years in Prison, Plans Appeal—Companion to Follow Suit if Convicted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—Supremely confident after the conviction of Maury I. Diggs, former State architect, the United States authorities, prosecuting the famous "white slave" cases, which at one time threatened to disrupt President Wilson's Cabinet, are using every energy to speed the trial and obtain a similar verdict against Drew Caminetti, who was Diggs' companion in the sensational flight to Reno with Marsha Warrington and Lola Norris.

Diggs will be sentenced September 2. Under the verdict of the jury, the Judge can fix the penalty at from four to twenty years, and owing to the fact that virtually the same evidence that was introduced against Diggs will be introduced against Caminetti, leads the Government to believe that conviction is certain.

Diggs' attorneys have already announced they will carry the case to the highest court in the land. Should Caminetti be convicted, he, too, doubtless would appeal.

Diggs Gives $20,000 Bail.

Bail in the sum of $20,000 was readily furnished by Diggs' relatives when the amount was fixed by the court and was accepted by the United States Commissioner.

The case was one of the most spectacular ever tried in California. Diggs is a former State architect. Caminetti is a son of the United States Commissioner of Immigration. Both men are married and have families. Both are of high social standing in Sacramento.

Both men are considerably older that the girls with whom they eloped. The undisputed evidence in the case was that the intimate relations between Diggs and Miss Warrington and Caminetti and Miss Norris had become notorious in Sacramento. Families of both the young men were preparing to start criminal action against them to break these relations.

Then they and the girls disappeared. They were traced to Reno, where the two couples were living as men and wives in a rented bungalow. The men were charged with violations of the Mann anti-white slave act.

Blames Girls for Elopement.

Both Miss Warrington and Miss Norris charged that the men had threatened, cajoled and coerced them into making the trip to Reno. They declared that they had promised to obtain divorces from their wives in order to wed them.

Diggs, in his defense, pleaded that the girls were the persons responsible for the flight, that they had induced them to fly to Reno.

It was this attitude of hiding behind a woman's skirt that caused the most severe condemnation of Diggs. Great stress was laid on it by Theodore Roche, attorney for the Government, in his final appeal to the jury for conviction.

"This defendant," said Roche, "did not deny on the stand the truth of the essential facts we have shown. And then he comes before you and asks acquittal.

"Hides Behind Wife's Skirts."

"The defendant in a criminal case usually bases defense on the presumption of innocence, but this defendant relies on his own depravity. He comes into court covered with his own shame and hides behind the skirts of his wife and child.

"When these girls went to Reno their departure meant social ostracizement. Marsha Warrington went because she believed and trusted this man. She didn't desire money, dresses or presents. Her parents gave her these. But this man had promised her marriage, as Caminetti had promised Lola Norris.

"Those promises were never intended to be kept. What was intended was to abandon the girls in Reno. They never could have returned to Sacramento—and you know what that meant. But the alluring promise of marriage had been held out to them."

Scores Conduct in Home.

Attorney Roche was particularly severe with Diggs for the misconduct in his own home to which he testified yesterday. He had not been content, said Roche, with making an assignation house out of his office, but he was similarly to degrade the privacy of a home he shared with a virtuous and loving wife.

In seeking to establish that the trip was not premeditated and that the two girls had not been induced to take it by threats of scandal on one hand and promises of marriage on the other, Diggs willingly testified to his own misconduct and the embarrassments, domestic and business, into which it had led him.

His counsel in summing up the evidence did not palliate these acts.

"Paint this defendant as you will—a monster if you please," argued Robert Devlin, his senior counsel, "but tell me what motive he would have had in going out of the State for the purpose of accomplishing those things already accomplished.

Act Not White Slavery.

"Counsel may characterize him as they please, and I may not differ with them. They say his act was shameless, and I may feel the same way about it, but it isn't white slavery."

This was the whole argumentative substance of the defense. There remained the rhetorical and the emotional appeals and, of course, they were not neglected. The girls were blamed for tempting the men. They were called willing accomplices in what evil had been done, and the wisdom of trusting a woman scorned when she bears witness against the lover who has discharged her was called into question.

Has $18 Salary Cut To $10 to Spite Wife

Judge, However, Orders Bookkeeper to Pay Alimony Just the Same.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—G. Lester Pinkham, a bookkeeper of Flushing, sued by his wife for alimony, testified that he was receiving only $10 a week.

His employer, A. M. Ryon, called as a witness, corroborated him.

"Is he worth more money?" asked the Magistrate.

"He certainly is," replied Mr. Ryon; "formerly I paid him $18 a week, but he asked to have his salary reduced to $10."

The Magistrate promptly ordered Pinkham to pay his wife $5 a week and furnish a bond of $520 to guarantee payment.

Girl Wins First Wireless License

She Installs Her Own Apparatus

Miss Alice McConaughy, of Cincinnati, at the key of her wireless instrument.

This girl operates under a license granted under the new wireless laws.



CINCINNATI, Aug. 23.—Miss Alice McConaughy, 13-year-old schoolgirl, is the first person to obtain an operator's license under the new laws regulating wireless telegraphy on the Great Lakes, even if she did get it on something of a fluke.

The license was issued before the inspector discovered that he had failed to notice the age of the applicant, whose father is a national bank examiner of Ohio.

"I did give them the right age," declared Alice. "I sent for the blanks and filled them out myself."

Her work on the demonstration set was satisfactory. The youthful operator installed her own apparatus at home, doing all the wiring and even erecting the 50-foot aerial.

FRANKLIN WILL FOUND INTACT AND RESTORED

Document Contains Severe Arraignment of Custom of Wearing Jewelry in This Country.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—All controversies regarding the disposition of the estate of Benjamin Franklin have been settled by the restoration of his will by the manuscript repair department of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

The document, recently resurrected from a vault under the City Hall for the purpose of verifying an office copy, was found to have deteriorated so much during more than a century of obscurity that it was practically indecipherable. Through the renovating process to which it was subjected it has regained much of its original freshness and legibility, making it possible for every detail to be understood.

In a finely-worded passage he makes disposition of his best cane as follows: "My fine crabtree walking stick with a gold head curiously wrought in the form of the cap of liberty I give to my friend and the friend of mankind, General Washington. If it were a scepter, he has merited it and would become it. It was a present to me from that excellent woman, Mme. de Forback, the Dowager Duchess of Deux Ponts."

A small painting of the King of France, presented to him by that monarch, which was mounted in a frame containing 408 diamonds, he bequeathed to his daughter, with the following curious proviso: "The King of France's picture, set with 408 diamonds, to my daughter, Sarah Bache, on the condition that she is not to form any of the diamonds into ornaments either for herself or daughters, and, therefore, countenance the expensive, vain and useless fashion of wearing jewels in this country."

HOT WEATHER DIET EVOLVED BY NOTED CHEF

Urges Patrons to Eat Dishes That Will Not Be Productive of Bodily Heat.

By AMY LYMAN PHILLIPS.

The art of keeping cool has been occupying the attention of men and women who, for one reason or another, are obliged to remain in town during the hot weather.

The triumph of mind over matter with the thermometer registering up in the nineties would indicate that a study of metaphysics gives returns in personal comfort. It is one thing to dispute the thermometer, another to recognize its ambitious climb and to keep cool in spite of it.

In other words, keeping cool is largely a state of mind, and the philosopher is the most immune to the wilting of an August scorcher.

Keeping cool in mind and keeping cool in body are two different things. There is no question, though, that if the body be kept cool through consistent diet, the mind will take care of itself. Richard Verzoni, the maitre d'hotel of the Copley-Plaza, is an exponent of this theory and through his catering to the rich in such warm places as Palm Beach and Italy, has studied the matter until he has evolved a regular diet for hot weather that, he asserts, will counteract all the effects of heat and give personal comfort such as can never be attained by the person who eats whatever happens to strike his fancy.

An Oriental Food Theory.

Verzoni creates many delightful dishes for hot weather and is only one of many Boston and New York experts who try to induce their patrons to eat less in hot weather, and to eat more consistently of things that will not create bodily heat. In the Oriental and southern countries where heat is extreme, highly seasoned foods are in order, like the Enchiladas of Mexico, the Olla Podrida of Spain, the Curries of India and the Pilafs of Turkey, the theory being that the blood is drawn to the stomach, thus relieving the head of congestion.

An ideal breakfast for a sultry day is fruit, chilled in the ice box, or orange juice nicely iced, tea or coffee, and very thin buttered toast. All hot cereals are heating, and so is cream. Eggs cooked simply are permissible, but never meat unless it be a rasher of bacon. The hot weather luncheon should consist of only two or three things, and the dinner may be all cold, or it may include a hot entree or vegetable. But when the thermometer is high, let the housewife arrange her menu so as to counteract the heat in every possible way and lighten her own burdens into the bargain.

Dishes Easily Prepared.

Some of the famous dishes served in Boston and New York restaurants may be easily prepared at home, and those that follow are simple enough so that they can be prepared by anyone familiar with the rudiments of cookery.

Verzoni gives one or two which he has created himself that can not be obtained elsewhere, and others include some from the greatest chefs of modern days in Europe, Escoffier, the dean of them all; Negresco, Henri Veyrand, etc.

Breast of Guinea Hen Helene.

Chicken may be prepared in the same fashion, says Richard, who vouches for this as one of the most delicious luncheon dishes of the Copley-Plaza. Cook the breasts of guinea hen, which have been sliced from the fowl with a sharp knife, in hot water, until tender. This is called "poaching" by European chefs. Set it in the icebox to chill.

Cut for each breast—and one is allowed for each person to be served—a thick slice of pineapple in the same shape as the breast. Into two tablespoonfuls of melted butter blend a half teaspoonful of English mustard, and toss the pineapple in this to make it a little piquant. Arrange nicely on the serving dishes or in cocottes, put on each a slice of the cold chicken breast and mask all over with some chicken jelly or apple jelly, and set in the ice box to chill.

Ninon Salad Made of Celery.

Cut three or four stalks of celery in tiny julienne strips and sprinkle some of them over hearts of romaine, one for each person to be served. Take a piece of very hard, boiled Virginia ham and grate fine, mix with paprika and dust over the top of the romaine until it is quite red. Then pour around a French dressing made in proportion of three tablespoonfuls of oil to one of vinegar and one-half teaspoonful of chili sauce, or more if wanted redder. Season with paprika, salt and black pepper and a dash of English mustard if liked very hot.

Richard has an original manner of preparing a squab chicken in casserole for the cold dinner. One squab chicken for each person is cooked, taken from the stock and cooled in a casserole for individual service. The little earthen casseroles for individual service cost but a few cents each.

A sauce is made from a cup of cream, highly seasoned with salt, paprika and grated horseradish and thickened with a roux of flour and cold water until quite thick, then at the last moment neutralize the horseradish, and this is allowed to get quite cold in the ice box, then some of it is spread over each chicken in its casserole, covering it entirely and well chilled before serving.

Salade Nina is delicious to serve with this and is quite new. To make it, take some watercress, the desired quantity, and about one-sixth as much celery cut in tiny julience strips, and some preserved figs drained from their juice and cut fine. These are tossed together in French dressing highly seasoned with paprika, and for the last word of elegance, flavor the dressing with a soupcon of anisette cordial.

America's Oldest Church Discovered

Ruins of Centuries-Old House of Worship Off Yucatan Visited by Explorers.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 23.—The ruins of the oldest Christian church in America have been discovered on the Island of Cozumel off Yucatan by Professor Morley and Jesse Nusbaum, of the Sarvard-San Diego expedition.

Cozumel has not been visited by white men for almost a century, and Morley and Nusbaum had thrilling adventures, but deny that its people are cannibals. The scientists were equipped with a moving picture outfit, but in leaving the island for the mainland their canoe was upset and much of the photograph material was spoiled.

While Cozumel is only 30 by 7 miles in extent, it was found extraordinarily rich in monumental and architectural remains. It was here that Cortez had a fierce battle with the natives and erected what is declared to have been the first Christian church in America.

Repeats His Wedding Date as Punishment

Husband Who Told Court He Wished to Forget Marriage Has New Litany.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 23.—"June 14 1887," Philip Leborski will have to repeat ten times a day for the next 60 days in order to keep out of the house of correction, by sentence pronounced upon him by District Court Judge Elsner.

Leborski, who is a wealthy real estate owner, was arrested when a patrolman found him shaking his fist and swearing at his wife, while she was perched on the gable of their residence.

In the trial Leborski told the Court he was trying to forget he was married and that he had succeeded in forgetting the date of the ceremony. The Court informed him that no man had a right to forget such a date and then ordered his case continued 60 days and told Leborski to recite the date of the wedding ten times daily or he would have to go to jail. Leborski started his recitations before he was out of the courtroom and his wife was doing the counting.

Philippine Hero Can't Re-enlist in Army

Battle-Scarred Pensioner Rejected by Recruiting Office on Account of Wounds.

SPOKANE, Aug. 23.—One of the seven heroes of the United States army who survived the bloody massacre of Balingiga, P. I., when he saw more than 100 of his comrades and officers go to their death at the hands of a savage Philippine tribe, and himself, was mutilated in many places on his body and given up for dead, John M. Newhouse, applied for reenlistment in the United States army.

Newhouse is 37 years old and came from Helena. He is now drawing $30 a month for the injuries he received in the massacre. Newhouse told of his experience while pleading with local army recruiting officers to take him into the army again.

Officials were compelled to reject the applicant on account of a stiff right arm caused by one of the cuts from a bolo.

Women Voters Save Mayor From Recall

Committee From Their Organization Canvasses Every Ward to Prevent His Defeat.

JANESVILLE, WIS., Aug. 23.—Mayor James A. Fathers was the victor by a narrow margin to-day in Wisconsin's first recall election of importance under the commission form of government. He was elected by 98 votes, with a total of more than 3,00 votes cast, more than were ever before voted in a Janesville municipal election.

Mayor Fathers received 1,570 votes and his opponent, John C. Nichols, 1,472. Fathers carried three wards, the First, Second and Third, those chiefly occupied by the church and aristocratic elements, while Nichols carried the Fourth and Fifth Wards, the homes of the poorer people.

The election foloiws the trouble over saloons six months ago, when the Fathers administration started a campaign to clean up the town. Every ward in the city was canvassed by women's committees in the interest of Fathers.

'Wild Man's' Haircut Fills Bushel Basket

Tramp That Frightened Woman and Children Gets Cleaning When Arrested.

MILLVILLE, N. J., Aug. 23.—A "wild man" was reported to the police as roaming the woods west of Millville and frightening women and children. Marshal Biggs hastened to the locality and discovered an uncouth man with shaggy beard which reached to his waist and long hair which hung matted over his shoulders.

When taken to the City Hall the man said he was Waldron Furry, of Low Banks, Canada, and that he was simply tramping.

Marshal Biggs acted as barber for the stranger and his hirsute adornment filled a bushel basket.

$175,000 TO BE GIVEN IN PRIZES FOR LIVE STOCK

Harness Race Purses at Panama-Pacific Exposition Will Total $225,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—The greatest live stock show in the history of the world is assured at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in 1915. Following the appropriation by the exposition management of $175,000 for awards for prize-winning live stock, and the news that $225,000 is offered in purses for harness races, each new announcement by Chief of the Department of Live Stock D. O. Lively discloses increasing interest in the forthcoming live stock exhibition.

The live stock department has at its disposal 50 acres of ground which will be devoted to the erection of live stock buildings, a hall for live stock congresses and agricultural meetings, a race track, and an open field upon which will be held drills, international cavalry horse contests, polo contests and exhibitions of the prize live stock of the world.

Sections To Be Separated.

The live stock buildings will be constructed more from an exhibition standpoint than in keeping with any farm utility plan; the vast rows of barns which have characterized the live stock departments of other expositions will be avoided. Every separate section will be shown under a single roof.

In addition to the $175,000 set aside by the exposition management to be used in cash premiums, more than $45,000 has been offered by organizations representing various phases of the live stock industry. Of the prizes offered by the exposition, $50,000 will be given to horses, $50,000 to cattle, $25,000 to sheep and goats, $25,000 to swine, $12,000 to poultry, pigeons and pet stock, $7,500 to carloads of cattle, sheep and swine, $5,000 for prize-winning dogs and cats.

Plan Great Poultry Show.

The department is making arrangements for holding the biggest poultry show on record, and birds from all over the world will compete for international prizes. The pigeons will take their place in the exposition not only as applied to the fancy, but as a utility, and some of the birds will be used as carriers, taking part in races across the continent from San Francisco.

Under the auspices of the Pacific Coast Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, the exposition will give two harness race meets, one in the spring and one in the fall of 1915, at which there will be offered $225,000 in stakes and purses. With one or two exceptions, the special stakes included in the grand aggregate of $225,000 will be the greatest that ever have been offered.

"The most completely lost of all days is the one on which we have not laughed."

The Piedmont Hotel

Is the center of Atlanta's gayety, and happy dining parties constantly throng its Ladies' Restaurant, its Cafe and the Buffet.

To add to the pleasure of our guests and patrons, we are now serving

Imported Muenchener Kinderl' Brau

—on draught.

And also the celebrated

Piel's Pilsener

—on draught.

The Piedmont Hotel has exclusive sale for these well-known imported beverages and the patronage of discriminating persons is courteously solicited.

You

are invited to make the Piedmont Hotel your headquarters for any meal or After-the-Theater. Service superior to any heretofore known in the South.

TOLD HE'D DIE WHEN 29, BUT LIVING AT 101

Centenarian Walks to Church on Last Birthday and Gives Sunday School Advice.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Aug. 23.—William T. Osborne, of this city, was 101 years old to-day and he didn't mind it a bit.

Answer to "Old Subscriber," "Vox Populi," "Constant Reader" and "Friend of the Paper:" NO, HE NEVER SMOKED OR DRANK.

In the spring of 1841—when he was 29—four physicians visited him at different times to give him some concrete idea of how much longer he was going to adorn the earth. All said he was firmly in the grip of consumption. Three said he'd be lucky to last more than a few days. The fourth said Osborne didn't have a chance of picking anything off the next Christmas tree.

The four doctors are dead.

Five generations gathered at his home to-day. Naturally, he was delighted. Being a regular communicant of Trinity Methodist Church, he went there this morning. He wanted to walk, but the temperature made that seem unwise. Before the service he addressed a class in the Sunday school and told the scholars to be clean in their habits, stick on the sprinkling cart and keep up a strong activity in labor. He thinks that if he hadn't worked so hard he would not have taken part in to-day's party.

The old man didn't dance any jigs to indicate that he was as lively as he used to be, but he gave plenty of evidence that he was around the place. A natural decline in the power of his eyes recently forced him to give up reading, but he still writes, can hear well, enjoys walking and has a good memory.

He was born nine miles from Newburgh. He has been a farmer, tanner and storekeeper. His wife Sarah died eleven years ago at the age of 91.

OREGON 8-HOUR BILL HITS EVERY WORKING CLASS

Professors, Trades, Occupations and Even Day Labor Limited to 48 Hours Weekly Work.

SALEM, OREG., Aug. 23.—If the universal eight-hour bill, filed under the initiative to be voted on at the next general election, should become a law it would revolutionize the industries of the State.

The measure is drafted to apply to every industry, every business or vocation or profession in the State. No one is to be permitted, under its provisions, to work for more than eight hours out of nine consecutive hours a day, or more than forty-eight hours a week.

By this law neither manual labor, trades, nor the professions shall be exempted, but every form of labor, skilled or unskilled, as well as every trade and profession, and persons working therein or thereat, shall be included, in, by and under this law, and the same shall be included, in, by and under this law, within the State or Oregon.

The measure provides that the Labor Commissioner must see to the enforcement of its provisions, and if he does not do this immediately it becomes mandatory upon the Governor to remove the Labor Commissioner from office.

Chester Boynton Sue By Wife for Libel

Echo of Famous Litigation Against Rev. William B. Ayres in New Case.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Helen Theresa Willet Boynton, of Wollaston, Mass., wife of Chester A. Boynton, who some time ago created a sensational church scandal by suing the Rev. William B. Ayres, pastor of the Park and Down Congregational Church, Wollaston, for $10,000 for alienation of Mrs. Boynton's affections, has filed a libel for divorce from her husband on the grounds of cruel and abusive treatment.

Boynton claimed in his suit that the minister had broken up his home after joining the Boynton household as a boarder. Mr. Ayres and Mrs. Boynton in the former's case of defense denied all of the husband's allegations and declared that the whole trouble in the Boynton household sprang out of Boynton's attentions to a choir girl at the Park and Down Church, at which Boynton and his wife were both prominent members.

Boynton lost his suit and was expelled from the Wollaston church. Boynton is now living at Los Angeles.

Old Graveyard Must Give Way to Railroad

Milwaukee Line Is Compelled to Move Old Burial Ground Near For Alcohol.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Aug. 23.—Among various other activities the Milwaukee Railroad people have found themselves engaged in rebuilding their line across Iowa is that of moving a cemetery.

In securing a right-of-way near the Des Moines River it purchased an old burial ground, one long since abandoned. Among the bodies the railroad men have removed is one that had been buried seventy-five years. The remarkable state of preservation of clothing and lack of decay of the bones after such a long period has been a source of surprise to the men exhuming the bodies.

Girl Chases 8 Cows With Auto; Gets $4

New Jersey Chauffeurette Uses Machine to Hustle Bovine Trespassers to Pound.

PETERSON, N. J., Aug. 23.—Four dollars of the money Joseph Smith paid for the wanderings of his cows yesterday went into the purse of Miss Minnie DeGray

Eight Smith cows entered her garden and were eating her corn. She chased them in her auto out of the field, across a lot, into the road and a half-mile to the poundmaster's yard. Smith paid $8 for their release. Miss DeGray received half of it.

Woman Works as Circus Roustabout

Breaks Down While Handling Heavy Tent Pole and Her Secret Is Revealed.

LA CROSSE, WIS., Aug. 23.—Mrs. Ada Broughton, unable to support her two children and invalid husband on wages paid a woman, donned a man's attire and labored beside farm hands in Dakota wheat fields. She broke down under the strain and came to La Crosse to seek lighter employment, becoming a circus roustabout. Lifting heavy poles and canvas resulted in her complete breakdown. Then she told her story to the police and collapsed. She was taken unconscious to a hospital. Relatives are on the way from her home at Rice Lake.

Lightning Bug Used To Illuminate House

West Virginian Discovers New Light Medium Which He Declares Surpases Electricity.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., Aug. 23. Thornton Flowers, of Mora, claims that by treating the common firefly or lightning bug with a secret chemical process he has produced a light surpassing the tungsten incandescent. He has his home illuminated with the new light.

Several weeks ago, Flowers says, he captured an immense lightning bug. It gave out a brilliant light, and this gave him an idea that the light from fireflies would illuminate a room if they were made to glow incessantly. He hit upon a mixture of chemicals, which, he says, not only will retain the glow after the insect's life is extinct, but will increase it.

He captured the insects by hundreds, treated them with chemicals and placed them in globes throughout his home.

Blind Girl Student Marvelous Gardener

Produces Daisies Three Times Size of Ordinary Flowers and Vegetables Just as Big.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 23.—Twenty-seven deaf and dumb girls and boys, ranging from 10 to 17, are being taught to speak, read, write stories, sew, make biscuits, solve arithmetic problems, spell and garden at the Sixteenth Street school here, where an exhibition of their work was held recently.

Miss Elizabeth Kenealy, 15, is creating a sensation at the school because of her wonderful success in raising flowers and vegetables.

In a middy blouse and dark skirt, Miss Elizabeth works in her gardens, one at home and the other at school, producing daisies three times the size of the ordinary flowers, and beets that make the average vegetable look like radishes in size.

Pastor Adopts Wife He Had Divorced

Girl Becomes His Ward as Soon as Decree Was Granted by Court.

WOODWARD, OKLA., Aug. 23.—A divorce on unusual grounds has been granted here to B. F. Willett, who is an ordained Baptist minister, and who has served several terms as prosecuting attorney for the county.

Willett gives up his wife that she may become again, in effect, his adopted daughter. Years ago he adopted a little girl who took the name of Clara Willett. He put her in school at Enid, determined to give her the best education obtainable.

Six years ago, when Clara reached the age of 16, Judge Willett made his adopted daughter his bride.

In his petition for divorce the lawyer and former preacher set forth that Mrs. Willett had told him she never could love him as a wife, should, but that she could be devoted to him as a daughter.

FARMER IS FATHER OF 13 SCHOOL TEACHERS

ERIE, KANS., Aug. 23.—Robert Herod, 78, a retired farmer, has the distinction of having raised what is probably the largest family of school teachers in the country. Mr. Herod has been the father of sixteen children, thirteen of whom are living. All of the thirteen are or have been at some time engaged in teaching.

SUNBURNT SKINS NEED



CUTICURA SOAP

And Cuticura Ointment. For heat rashes, itchings, sunburn, wind irritations, redness and roughness of the face and hands, Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, has no rivals worth mentioning. No others do so much for the complexion, hair and hands.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. book. Address post-card "Cuticura," Dept. 13G, Boston.

☞Men who shave and shampoo with Cuticura Soap will find it best for skin and scalp.

'Perfect Baby' Fed on Soup and Vegetables

Hundred Per Cent Child Also Gets Abundance of Water and Fresh Air.

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 23.—"Good, substantial food, well cooked, is what I feed him," said Mrs. Thomas Watterston, of No. 110 Central avenue, when asked how she reared her son, Leslie, just declared the only 100 per cent perfect baby in the "better babies" contest in Passaic. Three hundred infants contested. He is 27 months old.

"He gets soups, fruit, vegetables, puddings, cereals," continued the mother. "I give him very little meat, few eggs, but plenty of water, inside and out."

Baby Leslie goes to bed about 8 p. m. and arises about 7:30, awakening of his own accord and bounding out into the fields before breakfast. He has a two-hour nap every afternoon, and always sleeps with the windows in his room wide open.

Standardize Book to Simplify Grammar

Educators Work to Have Study of English Language Made More Uniform.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 23.—Standardization of grammatical nomenclature, which will do away with the confusion in the study of English, as well as other languages, in American schools, has been effected by a committee of fifteen, of which Professor Hills, of Colorado College, was a member.

The committee made a report to the National Educational Association in convention at Salt Lake City and its adoption without amendment virtually insures the following of the committee's recommendations in all schools and colleges.

According to Professor Hills it was found that in the sentence "John is good," the word "good" was called by nine different names in 25 grammars; the word "John" in "This is John," was called by nineteen terms, and in "We made John president," the word "president" was given eighteen different names in the text books examined.

For summer complaints

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

is best. It will keep your stomach and bowels in fine condition to do all the work called for, thus avoiding or relieving cramps, dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera, malaria and stomach troubles.

The genuine Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is sold in SEALED BOTTLES ONLY, by druggists, grocers and dealers. Should our friends for any reason be unable to secure it in their locality, we will have it shipped to them from their nearest dealer, express prepaid (cash to accompany order) at the following prices:—

4 Large Bottles, $4.30.
6 Large Bottles, $5.90.
12 Large Bottles, $11.00.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey should be in every home and we make the above announcement so that you may become familiar with a source of supply.

Remit by express order, postoffice order, or certified check to

The Duffy Malt Whiskey Company,
98 White St., Rochester, N. Y.

For MILADY'S WARDROBE

By MME. HAUTE MONDE.

ALL the soft satiny silks are in favor for fall frocks—charmeuse, crepe meteor, crepe de chine and brocade crepe retaining their place in popular esteem; but the satiny silks with a wee rib in the weave-like faille and the new silk, called duventine, are the ultra smart novelties in this line; and tussah is much used. Two of the frocks of the large cut are made of charmeuse—the third of crepe meteor.

* * *

Never was there a time when lingerie was more important than it is now, for upon it limited as the garments are, depends the whole good appearance. Cluny and torchon lace, which had taken a back place, are well to the fore, and Irish lace is fashionable also, together with Valenciennes and the newest shadow lace, and this is imitated for entire lace shirts. Nainsook, handkerchief linen and batiste are the fashionable fabrics for underlinen, crepe de chine being often employed for nightgowns and petticoats.

* * *

"Show-through" effects are not confined to lace and net blouses; ribbons "showing through" are just now the ultra fad. Not lingerie ribbons. That style of peek-a-boo effect is now entirely out of fashion—but ordinary trimming ribbons and sashes on summer gowns. Sometimes two bands of ribbon extend from shoulder to waistline, forming a V-shaped trimming on the bodice; and a plaited neck frill of net turns back over the ribbon and half veils it. Sometimes ribbons are threaded in and out of a lace bodice lining showing through the net or batiste bodice. Again a tunic of all-over embroidery may appear to veil a sash, the bow being set frankly on the outer side at the waistline, while the long ends pass under the tunic faintly showing through the embroidery. Below the tunic the ends of the sash fall over the skirt.

* * *

Surely there is no prettier picture than that made by the young girl of to-day in one of the fetching net frocks. The hard, tight lines of a few years ago have been banished by the softer curves which are now allowed to assert themselves in the corsetless, or apparently corsetless, figure of the lithe young woman of these happier days. The gown, whether made of lace, net or chiffon, is mounted over a foundation of silk or charmeuse, with a veiling of net to bring out the design of the lace, or in the case of net, to give a more airy, diaphanous effect.

* * *

Hand and machine embroideries are considered among the smartest trimmings for frocks of all occasions; sharing favor with these, however, are handsome, coarse laces of linen and linen and cotton mixtures. Plaid effects, used for vests, collars and cuffs, are the leaders among the really practical trimmings. They are used also in the forms of buttons distributed down either side of the front of a blouse, on the skirt and about the neck and sleeves.

* * *

Now that the summer is drawing to a close, coats and skirts are coming into their own again, replacing the thinner one-piece dresses that are so cool and pretty for hot weather. For wearing with the former the stores are exhibiting all sorts and conditions of blouses, many of which are wonderfully beautiful in design, fine nets, laces, and ninons being used together, and colors being skillfully blended with the most charming results.

* * *

Most women of conservative taste prefer plain, soft shades for autumn wear, but there are fascinating modern art silks for little bridge and luncheon frocks—silks exquisitely soft and satiny in texture and having odd printings in post impressionist patterns on rich-hued grounds. One in mind at the moment is a magenta-toned silk with tiny flowerspots and pansies in blue and purple scattered over the surface.

* * *

The modish waistline is absolutely normal; neither high nor low and not in the least compressed. The corsage is softly draped over the bust and allowed to fall in blouse fashion over the ceinture.

* * *

A coat, either a bolero or one of the little straight-up-and-down shapes, is very useful for wear over light dresses on slightly chilly days, at seaside or mountains, if made of white surah silk. Being silk it does not look tailored or stuffy. Another handy possession is a coatee of all-over embroidery. It looks transparent, but really gives a good deal of warmth. It is wise to have this sort of coat made with a long sleeve fitting smartly down to the wrist. A coat of this sort could be lined with chiffon, if desired.

* * *

Rubber girdles and sashes to wear with bathing suits are a boon to the woman who worries about the wrinkles and creases and faded streaks that appear in a silk or satin sash after it has been in the water many times. These are made in the soft and attractive colors in which rubber bathing caps are made, and are cut on graceful and becoming lines.

A wide strip is folded about the figure for a girdle, and it is finished with long, fringed sash ends. Often a bunch of rubber flowers adorns the meeting of the sash ends and girdle.

* * *

The fashion for wearing felt hats for summer outings is so deep rooted that it is difficult to tell the difference, this year, between summer hats and those of early fall. One model which ranks itself with the hats of early fall is made of gray felt, modeled on stiff, straight lines.

The round crown is banded with a three-inch fold of gray shade, a little darker than the hat, piped on each side with a cord of deep violet silk.

* * *

A really clever woman will never wear too many jewels in a public place, and she will know how to make a selection with discretion. She will, for example, avoid large diamond hatpins, just as she will avoid diamond hairpins which show under the brim of the picture hat. The diamond hairpin, except with full evening dress, is impossible. It has the effect of making the whole toilet look ordinary and in bad taste.

* * *

Purple is a favorite color for evening frocks, in combination with fine white lace or tulle. Red evening gowns have touches of purple and look extremely rich.

* * *

Coats of large black and white checked wool look well for motoring, golfing and sport purposes.

* * *

Flounced skirts are just now exceedingly fashionable in Paris and every couturier is sending one or more flounced frocks—or volant frocks, as they are called over there—to the midsummer race meets.

* * *

Plain linen blouses are worn with linen coats and skirts, and their only decoration lies in the embroidered collar and cuffs which are edged with narrow Irish lace. Similar lace trims the edge of the little pocket on the left side of the blouse.

* * *

Chains which would look well with the white of light summer frocks are of the Bulgarian persuasion. They are of silver, threaded with bright-colored beads. One very pretty one has dull silver links interspersed with blue, red and green beads.

* * *

The practical little silk frocks for runabout wear will be much in evidence this autumn, and women who are wise, are having these little frocks made up now, while the dressmakers are not rushed with autumn orders. The general outlines of costumes have changed little and easily corseted figures genreous waistlines, loosely bloused bodices and skirts draped closely to the limbs, will remain very much as they have been during the past twelvemonth.

* * *

Some of the new white silk stockings are transparent, and are laced with a black cord from the instep to the knee on the outside of the leg. Under them are worn other stockings of a brilliant hue to match some color note in the toilet.

* * *

Very charming are the fine French crepes with deep borders showing neat cubist patterns, many having a Persian feeling and with plain-colored borders four or five inches deep. For example, on a cream-white background small stencil-like pattern of soft blue, yellow and pink in dull tones, outlined with black and pink border. The same pattern was shown with lavender, blue and Nile green borders with harmonious blending of colors.

* * *

Many bodices are cut in one piece, sleeves and all; worn with a yoke and undersleeves or an underblouse, being really an over-bodice. It can serve the same purpose with many gowns. Some are piped, some corded with handsome designs.

We are still fond of simplicity, and many of the blouses are bodices are guiltless of trimmings of any kind. V openings are popular with those who like the open neck, which will, of course, find more favor as the season advances.

* * *

Cotton crepe gowns are just the thing for a journey. They are easily and quickly laundered and take up less room in the trunk or traveling bag, because one can do with two of these where three or four of the muslin ones would be required because of the necessity of waiting upon a laundress for their "doing-up." When trimmed with torchon lace and a small spray of hand-embroidery worked across the front, they are attractive as well as practical—a combination not to be despised. Brighten the gowns with pale-colored ribbons run through the tops.

* * *

The Fashionable Coiffure

For the past year the simple, low coiffure has held sway with smart women.

Very little false hair was employed, and that most ingeniously introduced, for everybody knows, more is the pity, that precious few women are blessed with luxuriant tresses.

Even unobservant man now questions perfectly good combings made into attractive chignon or neck curls, and smiles diabolically at your honest assurances that it once grew on your head.

Now, this is just jealousy, pure and simple, because a pound of lost hair can never be returned to his superior cranium, and this fact nettles his vanity.

But to go back to the simple coiffure, which has been accepted by women from 16 to 60, we learn, from leading coiffeurs here and abroad, that this youthful style is to remain for those who want it, but that the new, high dressing has been received with much favor.

Many women do not look well with the flat effect on top of the head, and, therefore, the raised chignon to the crown of the head and a soft, low pompadour make a more becoming framing for their face.

Variety is the spice which keeps the styles changing, and incidentally is beneficial in its results in resting the scalp and roots of the hair. The chignon may be raised at an angle on the head which is found most becoming, according to the requirements of the features.

A woman who has a prominent nose and chin must exercise not a little care in the style of hairdressing she chooses. The size of the face and its features are details not to be lightly considered. The slender face has its contour broadened, and the round, moon-face type lengthened by the hairdressing. Study well your full face and profile.

* * *

For afternoon and evening coiffures are shown the most tempting assortment of real and imitation shell ornaments inlaid with gold, pearls and brilliants. Some pins have imitation and real platinum tops with shell base. The designs are open and lacy, in pearls and brilliants. Small pins with serpentine sides have small, shapely heads mounted with stones; others are in a very yellow gold, which is especially made for light blonde hair. There are numerous hairpins of unusual length, with variously designed tops, which give the most simple coiffure an air of festivity.

'AMERICAN VENUS' RISES FROM FOAM

MRS. HUTT'S BATHING SUIT A STARTLER

Mrs. Edna G. Hutt, whose romantic marriage to and dramatic divorce from Henry Hutt, the famous New York artist, have given society much food for gossip. For the last few days society at Narragansett Pier has been buzzing with talk about Mrs. Hutt's amazing bathing costume. The accompanying snapshot gives a better idea of the beauty and picturesqueness of the Hutt bathing suit than mere words possibly could.



PHOTO © BY INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE

Artist's Pretty ex-Wife Draws Limelight With Daring Creation.

Mrs. Edna G. Hutt, over whom Henry Hutt, the noted illustrator, raved as the "American Venus" during their courtship and marriage, several years ago, and whose divorce suit he contested bitterly at Reno, a few months ago, is once more basking in the limelight. This time her cleverness rather than her beauty brings her to the fore.

From the fashionable colony at Narragansett Pier come stories of the wonderful new bathing costume designed and worn by Mrs. Hutt on the beach.

Society folk are said to gasp with amazement and admiration whenever the beautiful ex-wife of the artist strolls by wearing her new creation. The bathing dress is said to be the most striking and daring seen any nearer Atlanta than Ostend or Biarritz.

The accompanying snapshot of Mrs. Hutt, taken on the beach at Narragansett, tells a more eloquent story of her bathing costume than could be put into words.

Cothurnes the Latest in Shoes

No matter what one may think of the tango as a graceful exhibition, no one can deny that a debt of gratitude is due to it for the attention it has focused on the feet and the resulting interest shown in shodding them appropriately. The vogue for short skirts, which is coincident with the tango fad, has made this interest universal, and more money and time have been expended on hosiery and slippers this summer than during any previous season.

The dancers are finding lots of comfort in the coiffures, and as they are novelties, with the usual high prices, they are exclusive. A cothurne is a Grecian sandal, and the first cothurnes offered to the summer girl were almost exact replicas of the sandals worn by the Greeks. This style was too extreme to catch the popular fancy, as few women have sufficient grace and poise to walk easily in footgear of this primitive style. It seems a pity, however, to carry the modernizing of these sandals to the extent of adding Louis XV heels, yet the demand has placed them on the latest adaptations.

* * *

Veil of October Brides

In keeping with all the changes of the day in every part of women's apparel, there is a tendency to drape the bride's veil in a theatrical manner. The stage has furnished many methods, and the one that seems to find the most followers has a cap as a foundation, with a coronet of lace wired across the front and held at the ears with small rosettes of orange blossoms.

To this the tulle veil is simply draped; often it is drawn tightly across the crown of the cap and held by a bandeaux of orange blossoms, and then falls to the hem of the gown. It may be bordered with lace or left plain.

The former is an expensive idea if one has good lace, for it must be carried down each side and across the end and the cap must be made to match.

The girl who does not wish to go into extra expense will find it almost as attractive to use plain bridal veiling and drape it without a cap and lace, and merely catch it to the head with a wired coronet of orange blossoms.

A widow does not wear a veil and one might add that a divorcee does not, for etiquette for the divorced has become quite a feature in American life. A hat is used instead and it is usually a white one with a feather or a fantastic spray. Even when a hat is worn, a face veil is not.

Modern custom does not hold it necessary for even a maiden to wear a bridal veil unless she is married in church or has a large wedding at home.

SLIT SKIRT AND VEST FEATURED BRIDE'S GOWNS

Evening Frock of London Society Belle Opens in Center to Show Silk Stockings.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Some charming gowns are included in the trousseau of the Hon. Edith Pakington, who was the most important society bride of the week.

A very picturesque evening frock is arranged in several tones of soft pink and has an underskirt of the palest pink chiffon, draped gracefully around the figure and opening for a little distance in the center to show a glimpse of ivory white silk open-work stockings and pale pink shoes adorned with silver and diamante embroideries.

Above the underskirt there are long flowing draperies of brocaded silk gauze in a deeper shade of rose color wrapped about the figure like broad scarfs crossing in front and again at back, where they form a long train for the bodice.

The same chiffon as that in the underskirt, in the palest, softest shade of pink imaginable, is draped gracefully from the shoulders so that the folds of the chiffon form short sleeves with a border of very brilliant diamante trimming, which also outlines the V-shaped opening of the bodice, while the waist is encircled with a broad sash of deep rose-colored satin ribbon.

There are also a number of tailor-made gowns. A charming coat and skirt are made in a light summer cloth in a very becoming shade of old rose. The skirt is perfectly straight and slim, innocent of any kind of trimming beyond a few lines of tailor stitching at the hem.

The coat is made in a new shape, fitting closely at the waist, but fairly full round the hips. Long revers and cuffs are of a darker red velvet, the latter being made in gauntlet shape and finished with ruffles of fine lace.

'Fore and Aft' Skirt Appears in Boston

Dress Is So Made That It Can Be Slipped On Without Disarranging Coiffure.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—The "fore and aft" skirt created a sensation in Cambridge street to-day when a young woman wearing one was seen promenading around Harvard Square.

The skirt had a very slight slash which allowed an emerald petticoat and silken hose to wink coquettishly as she walked.

By leaving one side buttoned all the time the garment may be draped about the waist as one piece of cloth. All that remains to do is to button up the one side. Result: The coiffure is not disarranged and the young man does not have to miss the first act waiting for "snooky ookums" to dress.

GOLD-THREADED SUIT IS LATEST GARB FOR MEN

London Tailors Prepare for Rush for Them in Fall—Revolution in Overcoats.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Suits shot with gold and cloths made of blended colors are amongst the new fashions for men for next fall.

West End tailors say the most popular suit will be of blue cloth shot with gray and gold. London society men seem to be demanding more variety and dainty materials in their wearing apparel now.

Saokville street tailors are preparing for a big rush for these blended blue suitings.

Overcoats too are being revolutionized. The new fashion is blue, shaped to the waist, single-breasted and buttoned through with only two buttons.

Silk hats are becoming more popular. New models have shorter crowns and flatter set brims. The reason for the increasing popularity is that the crown is only five and three-quarter inches high and is less "bell-topped."

These hats have been selling at the rate of 50 a day by one Bond street dealer for weeks.

Debutante Leads Revolt Against Veils

Miss Stevens Objects to Having Her Beauty Hidden at Newport Casino.

NEWPORT, Aug. 23.—Miss Elsie Stevens, one of the most beautiful of this season's debutantes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stevens, has rebelled against the innovations of lace veils that make the face of the wearer invisible.

She appeared at the Casino this morning wearing a long veil of white lace, covering but not concealing her features. It is predicted that others of the debutantes whose pretty faces have been hidden under the unbecoming brown gauze will follow her example.

Mayor in Favor of Diaphanous Dress

"Let the Ladies Keep Cool," Is His Reply to Complaints Against Displays.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., Aug. 23.—"Let the ladies keep cool. I will positively not issue any decree affecting women's dress as long as the heated spell continues."

This was Mayor Floyd Chapman's reply to numerous complaints he has received of slashed skirts and diaphanous wearing apparel worn by the women of this city.

Mayor Chapman says he will refuse to be drawn into any attempt to dictate what women shall wear.

Peg-Topped Skirt Slit to Knee To Be Women's Fall Style

Special Cable to The American.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—This is going to be a hard autumn on the blind men. A famous women's costumer declared to-day that the following will be the 1913 fall styles for fashionable women: Extremely tight "peg-topped" skirts, slit to the knee, and perhaps a trifle higher if the lady wishes to be extremely fashionable.

The skirts will be folded up at the bottom after the manner of men's trousers and, of course, this will make artistic hose imperative.

Fur will be used in dress trimmings, coats will be hip length and not too roomy, and the color will be mainly purple.

London Supplants Paris for Fashions

Modish American and English Women Having Gowns Made in British Capital.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The stagnation which has always descended on the workrooms of the Court dressmakers by this time is curiously absent this year. The explanation is very flattering to London. American women, and many English, once out-and-out adherents of Parisian fashions, are now choosing in London the gowns which they take home with them at the beginning of September.

The London "creation" of to-day, the American woman has discovered, is cheaper and every bit as smart as that which bears the hall-mark of Paris.

Paris has produced too many eccentricities and too many styles which offend against good taste to be in the good graces of English women moving in the best society.

SLIT AND X-RAY SKIRTS BAD FOR THE EVANGELIST

SOUTH BEND, IND., Aug. 23.—Flirting is injurious to the eyes, according to an Elkhart oculist. An Elkhart young man suffered greatly with his eyes. "Too much slit and flimsy skirts and silk stockings, that's all the matter with you. Go home at 6 o'clock every night for a week and stay there," was the doctor's prescription.

The young man obeyed, with the result that he no longer needs glasses.

BARRELS MAKE GREAT BATHING TOGS FOR GIRLS

Donors Unknown, but They May Have Been Villains Who Stole Their Clothes.

BRAZIL, IND., Aug. 23.—Barrels are being worn very straight and tight this summer along the banks of Big Walnut Creek, near here. There is no drapery whatever and the hoops are on the outside.

The midsummer styles in barrels recently made their appearance suddenly along Big Walnut Creek. They were first shown the day after a bathing party in which ten of the young social queens of Brazil participated.

Big Walnut Creek is filled with willow clumps. The party, prior to bathing, filled the willows with lingerie and incidentally clothes. While the girls filled the water the neighborhood filled with unknown persons who took the shoes and stockings and the skirts and hats and the—yes, and everything the girls left on the bank.

When the girls came out of the water they didn't come out. They stayed in until the night was black—mercifully black. Then they went home like a bevy of dejected and dripping "September Morns."

Next day each fair bather received a nobby modish barrel with the compliments of some person.

'Knickers' and Coat Succeed Riding Habit

Equestrienne Dresses Are Disappearing With Side Saddle on Boston's North Shore.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Along the North Shore fewer and fewer of the girls who ride are bothering about side saddles and riding skirts and all the inconvenience both demand. They are donning cute little "knickers" and coat, in which they are allowed to spring freely to the saddle. Everything, even the horseback riding, this summer seems to be tending to convenience rather than style.

Pretty little Helen Erick is one of the North Shore girls who is gradually giving up her riding skirts and has been seen in regular riding breeches with rather long black coat, little soft white hat crushed down on her fluffy golden hair and on her favorite mount, making a picture long to be remembered.

Mrs. George Burroughs, who is at her summer home, "Green Meadows," in South Hamilton, and who gave a "horse show" there yesterday for one of her charities, is quite the most striking of the cross-saddle riders.

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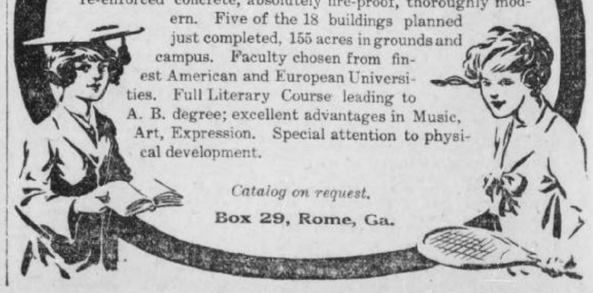

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'BURIED ALIVE' IS BEST PLAY IN LONDON—DALE

America He Believes Will Revel in Dramatization of Arnold Bennett's Story.

By ALAN DALE.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The best thing in London is Arnold Bennett's "fancy" play, "The Great Adventure," at the Kingsway Theater. This could be construed into meaning very little, or even nothing, for the paucity of dramatic material in London at the present time is sending American managers home discouraged. However, I'll hasten to say that "The Great Adventure" could hold its own in a season filled with pleasure-giving theatrical events. It is delightful; it is cozy; it is sedately humorous, and it is clever.

There is no allusion at all on the program or in the published play to the fact that "The Great Adventure" is Arnold Bennett's own dramatization of his own novel, "Buried Alive"—a story that I shunned for ages on account of its grewsome title, only to find anon that it was a skittish, satirical and gorgeously amusing storiette. The play at the Kingsway is "Buried Alive," made into a short, pithy and incidental four-act play.

It contains an actress who is so admirable, so unusual and so distinctly enjoyable in London, where one gets the same old fogies year in and year out, that the occasion becomes doubly interesting. That actress is Miss Wish Wynne, and I use her Christian name with all my heart in connection with an appearance in America. Wish Wynne is one of those peculiar women who seem to arrive suddenly on their sheer merits. She is no beauty; she is pictorially quite uninteresting. If you met her before she had tried the stage, you would say to her, "Keep away from it; you've no chance, because you are such an ordinary looker."

But Wish Wynne is charming. She is quiet, "natural," artistic and magnetic. She "gets" you. You can't imagine that you are watching an actress acting. There is nothing of the theater in her manner. Yet, of course, it is all theater. Only art, and art of the highest order, could get Wish Wynne over the footlights.

In "The Great Adventure" she plays the part of the widow, who marries the artist whom the world imagines to be buried in Westminster Abbey. Nearly all "The Great Adventure" consists of scenes between the man and the woman, beautifully written, sympathetically acted, overweeningly "natural." The story keeps to the book pretty closely. In the begininng you see the artist with his dying valet, cared for by a doctor. The valet dies, the artist takes his place; the valet is buried as the artist, and the artist lives to begin all over again.

Each of the four acts is divided into two scenes, separated by a passage of time, more or less short. Electric signs appear between the scenes, indicating how much time elapses. It is all most concise and to the point. At the Kingsway there is no music, but merely the "knockings" that prevail at French theaters. I think that a pity. Although entr'acte music is detestable and inartistic, I loathe those French knockings. They sound so barbaric. Why should London imitate such a stupid custom when it would be so easy to think up something novel and relevant?

The weakest spot in "The Great Adventure" occurs when the artist is confronted with his dead valet's widow and curate-sons. This, of couse, is broad farce. Played as quiet comedy, it doesn't convince; in fact, it irritates. Although it is very well done, and the curate-sons are amusing (curates on the stage have really taken the jocular place of mothers-in-law), it is a jarring note in such a gentle and placidly ironic little play as "The Great Adventure."

The Philistinism of England is shown in Arnold Bennett's best vein, and Mr. Bennett raps his own country, as "own countries" always are rapped by their affectionate children. This is as it should be. Only a man who knows a country by being born in it can rap it. The stickler for stodgy plays will, of course, say that "The Great Adventure" is absurd and improbable; that no such series of events could conceivably occur. Yet it contains truth, sincerity and reality—in spite of all. I loved it all, from start to finish, and if only it isn't spoiled by a second-rate cast in New York, it ought to be a big winner.

Don't forget that it needs fine acting; that without fine acting it has little chance with the "masses," and—remember, I've said that. The hero, called in the play Ilam Carve, was acted by Henry Ainley, who was at one time a matinee favorite. He has followed in the footsteps of our own Faversham and ceased to be beautiful. He now acts and is addicted to character roles. As the artist, he portrays a nervous, dreamy, out-of-the-world creature, who despises the pomps and ceremonies. Mr. Ainley does it all very well, indeed, and though he is helped a good deal by the splendid work of Miss Wish Wynne, he gets at least halfway there on his own. In all, there are eighteen speaking parts, mostly of no importance. The entire play is intrusted to Henry Ainley and Wish Wynne. A young woman called Lydia Bilbrooke is interesting.

There is absolutely no point of resemblance between "The Great Adventure" and "Milestones," yet the former made me think of the latter all the time, possibly because they are both so out of the ordinary groove. The worth of "The Great Adventure" is undeniable.

'Jewels Look Best on Pigs' So Says Polaire, the Dancer Is 'Ugliest Woman in Paris'

Polaire, the Paris dancer, and the stuffed pig upon which she arranges her jewels. Both are coming soon to America.



Also Is One of the Cleverest of Parisiennes; Her Scheme to Advertise a Perfume.

Special Cable to The American.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—Polaire, the dancer and actress, who declares that she is the ugliest woman in Paris, and who is recognized generally as one of the cleverest, will soon be on her way to New York with her original perfume, her ideas about jewelry and her stuffed pig.

The pig is ugly, but like its owner, who will join Gertrude Hoffman and Lady Constance Stewart-Richardson in a great three-star tour of America, is interesting. On its ungraceful neck the dancer places her jewels, for she declares that is the appropriate place for gems.

Has Two Life Missions.

Polaire's idea caused much comment. Those who had jewels scowled; those who did not laughed, but Polaire believes she has two missions in life. One is to dance and the other to explain that jewels are best used to adorn a pig.

"I certainly shall take my pig to America," she said recently. "I believe I shall have as much reason to show it there as I have had here in Paris, and as I had in other places in Europe.

"Perhaps it will do no good. I have only my art to consider; I have no room for jewels. My pig is welcome to them."

Incidentally Polaire has demanded of her American managers, Comstock & Gest, that no one but she in the three-star tour shall use perfume of any kind on the stage, the train or elsewhere. She says she will refuse to leave France unless she has this guarantee.

Her Perfume Is Subtle.

"I have a delicate, subtle perfume," she declares. "No one else can purchase or use it. It is so delicate that any other scent would interfere with my enjoyment of it, and unless I am assured that Miss Hoffman and Lady Constance will use no perfume at all, I can not consent to go to America."

It is said that Polaire has a contract with a Paris perfumer who is to pay her 25,000 francs to advertise in the United States an "exclusive" perfume he will soon put on the market.

Ex-Premier Clemenceau's new paper, L'Homme Libre, gives this week a solution of a problem which has been puzzling all Paris: Why has Polaire started the extraordinary fashion of wearing a gold ring in her nose at a well-known watering place? Mlle. Polaire declares, according to the paper, that she adopted the Zulu style in jewelry simply in order to avoid being again billed in New York, as "the ugliest woman on earth." Now, she says, American managers are simply bound to feature her as "the only living actress who wears a ring in her nose."

Leper Sings Ragtime In His Confinement

Dahab Hassan, Syrian, Depored From Philadelphia, Will Probably Be Sent to Jerusalem.

Special Cable to The American.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 23. — Dahab Hassan, the Syrian leper who arrived here from Philadelphia on the Dominion, has been detained at the New Ferry isolation hospital, where he spends his time singing ragtime. According to his story Hassan left England a year ago and proceeded to Cleveland, Ohio, where he did work in a tobacco factory.

When he fell ill the doctors decided he was smitten with leprosy, following which discovery the American authorities deported him.

During the voyage to this country Hassan was naturally a most unpopular passenger with the crew, which was badly scared and gave him a wide berth, notwithstanding the fact that there was no danger from infection. He will likely be sent to Jerusalem, his native city.

MORE BULLS DEMANDED AFTER EIGHTEEN ARE SLAIN

Special Cable to The American.

MADRID, Aug. 23.—After a ten-hour bull fight at Santander, in which eighteen bulls were slaughtered, the 10,000 spectators noisily demanded that more bulls be brought into the ring and killed. The Mayor of the town and local police had great difficulty in persuading the audience to leave the arena. Twenty horses were killed. Several of the picadors were wounded, one of them seriously.

Girl Halts Attempt To Rob State Lottery

Screams of Clerk Alarm Pedestrians When Italian Thief Tries to Chloroform Her.

Special Cable to The American.

MILAN, Aug. 23.—It was only by the slightest chance that a bold robbery of one of the State lottery offices was averted the other day. A young fellow entered the office and asked to purchase some tickets. While the young woman clerk was writing the number on the tickets the man suddenly tried to throw a bottle of chloroform in her face.

She recoiled and screamed, and the man ran out of the office. Her screams had attracted attention and several men started in pursuit of the man.

A university student grasped the fugitive as he ran down the street brandishing a revolver. The student was shot in the face by the fugitive, who dashed into a cafe. Just as the pursuers were closing in on him he ended his life with his pistol.

GONDOLAS OF VENICE GIVE WAY TO MOTOR LAUNCHES

Special Cable to The American.

VENICE, Aug. 23.—Stubborn resistance on the part of the Venetian boatmen to modern means of locomotion on the Grand Canal seems about to be overcome by the formation of a co-operative association among the gondoliers.

This body is providing a public service of motor launches between the railway station and the Adriatic shore.

'SLANT' A 'ONCE OVER' AT BRYAN, DONE IN SLANG

Americanese Puts "Punch" in Poetry, According to One English Admirer.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The American language, says a writer in the London Daily Express, is developing a new literature which is imaginative, metaphoric and full of color, besides being the time-saving device of the age. It is the shorthand of spoken languages.

Precisely what is this remarkable language? he asks. Some one defined cauliflower as plain cabbage with a college education. In the same way it may be said that American is simply the well-known slang with a university training. It is super-slang.

To illustrate, let us take a word which is a marvel of condensed description. Suppose I wanted to say of a man that he was clumsy, futile, helpless and undesirable; that he was slovenly in his manner and shabby in his dress; that he was intellectually insignificant and spiritually nil; that he never minded his own business and meddled with every one else's; that his presence was an abomination to me—if I wanted to say all this, and a little bit more, I should merely declare that he was a "gink."

It is this pregnant, compact quality which especially recommends American for poetic use.

Ragging the "Red, Red Rose."

Suppose Robert Burns had written his exquisite "Red, Red Rose" in American instead of English. For tenderness in the exaltations of a loved one, American is unrivaled. Witness:

O my luve's a red, red rose,
  She's a pippin, she's just rippin',
    she's a bear!
She can turkey-trot and tango,
She's a quince, O she's a mango,
  She's the candy kid for fair.
  Are you there?

O my luve's like a red, red rose,
  Just take it from me, kid, she's a
    dream, she's a scream.
Pipe her in her glad rags there.
I should worry! She's a bear!
  She's all peaches and cream.
  Get a gleam!

And would not Byron's "Maid of Athens" be infinitely more expressive in American?

Maid of Athens, ere I beat it,
Give me back my heart—I need it.
Cut, O cut that taffy, please!
  Stop your teasin',
  Quit the squeezin',
I implore you on my knees.
I'll admit you got me going
And my love for you is growing,
  But 's enough, kid.
  Call the bluff, kid,
I've got your number and I'm wise,
There's no use your making eyes.

Not only in the language of love is American so rich. It can be mellifluous or bitter, as you wish. It can express hatred as eloquently as affection, and that is more than can be said of English. Byron was severely handicapped whe nhe wrote his criticism of Scotch reviewers.

Slanging Byron's Diatribe.

How infinitely more stinging he could have been had he had the average Yankee's knowledge of American.

You two-for-a-nickel Scotch reviewers,
You're nothing but a bunch of brewers.
You've got my goat, but by Hank!
  you'll rue it.
I'm on the job and I'll beat you to it.

You're just a lot of pikers from pikerland.
Why can't you boost a poet with the
  glad, glad hand?
You're a bunch of beany ginks; a
  gang of piffly gooks,
You gollywobble, runty-punty, lolly-
  pop spooks!

You've missed your right vocations;
You'd have been just simply grand
As nifty engineers of Antonio's peanut stand.
So fade away. Beat it! Twenty-three! You're full of flies.
Just put an egg in your goldarned shoe and beat it! Are you wise?

Powers Anxious to Seize Turkey in Asia

England, by Proposed Partition, Gets Arabia—Austria Hasn't Staked Claim Yet.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The great powers have been secretly discussing the eventual partition of Turkey in Asia recently, the main lines of which are now clear.

Arabia would go to Great Britain, Armenia to Russia, Syria to France and Anatolia to Germany. Italy, of course, has Tripoli and will probably receive a few of the Aegean Islands.

Austro-Hungary, alone of the great powers, has not staked out a claim, and to prevent her being left out, it has been seriously proposed to give her the Holy Land.

When the ambitions and jealousies of the powers are stirred up by the partition of Turkey in Asia, a new and more serious danger than the Balkan affair will threaten the peace of Europe.

CASTLE TO BE HOME OF TRAMPS OF GERMANY

Special Cable to The American.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—Here is perhaps a bit of news which will be of interest to some of America's "Wandering Willies." A ruined castle at Merlenhausen, Saxony, is about to be restored by the local authorities, who will use it as a free rest house and night shelter for tramps from all parts of Germany.

BRITISH NAVAL MEN TO STUDY U.S. WARSHIPS

Board of Experts Sent by Admiralty to Spend Six Months in This Country.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—England is troubled by the superior conditions of lower-deck life in the United States Navy as compared with the British.

The admiralty has decided to send a board consisting of Vice Admiral Williams, Fleet Surgeon Munday and E. N. Mooney, of the Royal Corps of Naval Constructors, to spend six weeks in America, chiefly at Newport and the New York Navy Yard.

They will begin with studying the system of ventilation in United States battleships.

The visit ought to have practical results for British sailors. The Orion class carry a complement of 800. The Wyoming carries 1,115.

If the Navy Department at Washington can get 315 more men into a ship on an increase of nine feet more length, five feet more beam and one foot more draught, and at the same time house and sleep them much better, the British constructor has certainly something to learn.

Englishman Beats Street Car Thief

Russian Judge Compliments British Subject on Thrashing He Administered to Pickpocket.

Special Cable to The American.

ODESSA, Aug. 23.—The American's reputation as being always ready for a fight while traveling abroad has been rivaled here by a young Englishman who grasped the wrist of a pickpocket when he detected the latter stealing a woman's purse in a street car.

The pickpocket accused the Englishman of trying to steal the purse himself. This aroused the Englishman's ire and he struck the man a smashing blow on the nose, causing that member to bleed profusely.

The man was taken to court and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and the Englishman, who declined to give his name, was complimented by the Magistrate.

Shop Talk Barred by Famous Musicians

Composers, Conductors and Singers, Including Caruso, Fine Violator of Health Resort Rule.

Special Cable to The American.

ROME, Aug. 23.—At Montecatini, a favorite health resort, there are at present the composers, Leoncavallo, Mascagni and Puccini; the singers, Caruso and Bonci, and the conductors, Mugnonex, Serafin and Galeffi.

These famous musicians, who are constantly in each other's company, have formed an anti-musical society in which the penalty for speaking of music or of the theater when in each other's company is a heavy, fine.

Russia to Have New Steamer Line to U. S.

Promoters Hope to Secure Farmers for Siberia From Canada and America.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A Russian steamship service between Vladivostok, Vancouver, Tacoma and Seattle is to be established, the outward shipments consisting mainly of soya beans, while agricultural implements and general manufactures will be carried back.

It is also intended to provide special facilities for emigration from Russia, and with that object there are to be low rates, including specially reduced fares over the Trans-Siberian Railway.

It is honed to induce a large number of farmers from Canada and the United States to settle in Siberia.

English Housewives Plan Bacon Boycott

Hope to Force Down Price by Abstaining From Buying for Fortnight.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The "English breakfast" is threatened with dire disaster. London housewives are preparing to boycott the toothsome "rasher" because of the continued high prices ruling for bacon.

They plan to refuse to buy bacon for a fortnight, beginning to-day. Enormous quantities are likley to remain in the hands of the wholesalers and prices are expected to come down with a rush.

Optimists predict a drop in price of at least 6 cents a pound.

RUSS SERFS JOLLY, BUT LAZY, SAYS VASSAR GIRL

Special Cable to The American.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 23.—Miss Texter, a graduate of Vassar College, who has been making a tour of Saratoff and Simbirsk, typical agricultural provinces of Russia, to study the land question, has been telling the Russian newspapers the peasants impress her most by their good temper and dislike for work.

Baron Hirsch's Son Rewins Erring Wife

De Forest's Reconciliation to Bride, Who Eloped With Guardsman, Surprises English Society.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—English visitors to Le Touquet, the fashionable little French resort near Boulogne, were amazed this week to find Baron De Forest and his wife playing golf together, evidently on the most friend together, evidently on the most friendly and intimate terms.

Baron De Forest was the adopted son of the late Baron Hirsch, the multi-millionaire, who purchased for his protege an Austrian title, married the pretty sister of Lord Gerald, who, three years ago, eloped with a young guardsman. Then began a wild chase of the fugitive pair. The entire sympathy of society was with the erring wife.

The Baron, cut by every one, became a Socialist, but is believed to be yearning to be received by society once more; hence the reconciliation with his popular bride.

Czar's Alarm Bell System Works Well

Crazed Aviator Tries to Force Entrance and Entire Winter Palace Is Aroused.

Special Cable to The American.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 23.—The alarm bells of the Winter Palace were set ringing the other day by a terrified watchman, who found himself in a fight with a man forcing his way in and demanding to see the Emperor, who was at that time at the Peterhof Palace.

The invader was overpowered and proved to be Otochkin, one of the earliest Russian aviators, who recently has come down in the world.

The incident served as a dramatic rehearsal of the entire system of alarms, armed guards and secret protection which is set to work immediately if any stranger seeks to force his way into any of the Czar's residences.

'Corner' in Quinine May Increase Price

Manufacturers of Drug and Producers of Bark in Java Sign Agreement.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—An increase in the price of quinine is expected as the result of an agreement which has been signed between the European makers of quinine and growers in Java of the cinchona tree, from the bark of which quinine is produced.

The manufacturers are required to buy from the producers about 1,000,000 pounds of quinine a year at a regulated price.

Virtually all the cinchona bark used by quinine manufacturers in Europe is now produced in Java, whence it is shipped to Amsterdam to be sold by public auction.

Turkey Offers Art Treasures for Loan

Even With Imperial Museum Collection as Security, London Financiers Shy.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Turkey has been trying to raise a loan in London, offering as security the antique treasures in the Imperial Museum at Constantinople.

The security evidently is not appreciated, for so far the loan has not materialized.

That Turkey is willing to pledge her treasures proves how dire are her financial straits, for the Imperial Museum is one of her most jealously guarded possessions.

The Turkish Government has increased the collections without cost, as archaeologists have been allowed to work in the Holy Land only on condition that they sent their finds to the museum.

Champion Elephant Killer Coming to U.S.

James Sutherland, After Bagging 600, Still Ready for Call of the Jungle.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Thirteen years in the African jungle, with a "bag" of 600 elephants to his credit, James Sutherland, the big game hunter, who claims to have killed more bull elephants than any other hunter in the world, has just arrived here.

He has shot 480 bull elephants during his thirteen years.

After a short stay here, Sutherland will go to America, but he says that before he has seen much of the skyscrapers he will be seized again with the "jungle call." He shoots for the ivory.

To Discard Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Wrinkles

(From Feminine World.)

The use of creams on the face sometimes causes hair to grow. You can avoid the risk of acquiring superfluous hair by avoiding cosmetics and using mercolized wax instead. There is nothing better for any condition of the skin, as the wax actually absorbs the offensive cuticle. The latter is naturally replaced by a clear, smooth, healthy complexion, full of life and expression. It's the sensible way to discard a freckled, tanned, over-red, blotchy or pimpled skin. Get an ounce of mercolized wax at any druggist's and apply nightly like cold cream, erasing in the morning with soap and water. It takes a week or so to complete the transformation.

The ideal wrinkle eradicator is made by dissolving an ounce of powdered saxolite in a half pint of witch hazel. Bathing the face in the solution brings almost instantaneous results.—Adv.

SOUTH AMERICA BUYING ARMS IN LARGE QUANTITY

Enormous Orders From Various American Republics Excite Interest in London.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Considerable interest has been aroused in certain quarters in London by the fact that various South American Republics are placing in England and on the Continent contracts for enormous amounts of arms and ammunition.

Within the last few weeks an aggregate of 500,000 rifles, with a corresponding amount of ammunition, has been placed on order, while so far as two of the Republics are concerned, inquiries are still in progress regarding the supply of new artillery.

An agent of the Uruguayan Government has arrived in London for the purchase of military transports.

All this may mean simply mutual precautions on the part of the respective Republics against each other, but there is a curious element of suspicion as to the possibility of some European interference.

Italian Lake Plays At Hide and Seek

Waters Disappear Every 20 Years Through Hole in Center, Then Appear Again.

Special Cable to The American.

ROME, Aug. 23.—Italian scientists and expert hydrographers are again puzzled by the sudden disappearance of the waters of Lake Canterno, not far from Rome, while the population of the district is in mortal fear of some imminent catastrophe.

The lake has been playing hide and seek with the villagers from time immemorial. The records show that every twenty years the waters recede through a large hole in the middle of the lake bed. Where the waters go constitutes the mystery which has so far baffled scientists. The fish disappear and return with the water.

According to a local legend, the water disappears every time an accident happens in the neighborhood of the lake. Two boys drowned there recently.

Cost of Living Up in Britain 14 Per Cent

Prices of Foodstuffs Except Tea and Sugar Have Risen at Remarkable Rate.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Striking figures showing the increased cost of living are contained in a voluminous report issued by the British Board of Trade, according to which present prices are the highest in twenty-five years.

Retail prices of food have risen 14 per cent since 1900, while wages have increased only 3 per cent.

Prices of almost all foodstuffs, except tea and sugar, have risen, the greatest increases being in bacon, 32 per cent, and potatoes, 46 per cent.

People have been able to meet the advances only by reducing consumption.

Duelling Scars Are Advertised for Sale

German Firm Promises To Make Men Attractive Without Aid of Sword.

Special Cable to The American.

HAMBURG, Aug. 23.—A new industry has been started with the object of "making men interesting to women."

One firm advertises it is prepared to provide cuts such as decorate the cheeks of students who have fought duels in the universities. This can be done "without pain or interruption to business," and accurate resemblance to the real thing is guaranteed.

'YELLOW MUSIC' WILL BE HEARD IN U. S. SOON

Brilliant Young English Composer's Harmonies Have Created Furor in London.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Emerson Whithorne, who started in London the present vogue of Chinese and Japanese music, vulgarly known as "yellow music," and has produced such popular pieces as "The Typhoon" and "The Yellow Jacket," is planning to go to the United States at an early date.

Just where Mr. Whithorne got his inspiration for the composition of this class of music is not known, but his creations are based strictly on the music of the yellow races and are played nightly.

Resurrects Medieval Harmonies.

He does not, however, confine his attention exclusively to the music of the East, as he has specialized extensively in a unique form of music based on that of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

He came out strongly in this direction at the famous Shakespeare ball given at the Albert Hall, having composed the music for the wonderful Elizabethan dances which played so conspicuous a part at that entertainment.

Music Charms Prince Henry.

This he did at the special request of Lady Randolph Churchill—then Mrs. Cornwallis West. The dances captivated Prince Henry of Prussia to such a degree that he now holds the originals MSS. for use of his own private band. The dances are orchestrated for over 200 instruments.

The brilliant young composer is now engaged on the composition of several new and striking pieces which he proposes to produce for the first time on his forthcoming American tour.

10,000 Ask Autograph Of Paris Centenarian

Famous Writer Published His First Book in 1830 and Last One in 1912.

Special Cable to The American.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—Ten thousand requests for his autograph and 6,000 for his photograph have been received by Francois Fertial, of the Society of Men and Letters, who has just celebrated his 100th birthday.

The old man became famous immediately. He was born in 1813 and published his first book in 1830. His latest volume was published last year. Though he has been a hard-working writer he is poor.

KAISER SANCTIONS BETS ON AEROPLANE CONTESTS

Special Cable to The American.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—One of the German State governments has decided to give official sanction to betting on aeroplane contests. The State gets a percentage of the stakes on all bets.

The chief objections thus far raised come from the aviators themselves, who point out it will be impossible to tell whether or not the aeroplane is "being pulled" or driven at top speed.

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Guaranteed pure.
The smoothest.
White or Flesh Tint.
Talcum Puff Company
Miners and Manufacturers, Bush Terminal Building, Brooklyn, New York.
10¢ a box
Air-Float
TALCUM POWDER

TATE SPRING



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TATE SPRING NATURAL MINERAL WATER

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Rev. Dr. E. E. Hoss, Bishop Methodist Church, Nashville, Tenn., says:

"It gives me the greatest pleasure to say that I regard Tate Spring water as the best remedy for all disorders of the stomach, bowels, liver and kidneys of which I have knowledge."

Enjoy the healthful water at the spring or have it shipped to your home. For sale by all druggists, in sterilized bottles, filled and sealed at the spring.

Send postal to-day for illustrated booklet, giving rates, location and description of this ideal place for the summer outing. Address

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Sunday American Sporting Pages Lead All Others

COMING BACK WITH THE SAME OLD ACT

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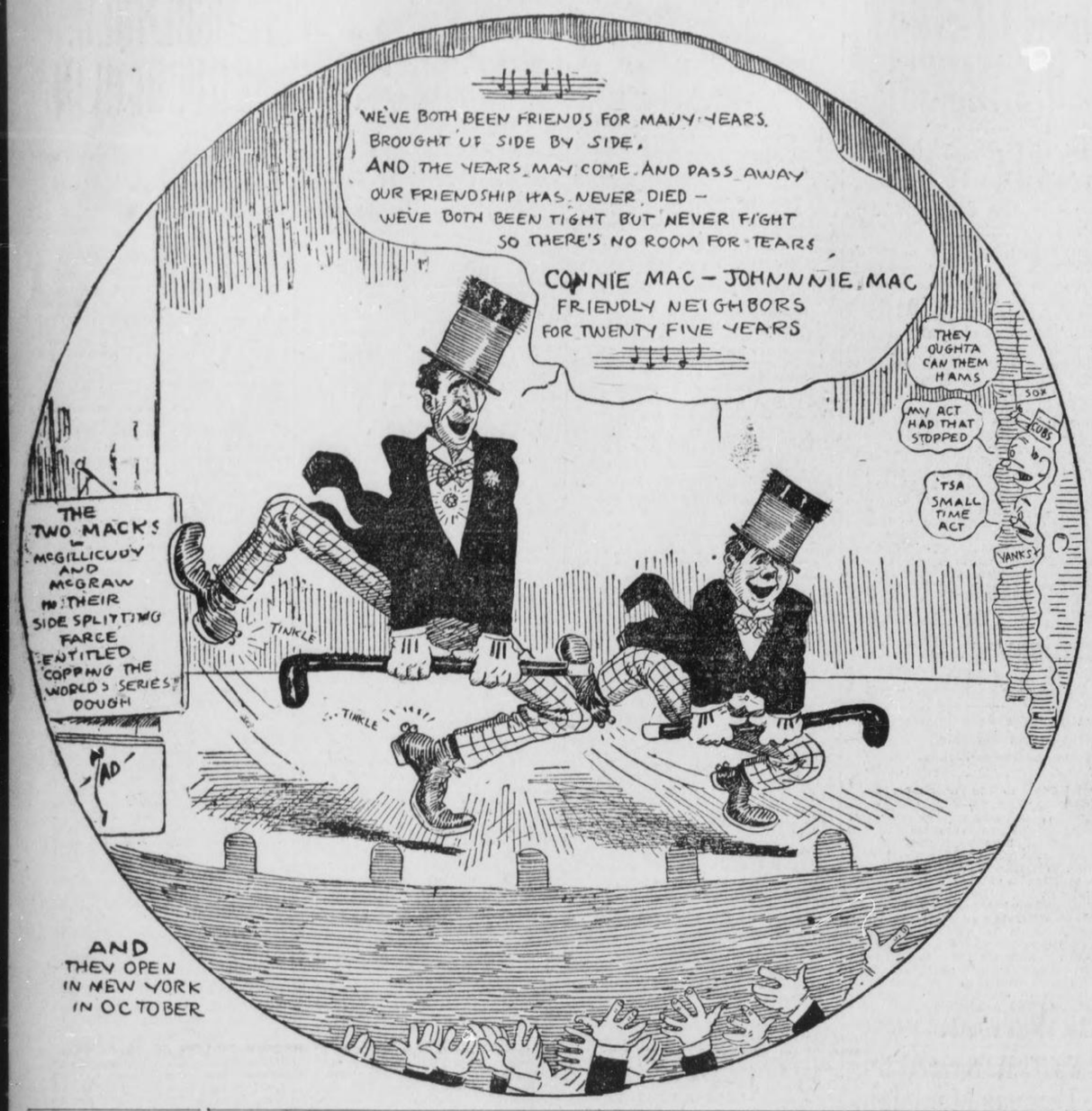
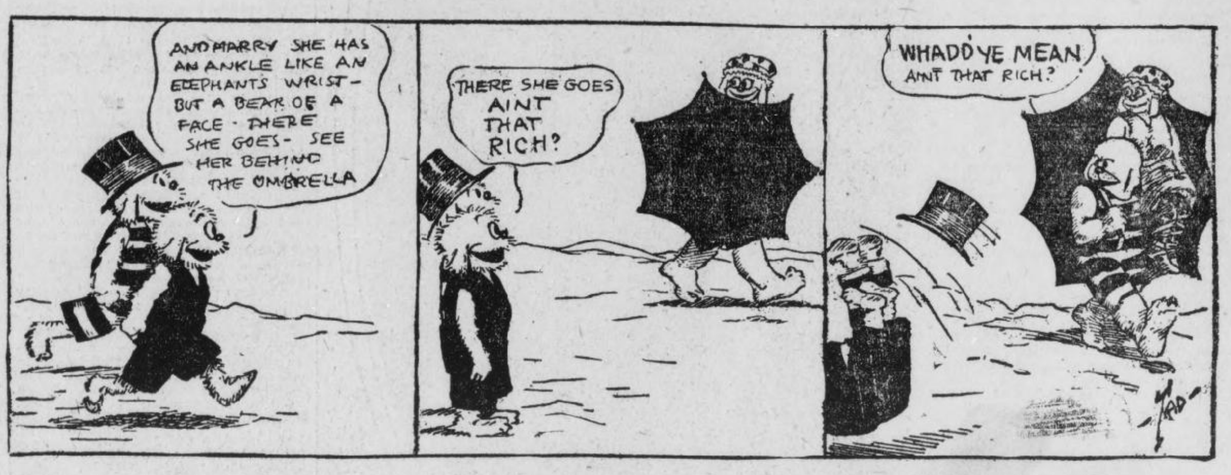
By Tad







YANKEE BOXERS ARE GOING ON EUROPEAN TRIP

Dan McKetrick Secures Bouts for Jeannette, Moran, Williams, Dunn and Ahearn.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Dan McKetrick, the dapper little fight manager, is going to make another trip to Europe. He has been across the big pond so often that he forgets the number of times. On his next journey to the other side he'll take with him the largest string of fighters that any manager ever piloted to a foreign country.

McKetrick has just received a letter from Theodore Vienne, naming his terms for the appearance abroad of five American fighters, and McKetrick lost no time in hustling to the cable office and wiring his acceptance.

The boxers that little Dan will take abroad are Joe Jeannette, Frank Moran, both heavyweights; Barney Williams, a middleweight; Young Ahearn, a welterweight, and Mickey Dunn, a bantam.

This party will start for Paris the latter part of next month. Most of the battles that will be arranged for them will be held in the Cirque de Paris, the big club of the French capital.

Two of the boxers named above—Williams and Ahearn—are proteges of Dan Morgan's, but as Vienne wanted them, Moran agreed to loan them to McKetrick, who is his side partner.

Williams has been promised three fights, the first of which will take place within fifteen days of his arrival.

* * *

MORAN will first get a slam at the best of the French and English heavies, after which he will be pitted against the British heavyweight champion, Bombardier Wells.

Moran is confident that he'll again make good abroad. He was over there once before and made an awful hit. He knocked out Tom Cowler and Fred Storback, both of whom have tacked K. O.'s on the Boer, George Rodel, and he also put away Fred Drummond and Charlie Wilson.

* * *

JEANNETTE has been promised two matches, both of which will take place within five weeks of his arrival. He is likely to get the winner of the bout between Georges Carpentier and Al Palzer, and also he may be given a chance at Jack Johnson.

Young Ahearn, who was born on British soil, will be matched with Johnny Summers, holder of the welterweight title, for the Lord Lonsdale belt. He will also encounter the French welterweight champion, and if he wins from both of these boxers he'll return to the United States and will be ready to fight for the world's championship.

Critic Upholds Griffin's Verdict

McAllister Lucky to Get Draw

By W. W. Naughton.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—In the ordinary course of things, the Sailor Petroskey-Bob McAllister bout would have been dropped as a subject of discussion by this time. It was in no sense a championship affair. It was devoid of knockdowns or sensational incidents, and to be frank about it, it earned no more right to live in memory than any one of the hundreds of commonplace events that are forgotten 24 hours after they occur.

The claims of any unfair ruling on the part of McAllister's friends are likely to keep the contest alive as a theme until the men again get together. It is one of these cases in which the alleged miscarriage of justice looms up as a greater wrong with each day that passes. In the course of a few months—until the return match intervenes—McAllister sympathizers will, begin to regard Referee Jim Griffin's verdict as one of the foulest decisions ever given in a ring.

* * *

IT all comes of having too many friends. McAllister's cronies were semi-hysterical about his promise of future greatness prior to the tussle, and the fall—when he failed to win—was all the greater. If ever a man received every iota of credit that was coming to him, McAllister did when Griffin divided the honors between him and Sailor Petroskey.

The trouble with McAllister is that his blows are too light to imbue an opponent with a proper degree of respect. True, so far as speed and delivery were concerned, he landed three punches, maybe, to Petroskey's one, but what use were they?

In latter day boxing cleverness only counts when it accomplishes something, and the McAllister cleverness on that particular occasion compares to gold-bearing rock that shows the color and nothing more.

This may be putting it a little strong. There were odd punches from Bob that jarred the sailor a bit and even raised lumps, but I am referring to the majority of leads and his counters and, goodness knows, he led and countered to such an extent that it was hard to keep track of the times he connected. And his average punch was little heavier than a fly kick.

* * *

PETROSKEY caught on early in the game, and right here I would like to hark back to another contest I saw Petroskey engaged in. When he boxed Frank Klaus he sampled one of the Pittsburger's rip-tearing uppercuts while the clang of the starting gong was still in his ears. It warned him there was trouble ahead and he acted accordingly. He covered up and, if memory serves, he remained covered up the greater part of the twenty rounds.

It was very different in the affair with McAllister. The sailor, after taking a few straight, lefts and short rights, discovered that Bob's stabs and raps did not carry an ounce of weight. The sailor grinned time and again when Bob's gloves plumped between his eyes and inaugurated a policy of boring in which he maintained during the entire match.

* * *

HOWEVER, the bulk of McAllister's friends felt about it, I know that there were several of them near where I sat who were exasperated over the small degree of force that McAllister injected into his deliveries. They thought, as I thought, that he was sacrificing everything to a desire to score frequently.

Three punches to the sailor's one, forsooth, but if he had dropped two of the three and put some driving power into the remaining one he might have removed the sailor's disdainful smile and piled up material, credits that would have stood him in need at the judging time. But no, there he stood sending home clips and raps without drawing either elbow back an inch to accentuate the impact. Cunning little punches of that kind might tell in an old-time blackened glove contest, but, nowadays, when ruggedness counts for so much in a Queensbury tilt, a boxer must not only be able to hit, but hit hard.

* * *

WHEN Petroskey smashed McAllister in the fifteenth round it looked to me as though the tide had turned in the sailor's favor. Nor was there anything that happened between that and the twentieth round to lead me to think that McAllister had regained the lead.

As a matter of fact, I felt sorry for the local lad, with his distorted mouth and his deathly pale face, and while, as a general thing, I do not allow my feelings to sway me when watching a glove contest, I was "pulling" for Master Bob to escape the distress and ignominy of being knocked out.

He escaped, and he earned the right to share a draw decision. More than that he did not achieve, and I can not help but think that the opinion that he got less than he deserved is more the outcome of the club spirit than a careful disconnected review of what really happened.

* * *

IT may be that there will be another bout. Some of McAllister's nearest friends are urging him to withdraw from fighting for a year, believing that he will store up sufficient vitality during a year's rest to enable him to make more of a mark when he returns to the ring.

The suggested move may be a good one if McAllister follows the advice tendered. His showing since he became a professional seems to indicate that a lack of ruggedness is his greatest drawback.

M'ROY BLAMES WATER FOR THE SOX DOWNFALL

Says Floods in Early Spring Shoved Champs of World Out of Running.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Winning a pennant as well as the world's championship in 1912 and tumbling down into the second division in 1913 is the unexpected reversal of form shown by the Boston Red Sox. And in taking this drop the champions are establishing a record for A. L. pennant winners.

Never before in the history of the young major league has a flag owner of one season failed to come back as high as the first division the next.

Chicago won in 1900 and 1901, and was fourth in 1902; the Athletics won in 1902, and came in second in 1903; Boston won in 1903 ad 1904 and finished fourth in 1905; the Athletics won in 1905 and were fourth in 1906; the White Sox won in 1906 and were third in 1907; the Tigers won in 1907, 1908 and 1909, and were third in 1910; the Athletics won in 1910 and 1911 and were third in 1912.

And here are the Boston Red Sox fifth in 1913 when they became baseball champions in 1912. Now what has caused this tremendous slump?

It has been figured that the injury to Joe Wood and many other stars kept the Red Sox out of the current championship battling; also the trouble between manager and magnate. In fact, a dozen more excuses have been offered, but Robert B. McRoy, secretary of the Red Sox, comes out with a new alibi.

According to McRoy, the spring training trip, more than anything else, was responsible for the Red Sox losing out this year.

"The boys got ready too soon," explains McRoy. "Down in Hot Springs right after the series with the Pittsburg Pirates the team was in condition to play major league ball. They started out too early, and instead of going through the training stunts gradually were primed by April 1.

"The series with Pittsburg actually made them ready, but after that came the series of floods around the country, which had the athletes housed inside and kept them off the ball field.

"All the work and practice in Hot Springs was wasted, owing to the flood. With no daily practice, stiff arms, stiff legs and other ailments, which arrived rapidly, were responsible for the spring training being a total loss.

"Then, when April 10 did arrive, the boys were not in condition. After playing for a month we won but 10 out of the first 26 games. The Athletics, primed right to the minute, jumped out in first, and on May 14, while we had a .385 percentage, the Athletics had won 17 and lost 5."

SCHANG BEST YOUNGSTER IN BAN'S LEAGUE

Connie Mack Says Philadelphia Recruit Is Greatest Young Receiver He Ever Saw.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Aug. 23.—Connie Mack, famous leader of the Athletics, says that Catcher Walter Schang is the best young receiver that has broken into the big ring in many a moon.

Connie Mack was once a catcher himself—not a great catcher, for he was handicapped by his peculiar build—but he is a good judge of receivers. Consequently, when Mack whispers that Schang is the best catcher he ever saw, baseball fans are ready to buy ringside seats and take a look at Mr. Schang.

Schang is only 22 years of age. This is his second year as a professional. Born and raised in Wales Center, a small hamlet near Buffalo, he caught three years for Elbert Hubbard's East Aurora club. In 1911 he joined the Pullmans, a famous semi-pro club that holds forth in Buffalo. His work with that club was such as to cause Buffalo fans to urge George Stallings, then managing the Buffalo club, to give the youngster a trial.

Stallings rather half-heartedly agreed. He had heard town boys touted before, but he needed some one to help work out the pitchers down in Georgia, so he took the youngster along. Schang showed enough on the training trip to warrant his retention, but not until July did Stallings begin to give him a chance in the International League games. It was not long before the tip went around the big leagues that Buffalo had a most promising young catcher. Scouts began to tell the porters to "put them off at Buffalo." Within a few weeks Stallings was in receipt of a few offers. He turned them down, hoping to save the catcher over for the 1913 season. That caused thirteen of the sixteen big league clubs to put in drafts for the phenom.

Lucky Connie Mack—he drew the man they all wante This is how it happens that Schang is the first catcher of the Athletics to-day, having relegated Ira Thomas to the task of warming up the pitchers. Schang is as good a thrower as there is in the country.

He is a timely batter. If you don't believe it, ask the Nap pitchers. He is as fast as the average infielder. He can get down to first faster than most of the Naps and can amble around to third with the speed of a Jackson or a Collins. He is death on foul flies, handles any kind of delivery with skill and knows what to do with the ball when opposing players are running wild on the bases. He is the ideal catcher.

Three Stars Uncovered.

This boost of Schang emphasizes the fact that the 1913 season will go down in history as a memorable one because of the uncovering of three star catchers in Schang, Schalk and Agnew, and the development of Steve O'Neil, of the Naps, and Wingo, of the Cardinals. McKee, of Detroit, is another who can almost be classed alongside of the five mentioned, but he is not quite their equal, although it must be admitted he shows great promise. Ranking Schang first, Schalk, O'Neil and Agnew look to be abtu even up, with Schalk and Agnew having the edge on the Clevalander in batting. Schalk is also a fast runner.

Need Winner's and Loser's End

Beaten Men Quit Too Easily

By W. W. Naughton.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—The high cost of fighting continues to be a bone of discontent among the promoters out here on the coast, and if the men who handle Queensberry enterprises will stand by their guns as they threaten to do, the scale of prices will be revised before the year is out.

There have been mutterings for a long time, but it was the Ritchie-Rivers contest that precipitated the present insurrection among the matchmakers. That affair drew $29,000, and out of this Ritchie received $18,000 and others $7,000. Promoter Graney did not have enough left to pay rent and running expenses.

The men who conduct the four-round shows are also up in arms. At each one of these Friday night entertainments as many as eight or ten bouts are provided, yet some of the short-bout specialists have been commanding and receiving as much as $700 for each appearance. In consequence there have been many losing ventures and quite a number of promoters have gone out of business. A discussion of the situation is not taking a hand, and numbers of writers are airing opinions to the effect that such conditions are causing the quality of ring sports to deteriorate.

It is easier of course to suggest reforms than to inaugurate them, and that is why the promoters shrug their shoulders when asked what is to prevent a return to the old order of things. Mr. Fight Fan—and Mr. Fight Fan is right—says there was more spirited boxing in the years when a set of articles called for a winner's end and a loser's end. It is pointed out that under the present system of paying pugilists fixed sums there is no incentive to struggle on once he begins to see defeat staring him in the face.

"Don't you think Joe Rivers would have taken more interest in his work and have shown more stomach for it had he not known that there was $7,000 waiting for him in the box office?" was a suggestive question asked after the Fourth of July bout. So as to bring about a new condition, the promoters are talking of standing together, but whether they will do so or not is a mooted question. What they would like to do is to establish a custom by which championship fights, which are naturally the highest priced pugilistic commodities, do not call for the paying over of more than 60 per cent of the gate receipts.

* * *

BUT how is such an arrangement to be established, and what are the chances of its being lived up to?

Even some of the promoters are asking this double-barreled question, and by the same token are answering it in such a way as to make it appear that the situation is in a measure hopeless.

One of the Queensberry entrepreneurs discussed the matter thus wise: "There are promoters and promoters, and a uniform scale would result in the most businesslike handler of glove contests securing all the attractions. The fighters themselves would go to the promoters who have the reputation of being the best money-getters—and they would be sure to do business with them. This means that a fixed rate for championship fights will work to the detriment of promoters who are not as smart as their compeers. And what would be the result? Would a man who has paid for a high priced yearly license and who has a lease on his hands stand by and see his rival in business get away with all the plums? Not on your life. He would approach the champion or the champion's manager with a side proposition of some kind and the proposed uniform rate would go glimmering."

* * *

"ANYHOW," said the same wise head, "you have the champions to reckon with before you can establish percentages again. The rank and file of the boxing brigade may be willing enough to conform to a scheme of that kind, but champions are different. A champion is a queer animal. He feels that the world is against him, and I guess he is right. You know and I know that there is more joy in sportdom over one champion being humbled than there is over a hundred second-raters being knocked cold. The champion says to himself 'they want to see me licked and they will have to pay dearly for the privilege. Maybe even then I'll fool them, but I want my price in any case.' Then he names his figure and holds out for it. The public may rail at him and the promoters may tell him that they can not pay such a price and live, but he sticks and finally his terms are accepted. His stubbornness simply increases the craze for a sight of him in action and at the same time, I suppose, adds to the prospects of seeing him flattened out.

"You can see, therefore, that so far as the fighters' end of it is concerned this thing of exorbitant prices is largely a one-man proposition. A champion stands alone and is master of the situation. It does not look as if the promoters will get much relief from the rapacity of champions until the boxing game is controlled by commissions in every place that the sport is conducted. Then if a champion does not conform to the official scale of prices he will be placed under the ban throughout the boxing belt. But I suppose the day is far distant when champions will be made amenable to official control of such a widespread character."

* * *

MEANWHILE the promoters are talking seriously of a committee of ways and means. Successive lean years have imbued them with the belief that the time is approaching when they will have to stand shoulder to shoulder.

Sullivan Made No Appointments, Says Secretary

Mulvey Not Chosen as Assistant Director of Exposition Sports, Says Ferris.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—In reply to the open letter in San Francisco yesterday by President John Elliott, of the Pacific Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, expressing resentment because of the reported appointment of Thomas Mulvey as assistant director-general of amateur athletics at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, announcement was made tonight that Mulvey was not given the post, but merely had been expected to confer with James E. Sullivan, director-general, in September relative to boxing at the exposition.

The letter of Mr. Elliott announced that inasmuch as Mulvey had no standing in amateur sport since he is a fight promoter, the Pacific Association would not allow coast athletes to compete at the exposition if Mulvey was assistant director-general.

The announcement here that the report of Mulvey's appointment was incorrect was made by Daniel J. Ferris secretary to Director Sullivan. Mr. Sullivan is abroad.

UMPIRE IS RELEASED.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Aug. 23.—Umpire Sigler, of the Federal League, has been released, according to an announcement made at the headquarters of the local Federal League club. Sigler formerly was with the Western League. John A. Spinney, of Cincinnati, business manager of the local Federal League team, has resigned.

MILLIONAIRE-OWNER BILLINGS TO DRIVE UHLAN

Noted Horseman Will Pilot the World's Champion in Record-Breaking Trial Sept. 2

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Aug. 23. Following the announcement that Minneapolis was to catch a more or less fleeting glance of Uhlan in action, the State Fair officials announce that the great trotter will make his record-breaking effort on Tuesday, September 2, Minneapolis day, and that the driving will be done by C. K. C. Billings, the millionaire owner of the flyer.

Billings has taken a great personal interest in the appearance of his great horse at Minneapolis and has notified Secretary Simpson that not only would he come in his private car with a party of friends, but that he proposes to handle the reins when Uhlan steps out to try to lower the 1:58 mark made by himself.

* * *

MINNEAPOLIS day at the State Fair also marks the team races on the speed card, and Billings is especially interested in team racing. For that reason he requested that Uhlan be sent away the same day.

Billings is an experienced and clever reinsman and has owned and driven many of the famous horses of the harness division.

* * *

HE owned Lou Dillon and has only comparatively recently returned from a long sojourn in Russia, where harness racing is just now on the top wave of popularity. He shipped his entire stable to Russia, and his appearances before royalty were great events on the other side.

Heretofore the pacers, with Dan Patch as the leader, have been the feature of Minnesota speed exhibitions, but now comes the kingpin of the trotters and with a driver as well known and famous as the horse.

CUBS SIGN REILLY.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Aug. 23.—John Reilly, an amateur pitcher of this city, has signed with the Chicago National League club, and will join that team when they return from their Eastern trip.

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Latest Baseball News and Gossip of All the Leagues

LOU CASTRO IS PROPOSED AS DIXIE MANAGER

Leadership of New Atlanta Ball Club Recommended for the Popular Count.

THE chances are strongly in favor of our old friend Lou Castro as manager of the local club in the Dixie League, now in process of formation by six cities now in the Southern League, and Shreveport and Little Rock, who have held Southern League franchises at one time or another.

A recommendation for the versatile Count has been sent to Harry N. Pharr, of Memphis, secretary of the new circuit, and it carries names of sufficient weight in Atlanta and Southern baseball circles to insure careful consideration.

* * *

"THE point is, we must have managers and players of reputation—men who are well known to the public," said one of the incorporators of the local club. "When you get right down to it, people pay money to see players and managers that they have heard a lot about. Castro is widely known all through the South from his connection with the Nashville, Birmingham and Atlanta clubs in the Southern League, and his pennant-winnig leadership of the Augusta club in the Sally League."

* * *

CASTRO says he has heard nothing of the plans to put him at the head of the local Dixie League club, but adds that he is ready to get back into the game at any time, and that Atlanta would be his one best pick as a managerial berth, in the Dixie or any other league.

The Count, speaking of the problem of getting good players for the new club, was certain of his ability to collect a team that would represent Atlanta with credit.

Herrmann Criticises Tinker for Plaint

Cincinnati President Says He Is Always Ready to Help Joe Produce a Team.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, Aug. 23.—Garry Herrmann has agreed to disagree with Joe Tinker, manager of his ball club, but Garry refuses to fight his battle through the columns of the sport pages of the country.

The famous Elk and baseball magnate says Tinker is the only man who is disappointed with the showing made by the Reds this season.

"I told Joe early in the season that we did not have much of a ball club," says Garry, "and I also told him it would take time to build one, hence it can not be justly said I am disappointed with the showing made, either by Tinker or the club."

Herrmann also takes issue with Tinker when it comes to the matter of the Red payroll. Herrmann says he has held an open purse all season and he produces figures to prove that Tinker has been permitted to buy anything that looked good to him.

Herrmann takes Tinker to task for airing his troubles in the newspapers and says he prefers that club matters be discussed in private. He says there have been no deals consummated without the knowledge of Tinker.

While Herrman says he does not expect to let Tinker go at the close of the season, the differences between the magnate and the manager have become so marked that a blow-up at the close of the season would not be surprising to any one.

Eighteen Events For Senior Athletic Meet

Leading A. A. U. Performers to Compete in Metropolitan Championships Next Month.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—The coming senior track and field championships of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U., will be held at Travers Island, on September 20. It will be one of the most interesting carnivals held this year. To be eligible to compete an athlete must be a member of the Metropolitan Association, or if he has resigned from said club within the year, he can compete unattached.

World's, National and Metropolitan champions will compete, such as Sheppart, Kiviat, McDonald, McGrath, Ryan, Baker, Platt Adams, Edwards, Hellnd, McHugh, Pepls. Gifford, Kaiser, Schwartz, Z. Renz, H. Babcock, Grumpelt, Erickson, Jennings, T. J. Ahearne, Brodd and Lott.

The list of events to be contested—eighteen in number—will be as follows: 100-yard run, 220-yard run, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, 1-mile run, 5-mile run, 120-yard high hurdles, 220-yard low hurdles; 1-mile walk, putting 16-pound shot, throwing 16-pound hammer, throwing the discus, throwing 56-pound weight, throwing the javelin, running high jump, running broad jump, pole vault and running, hop, step and jump.

EX-YANKEE GOES TO BRAVES.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—The purchase of Outfielder Zinn from the Rochester team of the International League, the sale of Catcher Drummond Brown to the Toronto team of the same league, and the unconditional release as a player of Fred Mitchell were announced by President Gaffney, of the Boston Nationals, to-day. Mitchell will be retained to act as scout. Zinn formerly played with the New York Highlanders.

PURCHASE ALLISON.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—The Chicago Nationals to-day purchased Outfielder Heath Allison from the Cadillac Club, of the Michigan State League. Allison has a batting average of .346 for the season. He is to report next year.

Here's Lou Castro, Former Cracker, Who Will Probably Manage the Local Dixie League Team

These photographs show "Comedian Lou" coaching on the lines.



Sox-Giants Tour Baseball Epoch

Sullivan Praises World Invasion

By Ted Sullivan.

(Managing Director of World's Tour of Chicago White Sox and New York Giants.)

CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 23.—the object and aim of the world's tour of America's two famous baseball teams, from its two largest cities, are twofold. The first is to give an exhibition of America's national game in foreign lands, by the exponents of its two great major leagues—namely, the American and National. The other object is to try and transplant America's national game in countries that are inclined to take up the sport for the physical development and pleasure of the youth of their country.

The first trip made by American teams to foreign lands was taken in 1874 by the Boston team, of Boston, and the Athletic club, of Philadelphia—members of the National League—under the guidance of A. G. Spaulding, of the Boston club. Those two teams went only to Great Britain. This combination of American ball players made a great impression on the English people, not only by their fine physical appearance and baseball skill but also by their gentlemanly bearing while abroad.

The second trip of American ball teams abroad was taken in the fall of 1888, but this was a "round the world" trip. The teams were the Chicago club of the National League and a picked team, composed of National League and American Association players. The tourists sailed from San Francisco in November, 1888, and returned by way of Great Britain in the spring of 1889. All America was interested in this tour of their great players, and the officers of both the National League and American Association rose to the spirit of the occasion and regulated the commencement of their season's schedules to the arrival of the players from foreign lands.

First Stop in Japan.

The present trip around the world will exceed in importance all other former trips of American ball players, for the reason that it is the object of Mr. Comiskey and Mr. McGraw to play in all the capitals and important cities of Japan, China, Australia and Europe. Manila will also be added to the itinerary of the teams. The present trip around the world has been the dream of Charles A. Comiskey's life for the last ten years. His great rise in the baseball world during that period, which was caused by his sportsmanlike methods and fair dealing with the people of his native city, has enhanced and stimulated his desire to crown his baseball career by making this tour of the world irrespective of any financial loss. The other leader, John McGraw, of the New York club, seconded Mr. Comiskey's desire to tour the world by making it a joint affair—by presenting to the world the teams of America's two largest cities.

Mr. McGraw is a kindred spirit of Mr. Comiskey's in the display of generous sportsmanship, and the tour of the world has long been his desire, from the time that the writer went to England in the fall of 1896 to bring his team, the champion Baltimore club, to play in that country in November of that year; but as the climate at that season in Great Britain was against the display of the game, the tour was abandoned.

Games To Be Hard Fought.

This circle of the globe by the Chicago-New York ball teams will be conducted on a scale and grandeur never attempted before by any clubs. The players who make the trip will be men that will be considered as much for their known dignified bearing as for their baseball skill. The baseball commission, the supreme court of baseball, will select the umpire to officiate in all games played en route to the Pacific coast, besides accompanying the two teams abroad and officiating in all games there. This act on the part of the commission will give class and dignity to all of the games played—besides relieving the contests of the flavor of exhibition games. Be that as it may, let no one doubt that the games between New York and Chicago will be battled out with but one desire, and that is to defeat each other. There will be a world's series played in the United States every year as long as organized ball exists, but there will be a world's series in 1913 and 1914 that will be different from all others in its aspect. Those contests will take in the world and will be played between two rival clubs, members of two rival leagues, and of two rival cities—the most populous of America. The first game of this novel world series will take place in Chicago—the starting point on the circle of the globe. Both teams will be addressed by Governor Dunne, of Illinois, and Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, who will bid them bon voyage on their famous trip.

After the game a special train will be in readiness for both teams, newspapermen and citizens of both New York and Chicago, who are to accompany the players on their voyage around the world.

This special train will be decorated with the flags of all the foreign countries they are to visit. A band of music will accompany the special train as far as the Pacific coast—to enliven the trip across the continent and give zest and flavor to the games.

As at present contemplated, they will leave Chicago on October 17 and, after playing in all of the cities across the continent will then take up the cities on the Pacific coast, playing at Los Angeles, San Francisco, Sacramento, Portland, Oreg.; Tacoma and Seattle, in Washington State, and at Vancouver, B. C. After playing in Vancouver, where they will be received by the city authorities, the tourists will then board the palatial steamer, Empress of Russia, on November 19, for Japan, their first stopping place abroad. They will then continue their trip to China, playing in its principal cities—then on to the Philippine Islands, playing in Manila, where they will be royally received by the American soldiers and attaches of the United States Government located there.

Sphinx to Watch Sport.

From Manila they will go to the great sporting center of the world, Australia. After playing in the largest cities of that country they will play in India; from there to Egypt, and after playing in Cairo they will journey out from that city some miles—and play before the Sphinx, where fifty centuries will look down on the display of America's national game. Italy will be the next visited, and Rome, Genoa and Florence will see America's game in action by its greatest exponents. The enthusiastic French, who aided in the formation of the American republic, will see the national game of that republic for the first time—a game that is the creation of its temperament and genius. Games will be played in Marseilles and Paris. Vienna will be one of the other cities visited by the tourists and a game played there. From Vienna the German Empire will see America's national game for the first time—a country that gave America's game some of its greatest exponents. Games will be played in Berlin and at the University of Heidelberg.

The tourists will then invade Great Britain, the home of all sports and all kinds of sports. Games will be played in London, Liverpool and Glasgow, Scotland. Those nations have given America many of its skillful players and votaries. The entire party will then cross the channel to the Emerald Isle—the country that has given the national game of America 90 per cent of its leaders, who are either managers, captains or presidents of America's great game. Games will be played in Belfast and in Dublin.

The last stop will be in Dublin before taking the steamer at Queenstown for home. Here the American players will be given a grand and royal reception by the Irish people.

WILLE IS AFTER CARL MORRIS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—If the plans of several matchmakers of out-of-town clubs materialize, Carl Morris and John Wille, the local heavyweight, will be the feature attraction at one of the nearby arenas. Carl was approached yesterday about a match with the Milwaukee avenue Dutchman, and readily consented if the inducements were satisfactory. Morris will stay in town for a month or more and book several matches. Carl will work out daily at a local gymnasium.

"BAKER BETTER ASSET TO A TEAM THAN COBB"—MACK

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Aug. 23.—No less an authority than Manager Connie Mack is of the opinion that a man of Franklin Baker's type is of more value to his team than a temperamental player and star like Ty Cobb.

"It's all down in the record books," says Connie. "Baker is one of the most dangerous batters in baseball to-day, and he is of the clean-up kind that all pitchers respect. Besides this, Baker is a very valuable member of my infield, upon which much of the defense depends."

ANOTHER FOR RED SOX.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—The Boston Americans added another pitcher to their roster when Frank Kelley was purchased from the Seattle club.

'I'm Vindicated,' Says Hank O'Day

Points to Reds' Lowly Standing

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—"I think I have been vindicated," said Umpire Harry O'Day, when discussing his experience as manager of the Cincinnati Reds last year. "The Reds under my management finished in fourth place. If I had been able to get a first-class shortstop together with a good pitcher, the team would have been in second place, close behind the Giants. I don't care to criticize Joe Tinker's methods or the policy of the Cincinnati club owners, but I can't help pointing to the present status of the Reds and the consequent howl from the Cincinnati fans.

Resigned Management.

"When I saw that Mr. Herrmann had made up his mind to hand over the management of the Reds to Tinker I sent in my resignation. But I knew than what would happen. Today, while I am back on the National League umpire staff, I still feel that I can manage a ball team as well as anybody. Perhaps some of the new generation of fans do not know that I pitched for the Giants and Washington in the old days, and that when I was with the Senators my catcher was Connie Mack. I knew as much about inside ball then as Mack and I've learned just as much about the game as he has since that time.

"Why shouldn't I be able to guide a team in the fine points? Is there anybody in a better position to learn the weak points of batsmen and the methods employed by the various teams than an umpire who has worked twenty years behind the bat? When I took hold of the Cincinnati Reds I was able to post my players regarding many things, and if I do say so they show up-to-date methods. Yet when we were leading the race during the first month or so I told Mr. Herrmann that unless we could obtain a shortstop and a couple of pitchers we would drop back to fourth or fifth place.

Injuries Hurt Team.

"Do you know what greased the toboggan first? It was in the series with the Giants in Cincinnati the first trip that Johnny Bates, who was hitting .370, sprained his ankle and the next day Bob Bescher was stricken with typhoid fever. Deprived of these star outfielders and with no able substitutes to take their places we slid down the ladder.

"Jimmy Esmond, who played shortstop in fine style for Griffith in 1911, couldn't deliver for me, because of chronic stomach trouble. That was a hardship entirely unexpected, but it was not my fault. In fact, I had to take what Griffith left, the only new man who went South with me in the spring being a young pitcher named Williams.

It is a fact that under my management the Cincinnati club made more money last year than ever before, and it was big money, too. I never had the slightest friction with the players, despite reports to the contrary, and if you don't believe me ask Mike Mitchell, Art Phelan, Larry McLean, Arthur Fromme or any other member of the Reds who played for me.

"I established discipline from the outset. When McLean reported he weighed 236 pounds. I made him wear a rubber shirt and during the spring training trip he took off nearly 40 pounds, being in great condition when the championship race began. I made McLean understand that I was the boss.

Kept Good Discipline.

"Some persons rapped me while I was manager because I paid no attention to wild stories. I was told that So-and-So was drinking heavily, when as a matter of fact the player mentioned was drinking a couple of glasses of beer after each game with my permission. Because the team slumped I was the goat, yet it was beyond my power to help it.

"The trouble in Cincinnati always has been too many advisers. Mr. Herrmann is a fine man, but he listens to outsiders and persons who are self-appointed managers. If the Cincinnati players win, they are called heroes and idols. If they lose, names harsh enough can not be invented. I only wish that I had been permitted to keep the management for this year, for I know that I would have accomplished more than last year. I will go on umpiring now until I get another chance to handle a big league team, when I will quickly accept if only to prove that I am able to cope with the best team handlers in the big leagues."

Ex-Cub Lundgren to Coach Michigan Nine

Former Major League Star Hurler to Instruct the Collegians.

ANN ARBOR, MICH., Aug. 23.—Carl Lundgren, a member of the hurling staff of the Chicago Nationals when the famous "Cub machine" was at its best, has been appointed coach of the University of Michigan baseball team.

The former National Leaguer succeeds Branch Rickey, who now is scouting for the St. Louis Browns, resigning his position here at the close of the last season to devote his entire time to Colonel Hedges' business.

Lundgren has been coaching the Princeton freshmen for a couple of seasons and was highly recommended to Michigan by Keene Fitzpatrick, the former Maize and Blue trainer and track coach. He is a University of Illinois man, pitching for that team while Jake Stahl was in college and getting into the big league about the same time.

Uses Mailing System To Instruct Players

Coach Juneau Warns Wisconsin Football Candidates To Be in Shape for Work.

MADISON, WIS., Aug. 23.—Coach Juneau, of the University of Wisconsin football team, has adopted a rather novel coaching scheme. He uses the mails to instruct his men.

During his recent visit here the Badger leader wrote a letter to all the available candidates urging them to look upon the serious side of football. He warned the men to take care of themselves and report in readiness for work by September 20.

Juneau also advised the footballers to eliminate smoking and to secure plenty of sleep.

JERSEY CITY GETS DONLIN.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 23.—Mike Donlin, formerly star batsman of the Giants, unconditionally released recently by the Philadelphia Nationals, signed a contract to-day to play with the Jersey City club of the International League. He will report to the club on Monday.

ROY MITCHELL IS SUSPENDED BY O'LOUGHLIN

Browns' Pitcher Declares That the Umpire Can't Forget Texas League Incident.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.—Pitcher Roy Mitchell, of the Browns, has drawn an indefinite suspension for his run-in with Umpire "Silk" O'Loughlin, while President Ban Johnson, of the American League, apparently has ingnored the protest of Manager Stovall of O'Loughlin's conduct during the game.

Mitchell alleges that his suspension is the culmination of a grudge borne him by O'Loughlin since the first time he pitched in the American League in 1910. On that occasion O'Loughlin, according to Mitchell, said he would prove to the husky Texan that he could not bait umpires in the big league.

* * *

"ON the last day that I pitched in the Texas League," said Mitchell to the writer, "I had my first trouble with an umpire. We mixed, but it was not over baseball. It was a personal matter, and any man would have done what I did under the circumstances.

"I then came to St. Louis, and on the very first time that I pitched and O'Loughlin was umpiring he informed me that I couldn't get away with that 'Texas stuff' up here. In every game I have pitched since then in which O'Loughlin has worked he has always brought up the Texas incident.

* * *

"I HAVE never had any trouble with Evans, Egan, Connolly or the other umpires. But O'Loughlin has nagged me in every game I have worked. In a recent game he admitted that he missed a couple of strikes on purpose to get me riled so that he could put me out of the game. I suppose his report to Mr. Johnson says that I was the aggressor and cussed him out. I certainly cussed him, but not until after he called me a 'dirty cur' and other things.

"He realized that trouble was brewing, as he pulled off his mask and drew it back as if to strike. He probably would have swung it on my head, but I grabbed it. I may have a lay-off coming to me, but I feel that I certainly am not entitled to a vacation unless O'Loughlin gets one also. I was not the only player who heard him call me a few choice names."

BROWN-DILLON GO CLINCHED.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Tommy Walsh announced last night that he had closed the big middleweight match between George "Knockout" Brown and Jack Dillon for Terre Haute on Labor Day afternoon. The bout will be a big thing in the Indiana town. The men are to go ten rounds without a decision at the end. The weight and the referee are yet to be agreed on.

WHITE SOX SECURE BRETON.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Pitcher Lange and Outfielder Mattick, of the local American League club, to-day were traded to the Kansas City club of the American Association for Shortstop Breton. The trade becomes effective at once.



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All the News of the Boxing World on These Pages

STAGG TO TRY NEW COACHING PLAN THIS FALL

Maroon Athletic Director Forced by Ill Health to Turn Over Part of His Duties.

CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 23.—University of Chicago football athletes will face a new coaching system when they take up their 1913 duties, according to the statements of Maroon leaders who have been figuring out the possibilities of the coming season. The Midwayites declare that Coach Stagg will shelve a part of his labors for the first time in years and place more responsibility and importance on the shoulders of assistants.

Coach Stagg has given out no official statement of his intentions regarding the coaching so far, but circumstances have shaped themselves so that there will be little, if any, choice for the director. A Maroon leader close to the athletic works at the Midway declared yesterday that Coach Stagg would not run the chances of a permanent break in health, such as he has faced for the last two years. He will delegate some of the important Maroon football matters to his aide.

Stagg Not to Quit Duties.

The situation, the Maroons believe, will mean the first tangible sign of Coach Stagg's gradual dropping of a part of his heavy duties, which he has refused to give up since he started the Maroon athletic department in the early nineties. It will not, however, mean that he is to become merely a figure head, as was suggested at the Midway last spring. He has told his friends that he will not join the "down and outers" in this manner.

With Coach Page to act as assistant football teacher and another former Maroon slated to train the freshman team Stagg will have the nucleus of a coaching staff of ability. Clark Sauer has been prominently mentioned as a possible assistant coach, but he has not yet been appointed.

It is probable that Stagg will think fit to appoint still another helper to attend to a part of the things he has been accustomed to handle himself. With the resignation of John Dinsmore, the business manager, complicating the work of the department, Stagg will have to devote a part of his time to office work until Dinsmore's successor becomes familiar with his position.

Coach Stagg's health is not a subject for immediate concern, according to the latest news from Colorado. Stagg writes that he will be back September 1, or a few days thereafter, without fail. He has kept quiet regarding his physical condition, but it is no secret that he will have to be more careful than usual in order to avoid a return of his nervous trouble, which has kept him away since Christmas.

Many Improvements Made.

Meanwhile, the Maroon managers have been adding improvements to Marshall Field so fast that the director will hardly recognize his camp when he sets foot on the Midway. In addition to the $200,000 concrete grandstand and fence at the field, $7,500 worth of extra improvements have been acquired within the last few weeks, and the fans are raising the question whether or not the luxury of their surroundings will have a good effect on the gridiron heroes.

The biggest feature of the new decorations is a system of new cement sidewalks around the field. The workmen have parked a wide space between the wall and the sidewalk, so that the outside of the field will have a "back to nature" appearance as soon as the grass seed has sprouted. The gymnasium lawn has been remade to bring the building and its surroundings up to the class of the field.

Coach Stagg will also find a brand new running track when he arrives. The track was started last spring, but was not finished at the close of the track season. The Midwayites have been practicing on it recently and the laborers have succeeded in getting it into as good condition as the old circle, which was one of the best in the country. The new affair cost $2,000.

Giants Use Options On Three Pitchers

Manager McGraw Recalls Goullat, Smith, Perryman and Robertson from Minors.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—The policy of John J. McGraw, manager of the Giants, to maintain a high-class pitching staff at all hazards is reflected in his manner of exercising options on the minor leagues prior to the drafting season. Of four athletes recalled from the "bushes" to the Giant training table all came to the Polo Grounds as approved tossers.

Theodore Goulait, Wilkesbarre; F. C. Smith, Scranton, and Perryman, Roanoke, are still listed as tossers. Robertson, of Mobile, used to be a southpaw, but on account of a football accident was converted into an outfielder. He is one of the best hitters and base runners of the Southern League.

The Yankees and Dodgers have each recalled but one performer. Pitcher Carl Thompson, at present with Atlanta, comes back to Frank Chance from Atlanta, where he enjoyed a very fine year. Charles H. Ebbets has recalled Outfielder "Hub" Northen from Toronto.

FLYNN TO BOX COX.

CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 23.—"Doc" Krone, manager of Jim Cox, is authority for the statement that his man has been matched to fight Jim Flynn on Labor Day. "Doc" says he has Jack Curley's word that Flynn will box and that Kenosha or Milwaukee will get the bout.

RADER IS SENT TO LINCOLN.

LINCOLN, NEBR., Aug. 23.—President Jones, of the Lincoln Western League club, announced the acquisition of Infielder Donald Rader, of the Chicago Americans. Rader was recently purchased by Chicago from the Pendleton, Oreg., club.

Joe Agler, Crackers' First-Sacker, Who Goes to Jersey City Club

Agler is good at bunting—see illustration—and then legging it down to first so fast that his sacrifice may turn out a hit.

"A mighty sweet first baseman," is the way Billy Gilbert, Giant scout in town last week sized up Joe Agler, playing his last year with the Crackers, so far as can be figured out at this juncture. Joe goes to the Jersey City Club of the International League next year, but Billy Gilbert has a hunch that the "sweet first baseman" will be working for Frank Chance before the end of the coming season.

Joe looks 'em over as carefully as any batter in this man's league.



PHOTOS BY SUNDAY AMERICAN STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

M'Aleer Pays Tribute To Browns' Pitchers

Red Sox President Believes Stovall's Hurling Staff Is Best In League.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—A queer condition exists in Boston. Think of 15,000 people going to see a National League game here, with a few thousand the maximum at the American League grounds.

Recently the Braves held a "Maranville" day in honor of the clever little shortstop. Over 15,000 people attended. The Red Sox have been drawing comparatively nobody.

President Jim McAleer, of the Red Sox, fell on easy ways last season when he derived a pennant his first year as a magnate, but this season the going is mighty rough.

"I wish I had the Browns' pitching staff and had them all season," said McAleer. "The Athletics would not now be leading the American League race.

"The Browns have the best staff in the league, and could pitch any ordinarily good club into a pennant. Of course, the Athletics can get along without much pitching, because they have a wonderful run-making machine, but just put Weilman, Hamilton, Mitchell, Luverenz and Baumgardner to say nothing of the second string men, with a hard-hitting ball club and then watch their smoke."

CLARK GRIFFITH CAN THANK JOE YEAGER FOR GANDIL

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Had it not been for the advice which Joe Yeager, a veteran on the Montreal team, gave to Griffith regarding Chick Gandil, it is doubtful if the star first baseman would now be a member of the Nationals or not.

When Griffith started out to get Gandil he naturally wanted to satisfy himself as to his ability before he forked over a lot of money. He found that there was a variance of opinion among the players and managers of the International League as to how good a player Gandil was. He finally consulted Yeager, who at one time had played for him in New York, and Yeager was a strong booster for Gandil, saying that he was the best first baseman he had ever seen. Yeager's praise decided Griffith and Gandil was purchased.

The deal has proved one of the best the Washington club has ever figured in, and the clubs—and there were many after him—who allowed him to come here have had reason to regret that they did not boost the price the Montreal club received for him.

One Ball Used During an Entire Game in Chicago

Heavy Hitting Contest Required but One Sphere for Whole Nine Innings.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—A remarkable feature of a recent Cincinnati-Chicago contest in the National League was that only one ball was used during the entire play, in spite of the fact that fifteen runs were scored and it was a heavy hitting game. Before the game starts the umpire in charge is always provided with three new balls, one of which goes into play at once, while the other two remain in his pockets until called for.

At the close of the contest Umpire O'Day still had two clean balls in his pockets, not having thrown out a new one during the entire nine rounds. Hank said this was a record for him in all the years he has been umpiring. Manager Tinker kept the ball which was in play throughout the game as a memento of the occasion. It was pretty badly battered, but was still in shape for further action.

BRITISH TEAM SEEKS CASH.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—An appeal for $500,000 with which to adequately provide for the British team that is to be sent to the Olympic games in Berlin in 1916 has just been issued. It is signed by Earl Grey, Lord Harris, aide-de-camp to King George; Lord Roberts, Lord Rothschild, Lord Strathcona and the Duke of Westminster.

BROOKLYN BUYS BRADY.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Aug. 23.—The Brooklyn club to-day purchased Pitcher Brady from the Oshkosh club of the Wisconsin-Illinois League, but the price was not given.

Capital Fans Won't Pay $100,000 for Cobb

Proposition to Buy Tigers' Star Outfielder for Senators Falls on Deaf Ears.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—A short time ago local baseball fans donated $1,000 to Walter Johnson, the Nationals' star twirler. On "Johnson Day," when the donation was presented, the management raised the ante in the price of seats. To-day an ambitious fan proposed the subscription of $100,000 by Washington to purchase Ty Cobb from the Detroit club. Here follows some of the comments on this proposition:

"Nary a red after being stung on Johnson Day."

"Such a course of procedure will 'queer' the team in Washington."

"There's a limit to the local support of Griffith's climbers and it falls short of begging $100,000 for them."

"The originator of this proposition must be the owner of the club. He ought to be investigated."

INDIANS AND COLLEGIANS IN BIG MARATHON

Primeval Blood of Redskin To Be Pitted Against University Paleface—Cowboys Also to Run.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., Aug. 23.—What promises to be a sensational feature of marathon to be staged as the opening event of the Shan Kive in the Pike's Peak region next month is the prospective comparison it will afford of the trained college athlete against the Indian, for the indications are that the primeval blood of the redskin will be pitted against the sinew of the college paleface, and the endurance feature of the latter when measured with that of the fleet Utes will be of world-wide interest.

So keen is the enthusiasm expressed in the event that already, with the dates of the Shan Kive nearly a month away, entries are coming in. The Pike's Peak region is alive with college blood this season, and at social events and on their outings the subject of the Pike's Peak marathon is the absorbing topic of conversation. That many of the college athletes from the East who are spending the season in Colorado Springs and Manitou will prolong their stay in order to compete in the event is indicated from expressions received from a number of them.

* * *

THE cowboys as well as the Indians are coming to the Pike's Peak region from all sections of the West for the Shan Kive, and both, it is expected, will be represented in the marathon entries. The details that are being arranged assure the cleanest kind of sportsmanship, and more than a score of local entries are promised.

"It is not too early to begin to train for the race," was the opening suggestion in a list of "don'ts" which have been given as being the advice of world-famous trainers and which are herewith copied:

* * *

DON'T wear light clothing in an outdoor race during the fall or winter. It is important to keep the blood warm at all times.

Don't allow a trainer or handler to throw buckets of water on you while in competition. It is absolutely unnecessary and a detriment.

Don't wear spiked shoes in a marathon race, either indoor or outdoor. Always wear a well-fitting shoe, almost a tight one.

Don't in practice run yourself to a standstill. Make your practice a pleasure.

Don't extend yourself unless in actual competition. In practice always have a reserve and stop when you feel tired or indisposed.

Don't smoke and don't drink intoxicants.

Don't let anyone give you "dope" in a race.

Don't think of starting in a marathon race unless you have had several weeks of preparation for it.

Don't in the winter time take cold baths; they shock the system and are of no value.

Don't try to have a regular diet when training for a marathon race; eat what you get at home and eat plenty.

Langford on Johnson's Trail

'Tar Baby' After World's Title

By Jack Conway.

BOSTON, MASS., Aug. 23.—Sam Langford, the greatest fighting machine the ring has produced in recent years, will have a good chance to win the world's heavyweight championship if he can secure a bout with Jack Johnson. The "Tar Baby" is training daily in North Reading in order to fit himself for a strenuous campaign in the squared enclosure which he is confident will lead up to the title honored by Fitzsimmons, Corbett, Jeffries and the other greatest fighters.

The writer made a trip to Langford's training quarters at North Reading yesterday to see the mighty negro battler work out. Sam is boxing faster and hitting harder than ever before.

Trains at Red Hill Farm.

Langford's camp has been pitched at Red Hill Farm, in North Reading. This estate is owned by Byron Chandler and includes 160 acres. Chandler purchased the property for Grace Larue, his second wife, who was famous as the wearer of the "$10,000 costume."

As the writer approached the estate, accompanied by Joe Woodman, Langford's manager, he was struck by the homelike appearance of the place. Woodman said that Langford always liked to be in the country and is never so happy as when away from the bright lights and bustle of the city.

The main house was empty, but in the Dutch room, which is in the rear, there seemed to be plenty of excitement. The scene was such as one might expect to see in the training camp of any champion fighter when he is taking a day off.

Langford was seated in a big armchair telling stories to those around him. He looked and acted like a schoolboy on a holiday and amused his hearers with tales of his travels around the world. Sam never had a great deal of schooling, but he has inherited a keen sense of humor which would do justice to a star comedian.

Had Consumed the Blueberries.

Langford seemed pleased that his audience had been increased by two and continued with his story-telling. We told Sam that we knew he had Jim Corbett nailed to the mast in the amusing game, but that we were anxious to see him box.

It was then 3 o'clock in the afternoon and Sam did not care a great deal about putting on the mitts. He had covered eight miles on the road early in the morning and had ploughed up quite a large tract of land. Besides this he had picked several quarts of blueberries. And, according to Langford, this is not the easiest thing in the world to do, especially when you eat the berries as fast as you pick them.

The big fellow finally consented to put on the gloves and have a little sport at the expense of his sparring partners. His first opponent was Phil Schlossberg, "heavyweight champion of Uncle Sam's navy." Schlossberg is a veteran fighter and a good one, too. He is fast and strong, and gave Sam a good work-out for three rounds.

Langford looked better than he has at any time before. When he sailed for Australia two years ago he weighed 170 pounds. He now scales 186 pounds and is as strong as a young moose.

Winds Up With Jack Read.

He danced around Schlossberg like a panther, jabbing him with his left hand and crossing his right for Schlossberg's jaw with the speed of a featherweight. Sam, of course, did not stop Schlossberg, but he landed some ripping smashes.

Schlossberg is very fast and a stiff puncher. He made the "Tar Baby" fight at a merry pace throughout the three rounds.

Langford's legs have grown larger during the past two years while the muscles of his back and chest are more powerful than they formerly were.

After boxing three rounds with Schlossberg, Sam took on Jack Bruno, the amateur light heavyweight champion, for two rounds. Bruno is a game, willing boy and gave Langford a strenuous workout.

Jack Read was the last boxer to exchange punches with Langford. Read is the Australian lightweight champion and is a typical fighter. He is fairly fast on his feet, but does his best work at close quarters. He rushed at Woodman's battler as though he were only a bantamweight and landed several solid smashes. Langford did not try to hit Read hard, as the purpose of his boxing with the Australian is to develop speed. Sam ended his day's training by tossing around the medicine ball for ten minutes.

We were anxious to find out if Sam liked the boxing game as he used to.

"Do you like to fight?"

Sam grinned and, lighting a cigar, said:

Me like to fight, sah? Guess you don't know me. I fight just so I can travel all over the world and get plenty of hard knocks? Dis poor old fellow is just crazy to fight. Of course, it keeps the meals coming regularly and dat is the chief thing.

I done make $170,000 fighting, but I have spent most of it traveling from place to place. I have got about $35,000 in real estate now and I guess dat will keep me out of the poorhouse when I gets old.

And den you know old Samuel will make some more dough before he goes to the boneyard.

I will keep fighting for some years. I will den stick around the ring some more just for the fun of it, like I used to stick around and listen to the dice rattle after I was cleaned out in a dice game in years gone by.

"What do you think of Gunboat Smith?" This was the next question fired at Langford. He replied:

I have never seen "Gunboat" Smith box, but I am sure I can beat him, 'cause they tell me he is not a good boxer and will go down to the mat if hit hard enough. And, gosh, somehow or other, I always manage to wallop 'em good and hard. Perhaps it is 'cause I am a regular fighter. Dat is my father was a fighter before me. He was a constable in Weymouth, Nova Scotia, and could knock out any man in the city.

His Father a Heavy Fighter.

My old gent was a big fellow. He was six feet two inches tall and weighed about 200 pounds. He was one of the fighters in the first bout I ever saw. There was a big guy by the name of McCarthy, who was a regular bully. He tried to put one over on the old gent and he just got up his temper and shines his badge and goes out and knocks out McCarthy with a couple of wallops.

"Porky Flynn is a great fighter," we ventured. Sam snarled:

Flynn! He talks too much. He says he beat me in Australia, but it's not so. I stopped him in fourteen rounds, and will do the job quicker if I ever meet him again in the ring.

"Porky" is a powerful, clever chap and one of the best of dese white hopes, but I sure will beat him if we ever meet. "Porky" is a fine Spanish athlete. He speaks a heap of what a great fighter he is, but I know he is not in my class."

"Tell us about Johnson," said Woodman. This drew the following from Sam:

Oh, dat big fellow was a great fighter. But I think he is done for. He beat me in Chelsea when I was only a heavy welterweight and he was a heavyweight, but I sure did give him a great battle and almost knocked him out.

If I get another date with Johnson I will flatten him sure. Don't forget dis either.

Langford will begin his new American ring campaign as a real heavyweight by battling "Porky" Flynn at the Atlas A. A. August 26. Arrangements for the match have almost been completed. After his bout with Flynn, Sam will show in a Boston theater for a week. He will then go to New York, where he will meet John Lester Johnson in a ten-round whirl. Johnson has fought Jeannette, but should be easy picking for Langford

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SCHULTE SAYS LAJOIE IS BEST HITTER OF ALL

Cub Outfielder Declares Cleveland Slugger Is Easily the King of All Batters.

CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 23.—Lajoie is the real king pin hitter according to Outfielder Schulte, of the Chicago Cubs, himself somewhat of a slugger. Schulte was interviewed by Harold D. Johnson, a Chicago sporting writer. Here is the result:

Quoting F. Wildfire Schulte, the home run kid, "There's hitters, and again there's Lajoie." Not that the Cub star is coyly making fresh with the club swinging abilities of certain present day greats, to wit, Heinie Zim, Joe Jackson, Tyrus Cobb, Hans Wagner, Tristam Speaker et al., for Wildfire is a knowing cuss. He's hep to the fact that these are dangerous birds at any and all stages of the milling. He has seen them all, lamped 'em carefully and makes bold to proclaim the reformed hack driver from Woonsocket, R. I., the master malletier of all time.

• • •

ONE of those fanfares always in season when the elements go amuck and weep copiously, converting big league battle fields into temporary natatoriums, gave Schulte his cue to compliment Larry.

It isn't a case of hero worshiping with Schulte. Here's a big leaguer who counts his pals in legion. He is rated one of the truly greats in affairs pertaining to the game of swat. Once only in all his days as a national pastimer has Wildfire sat in when King Larry was batting. It happened down at Commy's grounds some eight years ago.

The Cubs were off that afternoon, being scheduled to catch a rattler, leaving at midnight for St. Louis. Schulte's memory failed him when he tried to name the White Sox flinger opposing the Naps. Whoever he was, he sure got a fine combed mauling. Said Wildfire reminiscently, warming up to his recital:

• • •

"I'D heard a lot about this man Lajoie and grabbed the chance to look him over. As I remember he batted fourth and he had his first time up in the first inning. I was sitting in the stand where I could draw a bead on everything aimed at that Frenchman. Careless like, he ambled up to the plate, swinging his slap-stick like a drum major on parade doing trick stuff with his baton. He didn't miss a trick that time, but I did. I watched carefully, yet he didn't seem to set himself or take the toe hold so common among batters. Instead he stood up there as if he might be talking with the arbitrator.

"Whoever was pitching took a windup, then—"Zowie! ! ! down the right field line ninety miles an hour and up against the bleachers. That's what he did to that ball. Two innings passed and I saw Larry prancing to bat, carelesslike the same as before. The same thing happened, every move the same, only this time he tripled down the left field line, putting his brand on the bleachers.

"Just to show he had a change of pace the big fellow poled a double to center his third time out, and to top off the exhibition he singled past short in the fourth trial. By that time I was sure enough pulling for Larry. He had shown me how to crack that agate.

• • •

"THE remarkable part of Lajoie's batting lies in the fact that he seldom gets an infield hit of the bunt variety. None of that stuff. It's a thousand to one shot he will lay on the pill every time, and after all that's the sort of batting the fan wants. His poise at bat, his graceful yet terrific drive, his ability to clout all kinds of pitching and to keep on hitting above the .300 mark for 17 years, with but one or two slumps below that notch entitles him to a position at the top of the heap—the greatest natural slugger since the days of Ed Delahanty, who rolled up an average of .367 for twelve years.

"Infield taps by naturally fast men like Cobb may be all right and serve to get the old average padded to a high figure, but I'm one of the common herd that always pulls for the big wallop."

Arthur Pelky to Box Johnson in Paris

Burns Wires Acceptance of Match With Colored Man—Thinks Jack Has Gone Back.

SAN DIEGO, Aug. 23.—Tommy Burns, manager of Arthur Pelky, the present holder of the heavyweight championship, announced to-day that his protege would box Jack Johnson in Paris within the next three months.

Burns received a cablegram from "Jim" Pratt, the Parisian promoter, as follows:

"Will you permit Pelky to fight Johnson in Paris? Public here anxious for the match."

Burns filed the following reply:

"Pelky will fight Johnson if terms are satisfactory. If I were not absolutely certain that Pelky can defeat Johnson I would never make the match. I feel that Johnson has led a fast life since winning the title and the first good man the negro meets will defeat him. Wire terms and date."

KANSAS PLAYERS GRADUATE.

GREAT BEND, KANS., Aug. 23.—Pitcher Riley and Shortstop Smith, of the local (Kansas State League) team, were sold to-day to the Wichita (Western League) club. Riley has won all of the ten games he pitched for the Great Bend club, and Smith also has made a splendid record.

THORPE'S BROTHER ONLY 14.

Jim Thorpe's young brother Tom, now studying at the Carlisle Indian School, is only 14 years old.

These Young Cracker Hurlers, Dent and Love, Go to Clark Griffith for a Trial With Senators Next Spring



Love is the big fellow at the top. Dent is shown in the lower panel.

PHOTOS by SUNDAY AMERICAN STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

Drafting Season Arrives Again

Owners Scramble for Players

By W. J. McBeth.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—The major league drafting season has once more arrived. The next week or ten days may prove the most important of the season for a number of big circuit clubs now struggling for recognition. Conditions within the past several years have greatly changed. No longer is it possible for indiscriminate drafting. The new working agreement under which organized baseball operates holds all major league teams to a rigid roster limit of 35 men, besides limiting the liabilities to draft from leagues of inferior rank.

Only two winters ago Charles H. Ebbets, of the Brooklyn team, secured, through draft, something like forty players. Of course, he had no idea of carrying even one-quarter of these through even the spring training trip. He was so profuse in his claims simply as a business proposition. He wished to retain a few of the very best players secured, as near, of course, as could be judged, without thorough trial, and to utilize the rest as "farm" material or in contemplated deals. Besides, when there was no limit to draft numbers, the more athletes he bagged, the more were kept from rival clubs that might benefit thereby.

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THE roster limit as at present constituted has struck a telling body blow to the former curse of the draft. Major leagues can not gamble so heavily in green material, if they would, and must necessarily exercise far greater caution in selections. But in limiting the field of draft doubtless a far greater premium has been placed in blind luck. We will try to see how this is so.

The draft is more or less luck, anyhow.

It is simply a case of outlucking a rival in the draw, nine times in ten. Every major league club has the right to claim so many players from a league of inferior ranking. It is, therefore, possible for every major league club to put in a draft for some certain player. When more than one team claims a certain man, his fate is decided by lot. It is, therefore, possible for some certain club to secure all the prizes of the draft, while, on the other hand, an owner may draw nothing from his lottery even if he has put in the most claims for talent.

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SIMPLY because of the loopholes of the draft have such fancy prices been paid this season for minor league stars. Charlie Comiskey gave $18,000 value for Outfielder Larry Chappelle, of Milwaukee. Frank Farrell paid equally dear for Infielder Maisel, of Baltimore. Either might have landed his prize for $2,500—the draft price—had he waited till August 20. But each magnate realized a delay might be dangerous. It was reasonable to suppose that athletes of such caliber had attracted the attention of many scouts and that practically all the clubs of the two big leagues would be willing to hazard an outlay of $2,500 apiece for such stars. To protect their interests and absolutely assure the delivery of the cherished material, the Chicago and New York promoters had to pay some seven times more than recognized market value—as estimated by the standards of interleague business.

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FARRELL and Comiskey are cited as examples simply because of the unusual expenditures for individual minor league stars. In both cases, these single transactions represent a very small fraction of the outlay of the promoters in question in their quest for new blood. Frank Farrell, for instance, paid $6,000 recently for Pitcher McHale, of Jersey City. Besides, he has purchased some eight or ten other promising minor leaguers at sums ranging from $1,000 up. There is not an owner of a big league club who failed to close at least three or four purchases, and the reason for all this outlay of money was fear that the desired talent might escape elsewhere through the channels of draft.

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THE fact that most clubs have done unusually stiff marketing prior to the big mad scramble will not take the edge off this year's draft in the least. There is no doubt at all that many managers are hopeful of saving substantial outlays by beating someone else to it. The scouts have gone through the "sticks" with a fine-tooth comb, and any performer of ability who has escaped sale is not likely to be overlooked in the call to come up higher.

It is not always the players who command the fancy purchase prices who turn out most valuable to a team. Nap Rucker, the great Brooklyn southpaw, was drafted by Ebbets. He cost $750. He would bring 25 times that amount on the market to-day. Ty Cobb and Joe Jackson, the American League sluggers, came up through the channels of draft. Russell Ford, for several years the backbone of the Yankee pitching staff, resulted from the exercise of an option on the Atlanta club for the services of a "farmed out" drafted player. Some of McGraw's most valuable talent are players who were drafted—Chief Meyers among them. Rube Marquard, on the other hand, purchased for $11,000, was of no use to his team for two long years. Second division teams of the two leagues might be expected to be most interested in the draft. But this is not the case. The champions of the rival big leagues will fight just as hard to draw the prize packages as the tailenders, and generally, too, with more success, for in the word of the swain: "Them that has, gets."

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THE drafting season is a harbinger of the year to come. It serves only to create speculation, for the accruing material does not report before the close of the season to which it is affiliated, if indeed, before the following spring. But indirectly it affects the current issue in that it drives home the purchases earlier than might be otherwise. Teams that pay fancy prices for minor leaguers may be excused in their desire to get back some of the coin. Especially in second division clubs is the public interest so great as to justify the immediate outlay of salaries for advertising purposes, if nothing more. Beside, the manager can in addition get a line as to whether the reputed wonders are likely to turn out plums or lemons.

Vean Gregg Proves Himself Workman

Nap Twirler Does Regular Job as Plasterer After Joking With Men.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Sometimes you can beat a fellow at his own game.

They're finishing up a skyscraper across from the Naps' hotel here. Plasterers are the busy parties there now.

Vean Gregg and a couple of Naps went over to see the workers toil away recently.

"What do you think of their work, Vean?" asked one of Gregg's companions.

"Oh, pretty fair," replied Gregg.

One of the plasterers immediately became grouchy and said aloud, for the ball players' benefit, "Lot of wisguys looking on here. If you asked one of these ball players to do a man's work, he'd faint."

Gregg rose to the occasion. "Lend me your tools and that long coat for a minute," he said.

The plasterer grinned and complied with Gregg's request, thinking it a good joke. After Gregg had done as pretty a job of plastering as any of them had ever seen, at a spot selected by the workers, they were willing to concede that Vean had slipped one over on them.

"You can never tell what a man may be able to do by the clothes he wears," said the surprised plasterer, as Vean surrendered his clothes and tools.

Would Trade Stars To Strengthen Team

Miller Huggins Is Trying Desperate Means to Bolster Up Lowly Cardinals.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.—Manager Miller Huggins, of the St. Louis Cardinals, is having troubles of his own attempting to build his team up. It is said he stands ready to trade practically any member of his staff if it will strengthen his forces.

The Cardinals were long tailenders. At the season's start Huggins was reported to have said that if he did not have a first division team by July 15 he'd quit. His players failed to gain the first division, and Huggins did not resign, so it is to be presumed that he feels he can still make good as manager and boost his team up.

Ed. Konetchy, Harry Sallee, Bob Harmon and even the recruits will be swapped if there is a chance to strengthen the club. Negotiations have been opened with the Giants, Reds and other clubs, and if the Cardinals can get the long end of the deal anybody will go, barring Huggins himself.

KIRK AND DIXON REMATCHED.

FORT SMITH, ARK., Aug. 23.—Ollie Kirk, of St. Louis, and Tommy Dixon, of Kansas City, were to-day rematched to fight fifteen rounds here on Labor Day.

Four Lads Destined To Play In Majors

Three Sterling Performers in New York State League; Another In Canadian.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23. — Four youngsters who are destined for high places in baseball are playing in the New York State League and the Canadian League.

Mike McNally at short, and Joe Leary, at first, for Utica are the real sensations of the New York State League. Leary, it is said, will go to Cleveland in the fall and McNally to Detroit.

The playing of McNally is described "as the most marvelous in the history of the league." The boy is playing his first year in professional ball.

Leary is not a big man, as first basemen go, but he is playing the best first base the league has ever seen.

"Finners" Quinlan, left fielder of the Scranton team, seems a big league sure shot in 1914. He has played professional ball two years with his home team, and a losing team. In any other place, Quinlan would hit better than .280, his present average. He has been looked over by scouts, and Bobby Lowe, of Detroit, is impressed with him.

Bill Donahue, winning pitcher of the Hamilton, Ont., club, is the best pitcher in the Canadian League. This is his first year as a professional. He is a right-hander and a big fellow, only twenty, and noted for his splendid control and speed.

TRACERY IS WORTH $300,000.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 23.—August Belmont's Tracery, the horse which won the Eclipse stakes of $50,000, is worth at least $300,000 to Belmont, according to Belmont, who says he might part with Tracery for that sum, providing he had a chance to buy as good a horse for $200,000.

TWIRLER FOR "REDS."

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Aug. 23.—Pitcher Dave Davenport, of the San Antonio Texas League club, was sold to the Cincinnati National League club yesterday. The price is reported to be in excess of $4,000.

Young Golfers in the Limelight

Three Great 'Kids' at East Lake

By Tick Tichenor.

IN amateur golf in this country as a general rule it is the young golfer who is in the limelight, while in England old John Ball and Harold H. Hilton still hold the center of the stage in almost all of the important events, as they have done for the past twenty years.

If any investigation was made of the ages of the players who qualified last in the amateur championship in this country I firmly believe that it would develop the fact that 75 per cent of them or 24 of the 32, who successfully weathered the qualifying day, were under 30 years of age, while many of them were around the 20-year mark.

Chick Evans, who is the pride of the West, even though he was beaten by young Allis in the Western championship, is hardly more than 21 and there are a host of others about the same age around Chicago, which is the golfing center of the West, who may not shine quite so brilliantly as Chick but who are able to put any golfer to his best to have them down at the finish.

In the East, Jerome Travers, the present title-holder and the only man placed at scratch on the handicap list of the U. S. G. A., is hardly more than 25 or 26. Of course there is the grand old man, Walter J. Travis, who is always dangerous in any tournament, who is the exception to all rules as he did not take up the game until he was past 35 and yet has won two, or is it three, championships. As a winner of tournaments—big and little, large and small—I believe that Travis would easily head the list in the number of prizes won during the year.

In the South the young players do not stand out in such numbers as they do in the East and West. This is very probably due to the fact that in the beginning of the game in the South the idea was prevalent that it was an old man's game and it was so generally laughed at by those who had never tried it, that for a long time it did not seem attractive enough to draw any of the youngsters away from their other games.

Within the last three or four years there has been a change in the idea entertained by the boys as to the game, and they are more and more taking it up and seeking to master its intricacies and overcome its difficulties. There are at this time in the South quite a number of boys who have the foundation of a good game well started and who will in the course of two or three years give any player all he wants to defeat them.

It was only last May that Rollo Steinmehl, a 15-year-old boy, upset the dope of the Birmingham invitation tournament by winning it when he was practically unknown even to the members of his own club. A few weeks later he went to the Southern at Montgomery and made a creditable showing during the early part of the week, but the constant grind of 36 holes a day wore him out toward the end and in his match with Hardy he was not able to play his game at all.

Charlie Hardy, of New Orleans, is another youngster who made his debut at Birmingham. In this, his first tournament away from home, he had a bad case of stage fright and did not make much of a showing. This tournament, however, taught him a lot of things, and he made a fine showing at the Southern a few weeks later. He qualified well up in the championship flight and won his first match, but lost his second in a close match with Jack Edrington, who was going very well that day. This put him in the second flight, where he worked his way to the final. Here he met W. H. Rowan, who was playing par golf on nearly every round, and he went down to defeat, though he made a brilliant effort in the afternoon to regain the big lead Rowan secured in the morning.

D. S. Weaver, of Memphis, had his son, Dudley, at Montgomery last June for his first experience in a tournament away from home. Before the tournament this youngster did some good work, but the qualifying round got on his nerves and he failed to qualify.

Down at Savannah they have a youngster, Fred Howden by name, whom I saw play in a team match last winter, and who has all of the earmarks of the making of a good player. For a youngster, he drives an exceptionally long ball with a good carry to it, which is absolutely necessary to clear the old fortifications, which are used as hazards on nearly every tee shot at Savannah.

Here in Atlanta there are three boys, who, if I do not miss my guess, are going to give anybody a lot of trouble to beat them in the course of two or three years. They are Perry Adair, Bob Jones and Frank Meador. All of these boys can get around the East Lake course in less than ninety, which is better than a large majority of the older players can do.

Perry and Frank have both been around in 84, while Bob reeled off an even 80 a couple of weeks ago. This is a good score for any player in the club, but when a 12-year-old boy, who won't weight over 75 pounds, causes a golf ball to travel around a course 6,400 yards in length in 80 strokes, it is remarkable, in big letters.

In doing this round little Bob was out in 38 and back in 42, which is one stroke better than bogey on each side, while his total score was only five strokes over par.

Give these boys a few years to obtain additional weight and strength and they will be making golf history in the South or I miss my guess.

BLACKBURN IS RECALLED.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—The Chicago Americans to-day recalled Shortstop "Lena" Blackburn from the Milwaukee American Association team.

Greatest Pitcher Ever Seen on Diamond, Says Hans Wagner of Mathewson

HANS WAGNER, of Pittsburg, in speaking of Matty, says: "Mathewson is the greatest pitcher ever seen on the diamond. Some may differ with me, but I have batted against him many times, and just when I thought I had him, he would shoot one over, and I went to the bench. He has as much speed now as he ever had, but as he can win games without using it, he does not resort to trying to knock the catcher down. I remember one game he worked against us last summer in which he did not use a curve ball. He had such excellent control that day that he used nothing but a fast, straight one. You can say for me that I think Mathewson is just as good to-day as he ever was."



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THE COCA-COLA COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

WHAT ATLANTA MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS ARE DOING

ATLANTA HAS SUPPORT FOR HOME-GOODS EXPOSITION

Spirit Which Makes City Famous Prevails, and Enough Exhibitors Sign Agreements to Take Space to Assure Success of Project.

Decision Necessary Tuesday So That Plans for New Commerce Building Might Be Changed. Manufacturers Are Responding.

It was a close shave, everyone admits, but as usual the Atlanta spirit prevailed, and the "Made in Atlanta" exhibit is assured.

Tuesday's luncheon at the Ansley was the "clincher." Several years of agitation, a year of actual work, brought to a climax by a vigorous campaign of three months, developed the exhibit project to a point where about 36 manufacturers had signed their names to agreements binding them to take floor space for a period of three years.

Thus matters stood Tuesday. Meanwhile the contractors were at work in the new Chamber building remodeling it. The plans called for offices. If a change were to be made, a decision was necessary at once.

The case was put squarely up to the Atlanta manufacturers Tuesday, and on Tuesday's luncheon was staked the entire plan. The result of the appeal was success.

To Have Four Floors.

Four floors will be devoted to the exhibit. One floor will be given over to the cotton industry—textiles, oils and by-products. Furniture made in Atlanta will take another entire floor. Building materials probably will take a floor, kindred lines of manufacture will be grouped together as far as is consistent with economical disposal of space.

Who will be in charge of the exhibit in the new building at Pryor street and Auburn avenue has not been determined. Neither has it been decided when the exhibits will be installed. All this remains to be done.

This much is certain—there will be telephone service on each floor, an expert in charge and an intelligent effort to make the exhibit pay in dollars and cents for every participant.

Had the project fallen through, it would have been lamentable, for Nashville, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Hartford, Conn., St. Louis and other cities have such exhibits; others are planning them, and Atlanta would, for the first time, be forced to admit itself less progressive than its rivals.

Those Already Pledged.

The following firms had signed for space up to Saturday, the nature of the business being suggested where the name is not self-explanatory:

Southern Engraving Company.
Frederick Disinfectant Company.
J. K. Orr Shoe Company.
E. VanWinkle Company (motor trucks).
Atlanta Gas Light Company.
Southern Upholstering Company.
Atlanta Stove Works.
Southern Spring Bed Company.
Burnett, Bell & Klapper (furniture).
Gholstin - Cunningham Company (bed springs).
All-Star Manufacturing Company (neckties).
Byrd Printing Company.
Norris, Inc. (candies).
Willingham-Tift Lumber Company.
Tripod Paint Company.
J. P. Stevens Engraving Company.
Atlanta Paper Company.
Atlanta Blank Book Manufacturing Company.
White Provision Company.
Dowman-Dozier (metal workers).
Foote & Davies (office furnishings).
Golden Eagle Buggy Company.
Metzger Mattress Company.
Whittier Mills (textiles).
Marcus Loeb & Co. (overalls).
Nunnally & McCrae (overalls).
Phoenix Planing Mills.
Parian Paint Company.
Atlanta Show Case Company.
Greer Manufacturing Company (jewelry).
F. J. Cooledge (building materials).
M. D. & H. L. Smith (awnings).
Reed Oil Company.
Atlanta Metal Bed Company.
Atlanta Auto Top and Trimming Company.
Moncrief Furnace Company.
Coca-Cola Company.
Walter Ballard Optical Company.
Hagan & Dodd Co. (soft drinks).
Atlanta Art Glass Company.
A. E. Hill Manufacturing Company (razor blade strops).

In addition to the above, the Southern Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, the cotton oil mills, the textile and other cotton interests have an entire floor, where they will exhibit the cotton plant and all of its various uses.

A FREE TRIP

To Atlanta is available to the merchant who buys an adequate bill from the members of the Merchants' Association.

Write to

H. T. Moore
SECRETARY.
Rhodes Building, Atlanta.

Green Shirts Shown For Winter Wear

Long-Pointed Collars in White and Self-Striped Effects Continue in Vogue.

New features are noted among collars and shirts shown by leading manufacturers for fall and winter. Imported dress shirts, in soft laundered effects with mushroom tucks and semi-French cuffs are selling readily. Shirts with a short stiff bosom in various color combinations are also featured.

White self-striped effects in French pique with stiff and unstarched bosoms are also meeting a good demand. A soft bosom with cross-striped plaits, in various color combinations, is a new fall feature that has been well received.

Woven madras in colored effects will be strong.

The demand for silk shirts is increasing and they are becoming more of a staple than formerly. Green will be a popular shirt color for the new season.

The long pointed collars in white and self-striped effects are continuing into the next season.

A departure in them is the wider two-inch band instead of the narrow one now worn. These new collars have a three and a half inch point.

The wider band is claimed to give them more the appearance of a standing collar, besides causing them to sit better and afford greater comfort.

TURNING TO FRENCH MODELS.

Fall models for men's lounge suits show complete ignoring of English fashions and tend toward the French for the first time in many years. Cheviots yield to unfinished worsteds, and the colorful textures to the plainer. The popularity of dark greens and browns in "off" shades is evidenced by the earlier selections of tailors, while inconspicuous plaids and gun club checks are also well in demand.

SAMPLES COST DRY GOODS MEN MANY DOLLARS

Dealers Feel Something Should Be Done to Stop Incessant Drain on Their Profits.

There is strong feeling in dry goods circles that something should be done to curb the increasing demands of buyers for samples. In most quarters there is a strong opinion expressed that the giving of samples is a necessary evil up to a certain point, but there is also a strong opinion that this point has long since been passed.

Few manufacturers and wholesalers take the trouble to find out just what samples cost them. In only a few cases are definite records kept and the cost of the samples figured.

A New York silk firm gets out about 250 styles a season and the buyers got fair-sized samples of each style they bought. This is really necessary, but it is trade custom, the house follows the general path.

A big woolen firm in New York which does business with the cutting-up trades and larger retailers is one of the best informed on the subject of sample expense.

"On our books," the head of the firm said, "there are about 2,500 accounts. Of these about 1,800 are manufacturers of clothing. To each manufacturer we give five or ten sample books. The cloth in each book is valued at about 20 cents, and the expense of getting them up brings the cost to about 50 cents. This means that each manufacturing account costs us about $3.75 a season for samples. With two seasons a year and 1,800 manufacturers' accounts it is easy to see what samples mean to us without trying to figure the cost of samples for the retail accounts."

In another quarter of the woolen goods trade it was said that the samples given out mounted up to a tidy sum in the course of a year, but that the expense had not been so great of late because several houses had agreed to make clothiers pay for most of the samples they got.

"One of the worst features of the sample business in this industry," this agent said, "is the way some members of the clothing trade use them. Many of them have no scruples at all about taking our samples to a competitor and asking him at how much less than our price he can get the goods made up by his mill. This is a little off the subject, perhaps, but it illustrates one of the worst phases of the woolen industry."

Among the cotton goods houses the evil is seen in its worst form so far as quantity is concerned, but the cheaper qualities of these goods tends to lessen the aggregate loss as compared with wool and silk goods. Lace and embroidery firms also pay tribute to the sample god at the rate of several hundreds to several thousands of dollars a year.

Last, but not least, comes the big department store. Inquiry at several of them in New York brought out the assertion that samples cost them from $30,000 to $60,000 a year. Only 15 to 20 per cent of the people who take these samples from the stores really buy anything afterward, and the resultant loss necessarily is heavy.

KNITTING YARNS SLOWER BECAUSE STRIKE IS ON

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Buying of knitting yarns has slowed up, due to the knit goods strike in New York and Brooklyn, but prices show no change. Just how the strike will affect the market is a matter of conjecture, although most dealers admit that prices will drop if it is continued.

Spinners were unwilling to raise quotations on worsted yarns materially, as it would result in advancing the prices for worsted goods and so kill the prospective demand for them.

Cotton yarns were quiet, the small demand for them being attributed to the spinners' high prices. Weaving yarns were selling at lower figures than for several weeks, but only small orders were placed. Buyers, influenced by favorable cotton crop reports, were holding out for still lower prices.

There were no changes in Southern frame-spun knitting yarns, but there was less activity noted in the coarser counts of single combed yarns.

SUMMER TRADE DEVELOPED BY BRAINY EFFORT

August Dullness of Years Ago Is Overcome by Teaching Public What to Buy Then.

"Summer isn't the terror to us that it used to be," remarked a white-haired veteran of the department stores of Atlanta—a man who is an interesting talker and a consistent advertiser, but who keeps his own name and his own personality persistently in the background.

"There was a time," he went on in reminiscence, "when we might almost as well have closed up the store during July and August. That was years ago.

"In the summer all the well-to-do customers went out of Atlanta, and did not return until fall. Fall was a mad scramble for customers and stores alike.

"The less wealthy, who stayed in town, did little shopping. Everyone thought it was too hot. No one ever paid any attention to buying in midsummer. The stores were unattractive. Usually the proprietor was vacationing—if that's a good word—himself.

"I do not know who had the inspiration first in Atlanta. But a change came about. The wisest merchant, whoever he was, decided there were people in town with money to spend, even in the summer time.

"He schemed out the way to get it, which is followed almost universally by Atlanta stores nowadays.

"To make the story short, he offered bargains so attractive that shoppers simply had to come to town for the August sales. The custom has grown until to-day the things which have no season of necessity have been exploited so skillfully that the public believes summer is the season for them.

"That may sound obscure, but I do not intend it to be.

"Take furniture, for instance. There is no more reason why one should buy furniture in January than in August. Nor is there any reason why one should buy furniture in August in preference to January.

"But the summer furniture sale has become so much a fixture in the leading stores that people wait for it. It is good business for all concerned. The merchant is striving toward the ideal condition, which would be sales and collections of an unvarying amount every month in the year—unattainable, but none the less an ideal state of affairs.

"The customer, likewise, is winning. She effects economies by midsummer buying of furniture and blankets, and distributes her expenditures more evenly over the year."

Textile Furs Being Featured for Fall

Wide Variety of Pile Fabrics Shown in Cloaks for the 1913-14 Season.

Many new effects in pile fabrics are being featured for the fall and winter seasons. Matelasse plushes in brocaded effects and high colors, to be used for cloakings and millinery, as well as other brocaded effects, are prominent features in present trading.

There is also a tendency to moires, in Scotch plaids and checks, for dresses, cloaks and trimmings. A wide variety of Oriental and Bulgarian effects in plushes and velvets are also shown for vestings, collars and cuffs.

A new item is the jasper effect, which has a rich woolen appearance and is featured for cloakings.

The fabric is of an indefinite striped appearance, and is shown in black and white and blue and brown mixtures.

Imitation Persian lamb is also popular among the more expensive fabrics, being made to retail at about $7.50 for 50-inch widths.

ENGLISH TRADE GROWS.

The July statement of English Board of Trade shows increases of $17,426,500 in imports and $25,880,000 in exports. Imports of foodstuffs increased $8,875,000, and raw material about $5,000,000.

Southern Hosiery Buyers in Market

Winter Goods Reported Scarce and Stringency May Become Acute by Fall.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Southern hosiery buyers are visiting the local market. Although mill agents report cheap goods sold up, some provision is evidently being made for the newcomers. The Southern jobbers have waited this year until the indications of the cotton crop were fairly certain before operating. They are not taking 84-needle bundle goods, as they predict lower prices on those lines. There are said to be fewer orders for extracts booked this year than formerly.

This is not affecting the volume of sales, as extracts are made up only to order, and customary buyers of those lines are simply seeking a different finish. Winter goods are already reported scarce, and, as the duplicating period has not yet begun, the stringency will probably be acute before the end of the fall.

Cotton Goods Buying Seems to Lack Snap

Limited Number of Desirable Spring Dress Fabrics Taken by Purchasers in East.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—While certain cotton good sellers are satisfied with conditions, nearly everywhere is the complaint that the market is without any snap save for a limited number of desirable spring dress fabrics.

A number of buyers are reported to have gone home without purchasing, while others took only sample pieces. Such wide lines were shown that in some cases, buyers got the impression that there was plenty of goods back of them. This was not the case, but the buyers were frightened off.

Staples are not in demand as they should be at this time, and specialties are holding the lead. Fancies in ratines, crepes and voiles have shown little tendency to lose their popularity.

According to The Textile Manufacturers' Journal, several larger selling agencies have opened their spring lines of dress ginghams, zephyrs, seersuckers, madras, krinkles, cheviots and shirtings.

MEN WANT AMERICAN STYLES IN THEIR CLOTHES

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—During the past few weeks several English clothing manufacturers have had representatives in the local market with their garment samples. While some interest was displayed, it was mostly for obtaining information.

The sales made were principally on overcoats, and were intended only to add a few imported garments to the lines regularly offered. The English salesmen learned that the majority of retailers in the larger cities of the United States prefer American styles.

A local manufacturer said that foreign competitors will have to realize this still more and make their clothing which they intend selling here more on American lines, or else there will be little business developed in this country.

He also said that foreign ready-to-wear garments would not have to be seriously reckoned with by local merchants for some time to come.

WHITCOMB CO. IMPORT MUCH CORNED BEEF

Soaring Prices of Meats Bringing South American Product to the United States

Meat is going up, and up, with no end in sight.

This has led to a curious state of affairs. Corned beef, peculiarly a product of the United States, now is being imported from South America in great quantities, and Libby, McNeill & Libby, the Chicago packers, advise their representatives in Atlanta, H. H. Whitcomb & Burke Company, that nothing but the South American product now is to be had.

The quality is declared to be excellent. The steers of the Argentine prairies are fully equal in quality to those of our own Western ranges, and the only difference the consumer can detect is that instead of saying "U. S. Inspected and Passed," the labels bear the stamps, "Inspected under the Food and Drug Act of June 30, 1906"—in other words, the customs service now does the inspecting instead of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Never before, so far as anyone remembers, has it been profitable to import tinned meats. This could take place only under exceptional conditions such as the present, when corned beef in 14-pound containers is quoted to retailers at $37 per dozen or thereabouts, while two years ago it was quoted at about $21.

Libby, McNeill & Libby were among the first to foresee the inevitable shortage of American meats and to establish a packing house on the other side of the equator. They now are reaping the benefit.

While it is believed that corned beef never before has been imported direct from South America, last year the same packers, after shipping large quantities of the product to Europe, reimported it at a profit because of a sudden bulge in prices in the United States.

Vienna sausage and potted ham, the Whitcomb company advises, have advanced 5 per cent in the past ten days, and pork sausage, pure, has advanced 28 per cent in three weeks.

Temporarily, the live stock market is depressed by the heavy shipments from the West, East and South, due to the great damage to the corn crop in the West and to the hay crop in the East. The shipments from the South were attracted by the high prices buyers paid when they made a "raid" on Southern cattle a month or so ago, which attracted the attention of the United States Government.

The Government warned the farmers of Georgia and Florida to keep their cattle, not deplete their herds, and to fatten them for market at home instead of selling them lean for fattening in the West and North.

Women's Footwear Seen in Many Colors

Leather and Cloth Combinations Shown—Men's Shoes Made Along English Lasts.

Imported models on which fall and winter styles for women's evening slippers are based are leather and cloth color combinations, among which red, green, gray, white and champagne are to be featured in strap and colonial effects.

There is a tendency to drop cut steel buckles, and those of jet will be much used. Another popular buckle will be of oxidized silver, in colonial design, with a satin filler to match the panel.

Panel effects are featured in the smartest slippers. A model well thought of is of patent leather, has a modified duck bill, too, and a jet buckle filled with satin matching the narrow panel extending from the buckle to the side seam. The heel is full Louis-Cuban. Featured suede slippers are of taupe, also with color combinations.

Women's street shoes shown have the long French vamp and square throat combined with cloth top color combinations. They are made with a plain toe, are fitted with the full Louis-Cuban heel and are of the button variety.

Men's shoes for fall and winter are made along the straight, laced, English last, and the color tendency is toward dark tan and gunmetal. Low, flat heels are shown almost exclusively. The blucher style is taboo.

ENGLISH MAKERS INVENT CAP WHICH KEEPS SHAPE

A problem that has engaged English cap manufacturers for some time has been how to produce a cloth cap that will keep its shape after it has been in use for some time. An enterprising firm of manufacturers now claims that they have solved the problem and that the shape of their caps is not affected by rain. The idea introduced consists of placing a flat plate of straw plait in the cap between the lining and the cloth crown.

This makes the top of the cap sit flat, and as the straw is not affected by wet it is said the cap can be worn for a much longer period than the ordinary kind.

DEMAND FOR RAMIES TO IMPROVE IN THE SPRING

The fall linen season is shaping up well. The demand for ratines has hurt ramie linens, but it is pointed out that the former soil more easily and do not hold their shape as well as ramie suitings, and that a better demand for ramies is looked for next spring. Light blues, pinks and browns will lead the color demand for ramie goods.

MEN'S COLLARS ARE INVENTION OF A HOUSEWIFE

Ingenious Woman Contrived Familiar Article to Lessen Amount of Washing in Home.

The detachable collar now worn by men the world round was the invention of a thrifty housewife 83 years ago. It sprang from sheer necessity, and yet it was so simple an article of wearing apparel that its first maker never looked upon her production as an invention, and it is doubtful if the other early manufacturers thought of patenting the idea.

During the succeeding years, in which the manufacture of collars and their allied products has become a great industry in and around Troy, N. Y., the incident of the invention of the collar had almost been lost until recently brought to light by the unearthing of a family tradition.

It is now certain that Mrs. Hannah Lord Montague was the maker of the first detachable linen collar. Mr. Montague was engaged in the manufacture of fine shoes for women. He was a large man, very particular in matters of dress, and in those days before the invention of the sewing machine and before great public laundries were established, the making, washing and ironing of the shirts formed quite an item in the work of the household.

Mrs. Montague was resourceful, and in endeavoring to lighten her household duties she hit upon the idea of a detached collar, which could be fastened to a neckband of her husband's shirt and washed and ironed separately. Before this time, when the collar was soiled, the whole shirt had to be washed, but by this device two or three collars might be used to one shirt. Acting upon the idea which had come to her, Mrs. Montague went to the patch bag, selected a strip of white linen, which she cut and shaped to fit the neckband of her husband's shirt, sewed it, turned it inside out, and attached a narrow string of braid at either end to tie about the neck. This was the original string collar.

A sister of Mrs. Montague washed and ironed the collars. It was an easy step to adapt them to women's wear.

Thus through the resourcefulness of a woman the modern detachable collar was evolved.

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Manufacturers of
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Have You Bought Your
SCHOOL SUPPLIES?
Schools will be opening again in September---be sure you are ready for them.
Send for our new 500-page Catalog illustrating the most complete line of School Supplies in the South.
We Sell to Dealers Only
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Manufacturers--Importers--Jobbers
ATLANTA

"True Friendship's Laws Are by This Rule Expressed-
Welcome the Coming, Speed the Parting, Guest."

The good word that's passing up and down the line to-day, anent the convention, is "All's well."

We believe everybody had a good time. We tried to make it so, and without laying any unduly flattering unction to ourselves we feel that we have had a pair of mighty pleasant weeks.

The prospects for the coming season are brightening every sixty seconds. The smile is chasing away glum doubt. The step that yesterday was fearsome and cautious is to-day strong and steady. The mists are rolling up and away and the good old sun makes genial shining for us all.

Look about you and see what's happening. Get ready for the reaping. And while you do it, have this thought in your mind, you Men who Merchandise:

We Southern folks are bound together in peculiarly close business relations. Our section is our empire! We can make it. We can shake it!

If we who WHOLESALE and you who RETAIL will pull together, push together, work together, trade together, we will PROSPER together.

Good sentiment, but better business!

ATLANTA is the logical Base of Supplies for you Southern merchants. She's your best bet when it comes to the goods you need. She's your surest ally in the upbuild of your own particular section, because her vision is broad and her interest is not selfishly local—it's all-Southern.

Come to see us just as often as you can. The right hand of fellowship will greet you every time. We want you to know us and to like us and to feel sure of us and to make us your MARKET.

ATLANTA will measure up with the best in America and make a proud showing. WE ARE SEEING TO THAT EVERY DAY. Come here to buy, and we will prove it to you.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION
ATLANTA

News and Views by Experts of Finance, Industry, Crops and Commerce

SPECTER OF HIGH FOOD PRICES HALTS STOCKS; GRAIN CROPS FALL OFF

Financial Optimism Chilled by Prospects of Shortage in Necessities of Life, a Condition That Depresses Securities Market—Cotton Likely to Give U. S. a Big Trade Balance.

By CHARLES W. STORM.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Financial enthusiasm has been chilled by the spectre of higher prices for food that loomed up on the economic horizon. Simultaneously a halt has been called in the advancing column of security values because higher prices for food stuffs rarely go hand in hand with higher quotations for securities.

The past has also proven that there is less money available for investment when people are paying more to fill their "dinner pails."

Aside from the improvement in the prices of stocks and bonds, investment has been greatest in the reports of damage to corn, the greatest American grain. The major proportion of the corn crop comes to market on hoof, that is, in the shape of meat.

It inevitably follows that a short corn crop means higher prices for meat, and the Chicago packers, realizing this, sought last week to prepare the public for the shock by announcing that it would within six months have to pay much more than present prices if the beefsteak is to remain on the dinner table.

Lack of moisture has also left the hay crop and pastures in bad shape, so that there is a certainty of increased prices being paid for meat.

Meat prices in New York are on an average three cents higher than on the same day last year, and from five to seven cents higher a pound than ten years ago.

Grain Held Over.

Experts figure that the combined harvests of wheat, corn, oats, flaxseed, rye and potatoes will be about 1,000,000,000 bushels less this year than last. The food markets, however, will not be as bare as expected owing to the very large amount of grain held over last year by farmers. But for this big carry-over the prospective shortage of grain would be viewed with greater apprehension.

The general food proposition must be considered as not dangerous but acute all over the world.

Europe will be a larger purchaser for the habitants of the Eastern part of the Eastern Hemisphere have been behind guns instead of plows. It is estimated that Eastern Europe can hardly make within 25 per cent of its usual production. It must necessarily call upon America to fill its larders.

Cotton Exports.

The trade balance of the United States will probably be swollen by early exports of cotton at higher prices than those prevailing last year. The new crop from Texas is going in at good prices per bale for early deliveries. This will produce an unsually good volume of sterling for this season of the year.

Humanity balks at higher prices and for this reason the demand for high grade bonds has fallen off last week. Owners of capital recently showed a disposition to exchange their savings for high grade bonds yielding five per cent and selling around par, but an advance of three or four points has caused them to lose all enthusiasm.

The rush of bankers to participate in the underwriting of the Southern Pacific certificates of interest created a favorable impression and demonstrated that their is plenty of money available for investment provided the securities are offered on an attractive basis.

Europe Again Friendly.

Financiers were particularly gratified at the large subscriptions for the Southern Pacific offering made by European bankers, thus reflecting a willingness on the part of the foreigners to lift the embargo that has been on American securities abroad for the last six months.

Europeans are still accumulating their gold as indicated by the increased reserve of the Bank of England, so that their participation in the Southern Pacific underwriting syndicate is not believed to warrant any expectation of a rush by Europeans to the bargain counter for American securities.

Steel has been an exception to the general tendency of commodities to advance. The Steel Corporation announced it had not reduced prices but independents have reduced their quotations from $1 to $5 a ton. Orders received by the trust last week were slightly better than those in the same week of the previous month.

Copper in Demand.

A better demand has also been reported for copper metal, which advanced to 16 cents a pound.

Money has worker easier. Well-informed bankers believe that sentiment, relative to the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in offering to deposit money with Western and Southern bankers, is at the bottom of the easing off in rates.

Some bankers expressed the opinion that banks, in expectation of Government deposits have been letting the bars down a little too much with some tendency toward over expansion. Because of this they looked for some reaction in rates.

Bankers expect full rates for money during the crop movement period. The drain by the West does not begin for from four to six weeks, but the first shipment made to the West for crop movement purposes took place last week. The South has already been a heavy borrower for the movement of King Cotton.

Sweet Potato Crop Yields Big Returns

Would Bring Much More if Southern Farmers Did Not Glut Market at Harvest.

Each year the sweet potato is becoming of greater importance as a money crop in the South. The value of this crop in the United States in 1900 was $34,429,000, 90 per cent of which was produced in the Southern States. The total area devoted to sweet potatoes in the United States increased from 537,000 acres in 1899 to 641,000 in 1909, and the yield increased from 42,500,000 to 52,200,000 bushels. The total value of the crop increased at a much more rapid rate than either the acreage or the yield, showing an increase of 78.3 per cent in ten years.

With better methods of storing and marketing the potatoes, it is said, their value could be doubled without increasing the acreage or production. This is especially true in the South, where the potatoes are either rushed on the market at digging time, when the price is low, or stored in outdoor pits or banks, where a large portion decays.

Very few of the sweet potatoes stored in pits or banks ever reach the market, for from 25 to 50 per cent spoil, and those that remain are not of good quality. Even if the pit or bank method of storage would keep the potatoes, it is not economical.

Too much labor and expense are required to make these banks every year and to get the potatoes out when wanted for market. Sweet potatoes can be marketed more economically and to much better advantage from storage houses.

N. O. T. & M. Receiver May Ask Big Loan

Frisco Subsidiary Almost Certain to Default on Interest Due September 1.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—As soon as New Orleans, Texas and Mexico receivers know whether Frisco receivers will or will not pay the $700,000 interest due September 1, they will make application for permission to issue approximately $1,000,000 receivers' certificates. In the meantime the Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company is making temporary loans to the receivers comprising $100,000 for debt falling due August 1, and about $200,000 additional to middle of September.

The engineers employed to examine the properties which make up the Frisco's South Texas lines have not yet made their report, but the most favorable statement would show that at least 18 months of steady work and adequate funds would be necessary to put New Orleans, Texas and Mexico in a position to earn interest on its bonds. Others believe at least three years would be consumed in putting the line on its feet, and between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 expenditures would be needed.

Under these circumstances assumption is made in certain quarters that Frisco will default its guarantee of the interest due September 1. In fact, it is said that any other course would be improper.

Fertilizer Concern Has Splendid Year

American Agricultural Chemical Earns Close to 7 Per Cent on Its Common Stock.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—American Agricultural Chemical for its year to June 30 is understood to have earned something better than 6 per cent on the $18,330,000 common. In fact, it is barely possible that the final figures will come nearer 7 per cent on this issue.

Unless conditions in the fertilizer trade become very much worse than for the last two years, the company can continue to earn and pay the present 4 per cent dividend. This dividend rate is, by the way, a testimonial to the wisdom of directors in making the initial distribution on the common stock rather modest. If a 5 per cent or 6 per cent rate had been adopted two years ago, the future outlook would not be nearly so happy as it is to-day.

A very strong feature of American Agricultural operations is the high percentage of branded or trade-marked goods which it sells. It is safe to state that 90 per cent of the company's tonnage consists of trade-mark goods, which farmers buy on the reputation of a particular brand for the specific purpose desired.

Frick an Optimist On General Business

Cessation of Governmental Harassments Greatest Need of the Day, He Believes.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—In an interview with the London correspondent of The American, Henry C. Frick says he considers J. P. Morgan his father's successor in the financial world.

"He is a most able man," Mr. Frick continued, "a highly conscientious, great worker. In taking over the reins he has certainly risen to the occasion and situation. I have the utmost confidence in him, and believe he will wear his father's mantle with the greatest credit to himself and to the country generally.

"On general business conditions, I am an optimist. I am always a firm believer in our country. I see absolutely no reason for alarm at the present moment. A general feeling of hopefulness seems prevalent. The crops promise well, and good, average crops should give a strong impetus to trade and insure continued prosperity.

"The one greatest need is a let-up in Governmental lawsuits and interference which continually threaten capital and inevitably create an atmosphere of general uncertainty and mistrust.

"I don't believe the tariff bill will lead to any great business disturbance. Its effects have been largely discounted, and our country is big and prosperous enough to quickly shake off any unexpected evil result."

WILL NEGRO CONTROL FARM LANDS OF SOUTH? NOTE OF ALARM IS BEING SOUNDED BY LEADER

Community Villages Will Solve Rural Racial Problem—Breaking Up of Large Estates Into Small Farms With Village Centers Affords the Opportunity—Whites Will Be Encouraged to Become Land-Owners.

CHARLES A. WHITTLE
Georgia State College of Agriculture.

Clarence Poe, editor of The Progressive Farmer—a leading Southern publication—has stirred wide interest in favor of segregating the races in the rural South. "The negro now has an advantage in the struggle for control of our rural districts, and it is only to equalize matters, to give the white man a fairer show, that segregation, the grouping of races in separate communities, is proposed," says Mr. Poe.

He insists that there is nothing new or radical about his proposal, instancing that the races are separately grouped in Southern cities, that they have separate churches, separate schools, are separated in trains, that California has its Chinatown, the Indians their reservations.

Summing up his arguments, Mr. Poe holds that segregation is necessary to give the Southern white farmers and their families a satisfying social life, to insure them greater safety and protection, to give them better schools and churches, to open the way for co-operation and co-operative enterprises now impossible as between whites and blacks, to improve moral conditions in the relation of the races, to give the South a greater proportion of white people, first, by stopping the crowding out of white farmers by the negroes, and, second, by providing all-white communities such as white people of other sections will be willing to move into; to induce whites to become tenants in white communities who are now unwilling to compete with the negro in mixed communities, and to induce white tenants to aspire to become landowners.

Would Arouse Sentiment.

How to bring about a segregation of races in Southern rural communities, Mr. Poe does not venture to say other than to arouse public sentiment and to indicate that it will doubtless be necessary to go further and adopt some legislation such as Atlanta has passed, which provides that when a majority of the property owners in a block elect they can forbid the selling of any piece of property in that block to a person of a different race than theirs. "Why can not Georgia, or any other State, pass a law giving a similar privilege to its country people?" is the query of the leader of the movement.

The assumption is that property holding will automatically segregate the races. But it may well be asked when, if ever, any considerable portion of the black race will be prepared to become landowners and thus bring about effective segregation, and where will the whites, as the dominant landowners sell, or permit to be hold, to the negro any of their acres, especially when such a law as that mentioned increases the power of the white owners to resist increasing the domain of the black? Would not segregation by such terms be merely a mirage and the negro more than ever a wanderer and social menace?

Issues Are Vital.

So vital are the issue set forth by Mr. Poe that they may well evoke public interest, as they are. The South needs to be setting itself hard at the large and man-sided problem, bearing faithfully in mind that each race should be hindered the least by the other in working out its own salvation.

Any solution of the Southern rural problem must take into consideration the one vital need of the South, the community village. Indeed, it may be doubted if the problem will ever be rightly solved until the South's rural population is recast into a community village life.

The village at once solves the Southern rural school problem, the rural church problem; it provides protection from the negro fiend, makes for better sanitation, for co-operative enterprises, affords the satisfying social life so much denied by the isolated farmhouse.

Where the village is established in the rural South there will be the negro town, that segregation now existing in Southern cities which Mr. Poe wants so much for the country.

During the ante-bellum period each plantation, with its mansion and negro huts, constituted a social unit. The relationship of master and servant sufficiently segregated and empowered for control. But with the freedom of the negro came naturally, drifting and irresponsible habits, and the plantation unit was destroyed. The white landowner felt the humiliation of his loss of independence and became more and more helpless as the negro asserted his independence as a laborer, until finally a great many of the landowners leased their plantations to the negroes and went to the towns and cities to follow other pursuits. One has only to consult the census reports to note the appalling number of absentee landlords throughout the South. Nor has the drift of landowners to town ceased. Those remaining on the farms claim that the lease system has left only the poorest and least reliable negroes available for hire.

Soil Is Depleted.

Poor methods of agriculture, practiced by negroes under the present lease system in the South, has accomplished nothing so much as the depletion of soils. Land values are low. Absent landlords who have felt financial stress have parted with some of their lands to thriftier negro tenants, and thus the negro is slowly becoming a landowner.

Facing the fact that the lease system is ruining Southern farm lands, much of which is destined to go into the hands of the negro race at a very low price, unless there is a check to the movement, Mr. Poe has been constrained to say, "The negro now has an advantage in the struggle for control of our rural districts."

The lack of co-operation among white landowners is largely responsible for the demoralization in land conditions, and the lack of co-operation, of course, is largely due to lack of the community village.

It is not too late for landowners to organize and consider lease terms that will conserve and build up farm lands. The South can well turn to European countries for guidance in making leases. With proper co-operation in this direction much may be saved that will eventually be lost by present methods. Right crop rotation, right cultivation and right fertilization for soil building when provided for in a lease, benefits, of course, not only the lessor but the lessee.

But permanent agricultural advancement is not based on leases and never can be. The problem of the rural South will be solved most nearly aright when the man who cultivates the land owns it. The plantations must be broken up into small farms and sold to men who can not have the inspiration to succeed without a sense of ownership.

Opportunity Has Arrived.

With the breaking up of the large plantations comes the opportunity for establishing the community village and the practical solution of the problem of segregation of races. The plantation owners can assemble the tenant houses into a village. Of course, there must be something in it for the plantation owner, and so there would be. If the landowners are willing to sell off small farms, a village house would be sold with each tract. The house in the village would be worth more than a house on the tract of land, and once the owner is located in it and enjoys the privileges of village life, he will prefer to live there and go out to his farm to work during the day; he will prefer the school advantages, the protection of his family while he is away from the house at work.

Unquestionably too, there will be found plenty of thrifty tenants who will be willing to buy house and land on easy terms. Certainly if such are not to be found in a community, a colony of thrifty people from some other section of the country or from foreign lands can be found. Thus, village construction in the rural South may find its greatest incentive in the direct profit to those establishing them and in the disposal of their farm lands.

To what end would this operate to help or hinder the negro in his landowning aspiration? It has been stated that each village would naturally have its negro town. This means segregation. What matters it, then to the white man if the acres adjoining his are owned by a negro so long as he or the negro are living on their respective tracts, so long as the family of the white man has white neighbors in the village and is not isolated on a farm and surrounded by negroes? True, there will always be racial prejudice. There will always be white men who will be opposed to negroes owning land, but there will doubtless always be opportunities for the negro to buy land, and racial friction will be at least only where the adjoining white and black land-owners are not neighbors, and this can be only where the population dwells in community villages.

Plantations to Blame.

Slavery and large plantations are largely the reasons for not having settled in villages, as has been the case in other sections of the country, where smaller farms permitted the following of this natural instinct for closer social contact.

The holding of the large plantations intact by absentee landlords and their attempt to operate the plantations by a lease system has in no wise affected the isolation of Southern rural homes. The landlords have followed the custom of the South and have built cabins for tenants on the tract of land which each was to cultivate. Where so many negroes are tenants, the white tenant is isolated not only by distance but by race and unequal competition. It is, therefore, natural that more and more of the white tenants of the black districts should be drifting away to the towns, leaving the land to the undisputed tenant claim of the negro.

Just as naturally does it come to pass that when the negro dominates as a leaseholder in any territory that the land becomes less desirable to the white man. Since the white man's ownership or willingness to buy gives land its chief value, it follows that when only negroes are in the market to buy, that property goes for less. It is because of the black population and the black leases as well as ignorance of how to maintain soil fertility that land values in the South have not increased as rapidly as in some other sections of the country. Here, too, is the plausible excuse of the absentee landlord for holding onto his great plantation acreage. He does not want to sell to the negro at a sacrifice.

Hope for Good Price.

These landlords have been hoping that they would get a white man's price for their lands, somehow, some time. The time will probably never come until they have established a community village for whites and are then ready to sell off their lands in small tracts to white farmers.

Occasionally, one sees advertisements of a sale of a large plantation in small tracts—a step in the right direction—but if another step is taken and there is created a village center, both tracts and village lots could be sold for more than the tracts separately. A hint to the wise real estate agent and colonizer is sufficient.

So much of the worse side of racial differences has gone out to the world in the press dispatches that it will be found more and more difficult to influence colonists, or home seekers, to buy land in the rural South, except in connection with the community village, an assurance to the stranger of safety for his family.

Most of the home seekers who will come into the South to buy land are people who have lived in villages and towns and who can not be fully satisfied until they can find such a situation in the South.

Newcomers will be looking up the schoolhouses and the churches to observe what advantages they offer for the growing up of the children. Unquestionably, there is not much to show of either in the average country community of the South. The village centers make it possible to assemble the largest number of children at school and thus so reduce the expense of teaching as to make it possible to have long terms, and with money enough to get good teachers. The same is true of the church enterprises. Better church facilities, better paid ministers, and, therefore, better ministers.

The Coming Settlers.

Furthermore, most of the desirable home seekers will come from regions and countries where co-operation among farmers has been in force more than it is in the South. They will expect to find an opportunity to combine the little that he can grow of vegetables, fruit, fowls, etc., with that of his neighbors so that a carload may be shipped to the best markets. The centralization of the population in villages or towns, of course, admits not only of co-operative selling for the best prices but also of co-operative buying, and from present indications, opportunity for co-operative borrowing.

The village affords the nucleus and point of radiation for agricultural information and exchange of experience—factors that have made agriculture successful in European countries more than anything else.

Some wise landowners who would like to dispose of his hundreds of acres to the best advantage could mortgage his property, if need be, to obtain sufficient money for tearing down the tenant houses and rebuilding them at a desirable point for a village, add to them and make them nicer construct a schoolhouse and a store building, and then proceed to plat his land into small farms, each plat to be sold with a house and lot in the village. It would surprise the landowner to find how much the value of his land has been enhanced, how much more he can get for it by offering the social advantages of school, church, and the protection that village life affords.

JAMES J. HILL DOES WONDERS WITH HIS ROAD

Great Northern's High Efficiency Shown by Gains in Net as Compared to Gross.

The Great Northern Railway Company closed its fiscal period June 30 with approximately 12 per cent earned on its $209,990,750 capital stock, or a little over 10 3-4 per cent on the $231,000,000 that will be outstanding when all the installments have been paid by stockholders on the $21,000,000 of additional stock that was offered for subscription last January.

James J. Hill has given the major part of his attention in recent years to affairs of the company, and a great deal of money has been expended in perfecting its roadway and track, which, together with the large amount of new and modern equipment, has placed the road in a very high state of operating efficiency.

This is reflected in the statement of earnings for the fiscal year ended June 30 last, when there was a gain in gross of more than $12,400,000 and an improvement in net operating income of over $3,400,000. In other words, about one-quarter of the gain in gross was saved for the increase in net.

For a number of years the Great Northern has paid annual dividends of 7 per cent. From the foregoing it is apparent that little difficulty will be experienced in maintaining this rate in the future, even with the additional $21,000,000 of new stock outstanding.

The percentage earned on outstanding capitalization has not fallen below 8 1-3 per cent per annum in some time, and in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, it was 10.31 per cent. In 1911 it was 8.34 per cent; in 1910, 8.47 per cent, and in 1909, 8.32 per cent. Dividends of 1 per cent were paid in 1890; 4 3-4 per cent in 1891, 5 per cent from 1892 to 1896, 5 1-2 per cent in 1897, 6 1-4 per cent in 1898 and 7 per cent per annum since that time.

Crop advices from the Northwest indicate ideal conditions in the territory served by the Great Northern.

ROADS BUY LOCOMOTIVES.

Ten Mikado locomotives have been ordered from Baldwin Locomotive Works by Pere Marquette Railroad. The Canadian Northern is in market for 30 locomotives and the Norfolk and Western for 10.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SUES ON BONDS HELD INVALID

"Carpetbagger" Securities of South Carolina Basis of Action to Recover $50,000.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—To enforce the payment of $50,000 in State bonds the Attorney General of New Hampshire is prepared to bring suit in the United States Supreme Court against the State of South Carolina, according to information received by E. E. Carpenter, of this city. Mr. Carpenter is chairman of the Louisiana Debt Committee, and is interested in the collection of repudiated paper of Southern States.

Under the Constitution a State can not be sued by an individual, but can be sued by another State.

The South Carolina bonds held by New Hampshire were part of a bequest made to the New Hampshire State College 30 years ago. The interest on the bonds was not paid and the college authorities regarded them as worthless. At the last session of the Legislature an appropriation was made to enable the Attorney General to seek a settlement from South Carolina or to bring suit. Two weeks ago the Attorney General visited the Attorney General of South Carolina and found there was no prospect of a settlement.

The State bonds were issued by a reconstruction or "carpetbag" government in 1869 to refund all outstanding obligations, including arrears of interest. In 1872, with the "carpetbaggers" ousted, the State repudiated the bonds by putting in the constitution a provision that they should not be recognized or paid.

NEW KIND OF PIPE LINE.

One of the most remarkable mechanical devices ever used in connection with the manufacture of paper is being installed at Orange, Texas. This is a "blower," more than a mile long, through which the waste yellow pine timber from a local lumber mill will be sent to a paper mill. The slabs as they come from the mill will be ground into small particles and forced by means of compressed air through the long pipe to the paper manufacturing plant. This paper mill is said to be the only plant in the world that makes paper from yellow pine pulp. It has a daily output of thirty-three tons of wrapping paper.

Inter-Bank Lending Varies With Season

Maximum Reached at Crop Harvest Time—Lowest Early in the Spring.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—In the opinion of local bankers, undue importance should not be attached to the practice of some banks to conceal, by various indirect processes, their debts to other banks. The figures for interbank obligations reported to the Comptroller under "notes rediscounted" and "bills payable" can be regarded as substantially correct.

In requiring the national banks to report their loans, as well as their debts, to other banks, it does not appear that the Comptroller is seeking to bring to light the rather negligible amount of inter-bank debts disguised under various subterfuges. The purpose he has in view is rather to determine the sources whence banks obtain accommodation and the uses to which such accommodation is put.

The volume of notes rediscounted and bills payable naturally is subject to seasonal variations. It attains its maximum proportions in the middle of the autumn, when the interior banks are obliged to make heavy drafts on the resources of the Eastern centers to finance the crop movement.

As the crops are shipped eastward and are marketed, the West liquidates its indebtedness to the East, and teh notes rediscounted and the bills payable gradually shrink in amounts until about the opening of spring, when the lowest figure is touched.

As the brunt of the lending to other banks falls on the institutions in the three central reserve centers, the amount they borrow themselves is of nominal proportions. Reserve city banks seek accommodation on a more extensive scale. But the great bulk of borrowing is done by the country banks.

ANXIOUS FOR COTTON BILLS.

In circles where foreign trade is financed, the appearance of cotton bills in the New York market is always looked forward to as the beginning of a period of relief. It will be especially so in this season, when the crop is pretty well cleared up, on account of the steady demand in the late old-crop months for the staple for export purposes. During both May and June this year exports were 57,304 bales larger than during the corresponding months of 1912, when the exports were nearly 2,000,000 greater for the season.

Want No Trustees Dealing in Stocks

London Brokers Make Strict Rule Against Taking Accounts of Men Handling Others' Money.

The London Stock Exchange has found it necessary to take action similar to that of the New York Exchange in cases of acceptance of accounts from employees of banks or other financial institutions. The London rule is more strict than that in New York, applying to all persons occupying a fiduciary position. Commenting on recent enforcement of the rule, The London Economist says:

"The committee of the House are determined to do their utmost to put a stop to speculative accounts being opened by members of the stock exchange for clients who are not principals. Every case of this kind which is brought before them receives the committee's stern attention, and sentence of three years' suspension has just been passed upon a broker judged to have broken the rule. A member of the stock exchange, it can not be too often reiterated, may undertake speculative transactions for the costermonger in business on his own account, though forbidden to do so for a manager, secretary or any other official, however highly salaried. In practice this rule works out with results sometimes laughable, frequently annoying and absurd; but the principle is so sound that little exception can be taken to it.

"The rule is framed with the express purpose of restraining from speculation, through stock exchange channels, any person occupying a fiduciary position, and therefore with the command of financial resources, not of his own, under his control."

BIG BUSINESS OWNED BY THOSE OF SMALL MEANS

The United States Steel Corporation has 150,000 stockholders, the Pennsylvania Railroad 77,000. The vast majority of these owners of securities are persons of small means. There were 32,281,762 insurance policies in force in the United States January 1, 1912. This represents nearly 23,000,000 individual policy holders. More than 50 per cent of the securities held by the insurance companies, on which the safety of the savings of the policy holders depends, are listed on the New York Stock Exchange. Railroad securities alone are 38 per cent of the whole. It is therefore essential to policy holders to maintain the prosperity of big business.

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"Salads" contains more than 200 original recipes—each a masterpiece in the art of making salads; 30 recipes for salad dressings, and a remarkable introductory chapter on "Salad Lore."

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EXTRA

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BOLL WEEVIL COSTS SOUTH BILLION; ZONE CURE URGED

Senator Smith of South Carolina Secures Government Expert's Figures on Total Estimated Ravages During Last 17 Years.

Shows How $107,539,127 Yearly Cost of Proposed Remedy Could Be Counteracted by Diversified Crops and United States Aid.

(The zone strip to which Senator Smith refers as a remedy for the boll weevil, as proposed, would begin in Tennessee and run down through Alabama and part of Florida.)

By ELLISON D. SMITH.
(United States Senator From South Carolina.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—A few weeks ago I asked some of the officials in the Department of Agriculture to give me an estimate of the losses the farmers of the South have suffered as the result of the boll weevil. The figures furnished me are startling. From the report I make the following extract:

"The only adequate way of arriving at the losses due to the boll weevil is by studying the average production per acre by States, comparing years of non-infestation with years of infestation. It is quite noticeable that every State by the third year of infestation has shown a decided reduction in average yield per acre.

"This average production is used in connection with the acreage planted to obtain an estimate in money value of the loss from the boll weevil to the producers. This is only the primary loss and is turned over and over again as it reacts upon ginners, oil mill men, merchants, bankers, property values, manufacturers of the textile and the final consumers.

"The total loss to producers obtained by this method from 1895 through 1912 is $841,521,135, or an average during the 18 years of $46,751,174 per annum, with the loss now reaching over $100,000,000 per annum.

These Only Obvious Losses.

"Only the more obvious losses from the ravages of this pest can even be estimated. These are the losses in productivity suffered by the producers and the losses in business of the first processes in manufacture.

"Figures are presented to show the losses to the planter, the ginner and the oil mills as follows, for the period from 1895 to 1912:

Loss to the planters	$841,521,135
Loss to the ginners	17,446,295
Loss to the oil mills	72,270,421
Total	$931,237,852

"To these must be added losses in business suffered by cotton buyers and brokers, merchants, bankers and cotton mills, the loss in property values, the ultimate effects upon the consumer."

In other words, officials of the Department of Agriculture estimate that the loss to the South from the boll weevil between 1895 and 1912 has been considerably more than $1,000,000,000. This is staggering.

The Government has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to stamp out the boll weevil, but without avail. The Government experts, entomologists, farm demonstration agents and others have done splendid work in teaching the farmers better methods of cultivation rotation of crops, etc., but so far as checkmating the boll weevil is concerned they themselves admit that their work has been a failure.

Moves Eastward Steadily.

The weevil continues its march eastward at a steady pace each year, and in no section where it has made its appearance has any method been discovered of minimizing the damage done by it.

Unless something is done it will not be very long until the entire cotton area of the South is infested.

Of course, some cotton can be grown in the area infested by the boll weevil, but the yield per acre and per farm is greatly reduced, while the cost of production is greatly increased. I am told by a member of Congress who owns a large plantation in an infested section that it costs just about twice as much to produce a bale of cotton now as it cost before the boll weevil came. Many others have given me testimony to the same effect.

When one undertakes to estimate the loss to the South during recent years because of this little insect, and then tries to estimate the probable loss in the future, the result must be appalling.

I have been deeply interested in the boll weevil for a number of years. I have watched its spread from the time it made its first appearance in

Continued on Page 4, Column 5.

New Cancer Cure Arouses Germany

Kaiser's Subjects Have Cornered Supply of Mesothorium, Found in U. S. and Brazil.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Mesothorium, the new cure for cancer, is causing great excitement in Germany, according to Dr. F. D. Donoughe, of Boston, who has just returned from the Cancer Congress at Brussels and the Medical Congress in London. German towns have subscribed large sums for the purchase of mesothorium, which is found in Colorado, the Carolinas and Brazil.

A rayless product of therum, it becomes active through transformation into radio-therum. The price, formerly one-sixth that of radium, recently has become higher. Hungary and Germany have purchased the supply of mesothorium available until 1915. It is said to be a dependable cure for certain forms of cancer.

Sir Herbert Tree's Cast Stirs British Ire

Americans in 'Joseph and His Brethren' Win Noted Playwright's Praise.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Antagonism has been aroused in London theatrical circles because Americans are to play the principal roles in Sir Herbert Tree's production of "Joseph and His Brethren."

Sir Herbert said:

"The Americans are wonderful in whatever they attempt to do. I have the greatest faith in their powers, and, without wishing to enter on a comparison between American and English methods, I must say I think Maxine Elliott will be a peerless Zuleika, and George Relph a most romantic Joseph."

Woman Toper Has Thirst Amputated

Obstruction in Her Throat Was Believed Cause of Her Longing For Alchohol.

LIMA, OHIO, Aug. 23.—Mary Calahan, 22, submitted to a surgical operation in the Chief of Police's office today, and it is hoped Mary's thirst was cut out, literally and figuratively.

Several years ago she was shot in the jaw. A splintered bone lodged against her palate, creating a continuous desire for drink. She insists the desire was for strictly alcoholic drink and that she had tried grape juice in vain. Since that time Mary and her tickling bone have given the police a ticklish time.

Chief Ernest May consulted with City Physician Steer. Between them they decided on the operation.

Caruso Sadly Says: 'My Star Is Dimming'

Tenor Thinks Public Soon Will Desert Him for Young and Brilliant Star.

Special Cable to The American.

ROME, Aug. 23.—Caruso, who is taking the cure with his eldest son at Monte Catini, is in a philosophical mood. To a newspaper man he said:

"It is about time the public ceased to take an interest in me. There are plenty of young stars rising who soon will shine with dazzling brilliancy in the firmament of art. Mine is dimming; don't you think so?"

Then he sadly shook his head and walked slowly away.

5-Cent Fraud in Ice; 5 Days on Rockpile

Portland Dealer Is Sentenced for Cheating Customer in 25-Cent Transaction.

PORTLAND, OREG., Aug. 23.—Five days at the rockpile for a 5-cent fraud in the sale of a piece of ice was the sentence imposed by Municipal Judge Stevenson upon Thomas Barnes, proprietor of the National Ice and Coal Company.

Barnes delivered a 40-pound piece of ice worth 20 cents, saying it weighed 50 pounds and charging 25 cents.

HEARTHSTONE 200 YEARS OLD FOUND IN MINNESOTA

ST. PAUL, MINN., Aug. 23.—The hearthstone used by early French voyagers who made their headquarters in the stone house at Taylors Falls, in Interstate Park, was found by workmen excavating in the foundations for relics. The house is thought to have been built 200 years ago.

EX-BANDIT GETS RELIGION; COLE YOUNGER CONVERTED

LEES SUMMIT, MO., Aug. 23.—Cole Younger, once a bandit, became a member of the Christian Church at a revival meeting to-night.

Evelyn Thaw Gets Threatening Telegram Signed 'H. K. T.'

'Take My Name Off the Signs at Once,' Is His Command

Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw in two poses made especially on Tuesday for the Hearst newspapers.



Photos by International News Service.

"He Shall Never Have That Baby," Declares the Actress, Aroused and Angry, but Fearing for Her Life.

Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 18.
I want you to have that name taken off the theater at once. You realize your mistake. (Signed), H. K. T.

Such was the threatening telegram which was handed to Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, Harry Thaw's wife, in New York Monday. Her eyes blazed as she read it. Of course, "that name" meant plainly the electric sign that blazes nightly on the theater where Mrs. Thaw is dancing.

Wearied by the heat, agitated, Mrs. Thaw's nervousness increased after reading the message.

"I can not doubt that Harry Thaw sent this," she said. "It is exactly like him. Never have I received a telegram from him which was not signed like this, with his initials. Probably he sent it by the same messenger who mailed his letter to his mother.

She Sees a Veiled Warning.

"The words 'You realize your mistake,' is like him, a veiled warning of something worse to come. Or if anybody but Harry Thaw sent this telegram to alarm me now, he must know Mr. Thaw very well indeed. He knows Harry hates me now. 'Why?' you ask. I don't know. It can be only another symptom of his insanity.

"Merciful heavens! What I went through for him when he was tried for his life. Yet he showed not a spark of gratitude. He did not seem to realize what I had done for him; he took it as a matter of course.

"Why, his very letter to his mother is another proof of his 'big head'—what have the alienists called it?—yes, 'egomania,' 'megalomania.'

Wife Criticises Letter.

"He writes 'I might be asked for interviews and do not wish to refuse. Yet do not care to make a statement.' I—I—I, the most important person on earth."

"But if Mr. Thaw has any purpose to attack, how could he get into New York without being caught?" asked The American reporter.

"Harry is a great make-up artist," Mrs. Thaw answered. "I have seen him in disguises that would baffle his most intimate friends unless they got a look at that stare of his eyes. They are absolutely expressionless except when he is making a grimace. He is of a height, coloring and bearing that would make it easy for him to wear any sort of make-up without arousing suspicion."

Calls Mother His Tool.

"It would be possible for Harry to get into the Victoria Theater," she said, "and fire the shot he feels would complete his mission in life. H. K. T. is a good shot, too.

"This 'getaway' was not an accident. It was skillfully planned and will be carried out to the very last frazzle edge of expertness if I know anything about that lunatic, and God knows I ought to.

"No human being could ever manage Harry Thaw for any length of time. His mother has had no influence with him. In fact, she is putty in Harry's hands.

"She will do anything for him, and he has always depended upon this complacency in her."

Interviewed at Theater.

The interview took place on Hammerstein's roof just after Mrs. Thaw had finished her strenuous dancing act. She appeared tired and nervous.

"I have had no sleep," she continued, "and between the worry over what may happen to me, the rehearsals and my singing lesson, I am a wreck. The newspapers are my best friends in this crisis."

"Do you think Dr. Austin Flint is in danger after testifying against Mr. Thaw at his trials and legal attempts to free himself?"

"I think Dr. Austin Flint realizes the danger he is in as much as I do," Mrs. Thaw answered. "He knows how Harry feels toward him. He remained fixed in his belief that Harry was a paranoiac regardless of which way the Thaw money was flying.

Says Thaw Fears Dr. Flint.

"It is because of the unassailable professional standing of Dr. Flint that Harry Thaw has such fear of him.

"The more I think of the liberty allowed Harry at Matteawan, liberty that has given him the opportunity to escape, the more convinced I am that New York State is no longer capable of taking care of its criminally insane."

"And your little son?"

"Harry does not know where my little son Russell is, but with all his cunning and omney he could find out. **He shall never have that baby.**"

Alcohol Dip Makes All-Night Dancers Fit

Newporters Trot Till 5, Get Four-Hour Nap, Then Play Tennis.

NEWPORT, Aug. 23.—A dance given by Francis Roche at the Golf Club ended at 5 o'clock this morning. Then the guests adjourned to Berger's and had breakfast of scrambled eggs, coffee and rolls.

Maids and valets sent their charges into retirement before 6 o'clock with alcohol baths, awakening them four hours later for another alcohol bath. They arrived at the tennis tournament looking as though they had been in bed all night.

Offers to Serve Out Hawthorne's Term

Pastor-Classmate of Author-Convict Says it Would be 'Utmost Pleasure.'

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—The Rev. William Davis, of Everett, a member of the class of 1867 of Harvard and an evangelistic clergyman, has written his classmates, Julian Hawthorne and William James Morton, in the Federal Prison at Atlanta, offering to serve the remainder of their sentences, and states to do so would give him "the utmost pleasure."

Policewoman Uses Her Stare as Club

Declares She Has No Trouble With Mashers After One Stern Glare.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Squelch the masher with a look. You don't need a whistle like the Boston women; hatpins do not make good weapons, and a club should be used only in a tight squeeze.

This is the opinion of two of Chicago's policewomen, both long in the business of protecting women.

"I haven't had any trouble with men on the beach this year, even those who didn't know I was a policewoman," said Officer Mary Boyd, who is in charge of the Thirty-ninth street bathing beach. "All you have to do when a man speaks to you insultingly is to look at him. He turns and runs."

AUTOIST IS RUN OVER BY HIS OWN MACHINE

JOLIET, ILL., Aug. 23.—Because he cranked his automobile while it was in gear, Harry Lewis, a Joliet banker, was run over and badly injured. Lewis was in a hurry to take some friends to the Union station and neglected to inspect his gears, the machine would not spark the first few whirls of the crank, so he opened the throttle wider, one of the friends put on the exhilarator to help matters, and now Lewis has been two weeks in the hospital.

WOMAN POLITICIAN IS MAD.

Special Cable to The American.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—Countess Elizabeth Emilie Von Wedel, a Frenchwoman and a former "political agent," who was quite a celebrity, has been placed in a German asylum for the insane.

ENDLESS SNARL OF LAW MAY BAR THAW FROM N. Y.

Fugitive From Matteawan, Backed by Family's Millions, Will Utilize Every Legal Technicality to Prevent Deportation From Canada.

Even if Dominion Expels Him, He Will Fight Desperately Against Return to Empire State, Where He Has Been Declared Insane.

Probability of Long-Continued Litigation and Ultimate Liberty Counted on by Millionaire Before Starting Dash from Asylum.

SHERBROOKE, QUEBEC, Aug. 23. With Harry Thaw's case now in the courts of Canada, the prediction made that it would be months—years, perhaps eternity—before the slayer of Stanford White is again in the jurisdiction of New York State is strengthened.

His family, wealthy and powerful, has rushed to his defense. He has unlimited resources to fight the legal battle against his deportation from Canadian soil. When the first writ of habeas corpus was granted, it assured him the right to appeal his cause to the highest Canadian court.

It is believed that this litigation can be made to last over years. It will be impossible to deny him bail in the Dominion, for he is a lunatic only in New York State. His status now is that he is simply considered an undesirable by Canadian immigration authorities, who, it is thought, may override the courts and deport him.

Should the courts of Canada finally rule against him, his case might be taken up from Washington. Even then if he were finally deported, should he be sent to any other State than New York, he could fight extradition there, and there are many eminent lawyers who believe that it is absolutely impossible to bring him back into New York then.

Probably Considered These Facts.

All these things probably had been considered when Thaw made his daring escape from Matteawan Asylum, when he dashed across the Connecticut border, then through the State into New Hampshire and from New Hampshire into the Dominion of Canada.

Thaw knows well the law's delay. He remembers his long period in the Tombs before he was first brought to trial for the slaying of White. He remembers the long fight for life and liberty then. He remembers the enforced wait after the first mistrial. He remembers the weary days of his second hearing.

He remembers the slow progress of his cause during his legal efforts to get his release from Matteawan. Knowing these things and recognizing that there was hardly a bare possibility that bail would be denied him, he turned toward Canada rather than seek safety at sea, as his pursuers thought he surely would do.

It was probably due to this realization that he accepted his arrest at Coaticook, Quebec, coolly and that he awaits the issue of his habeas corpus proceedings just as coolly now.

Secures Talented Lawyers.

He is represented in his application for habeas corpus proceedings by W. L. Shurtleff and Colonel H. R. Fraser, one of the most talented lawyers of Eastern Canada. He is thoroughly buoyed up in the belief that the Canadian Government will never order his deportation or extradition.

"I have studied every legal phase of my case and have arrived at the belief that I am safe here," said Thaw. "My plans did not alone include my physical escape. I looked into the legal feature to establish my status in any other State than New York and any other country than the United States. I am not a dangerous man. I

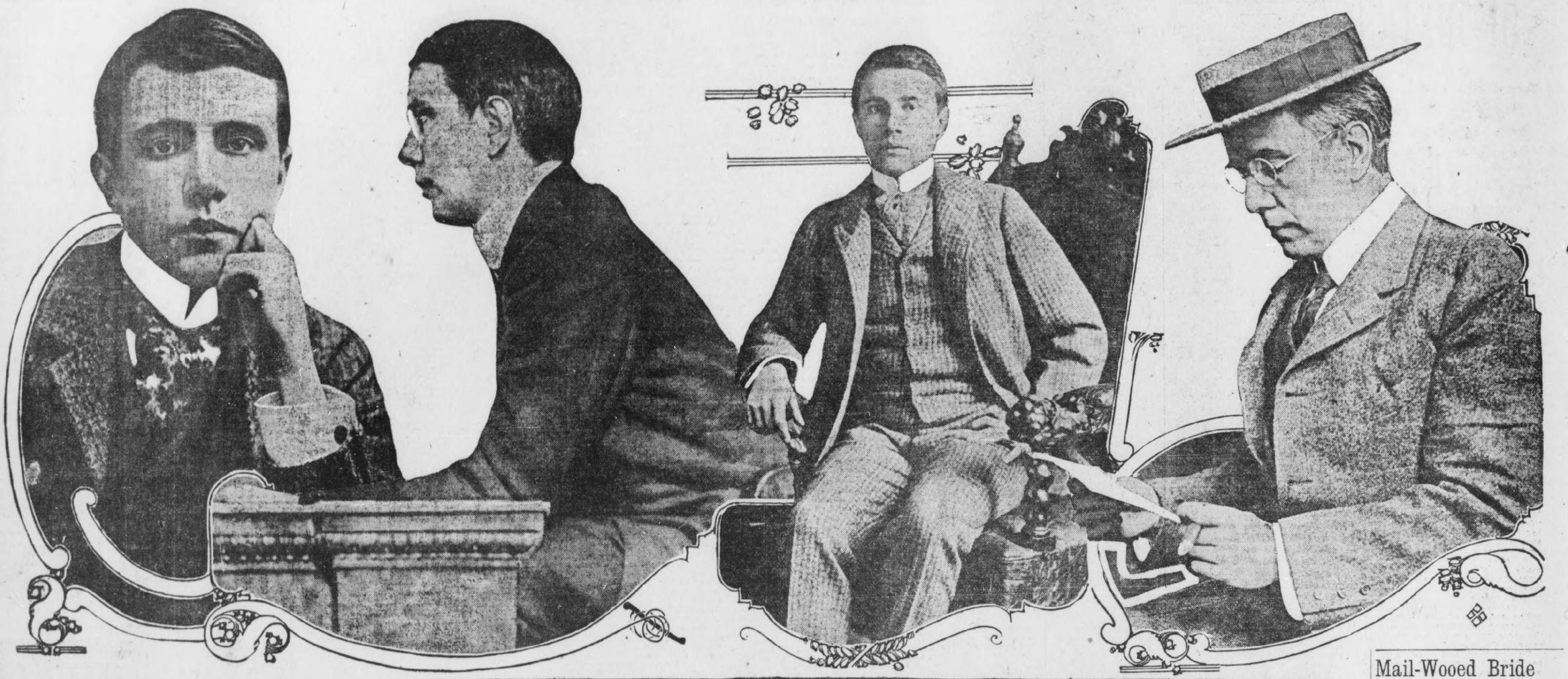
Photos of Harry Thaw at Crises in His Life and Map of His Flight From Matteawan

From left to right the photographs in the upper picture show Harry K. Thaw as he appeared after the murder of Stanford White; while on trial for his life; at the time of his marriage to Evelyn Nesbit, and as he appears to-day while fighting the attempts to return him to Matteawan from his refuge in Canada.

The lower picture is a map showing the route taken by Thaw in his flight from Matteawan to Hereford, N. H., and from there across the Canadian border to St. Hermenigilde de Garford. Just before the train in which Thaw was speeding to liberty reached Colebrook, N. H., he was recognized by Sheriff Kelsea.

Kelsea dropped off at Colebrook, secured an auto and raced to Hereford, where Thaw and his companions had alighted. They had hired a liveryman to drive them across country to Coaticook to strike the Grand Trunk Railway. Deep in the woods their driver deserted them, and they groped their way to a lonely farmhouse and paid the tenants $9 to drive them to St. Hermenigilde.

There Thaw was found by Sheriff Kelsea, who secured a constable at Coaticook, detained Thaw, had him arraigned in Coaticook as a fugitive from justice, and secured his commitment to jail in Sherbrooke.



ENDLESS LEGAL TANGLE MAY GIVE THAW LIBERTY

Continued From Page 1.

do not seek vengeance. My wife, Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, need not fear me. Nor need anyone else fear me.

"All I want is peaceful and legal liberty. I feel that I am perfectly safe. I have studied law ever since I was admitted to Matteawan, and I believe that I am qualified to speak in this matter.

"Statements to the effect that I only sought liberty to kill are senseless. They are so ridiculous that I won't talk of them. I have the kindest feelings toward the people of Canada, and will retain such feelings, no matter what action the Dominion Government takes, but I hope that they do not deport me. Detention in an insane asylum is a living death. It is enough to make a maniac out of a perfectly sane man."

Refuses to Betray Friends.

Asked for a detailed story of his flight, he refused.

"Yes, I was the man they spotted in Lenox, Mass., said he. "But from that point on I must say nothing. I won't betray my friends."

Mrs. George Lauder Carnegie, sister of Thaw, arrived soon after his arrest and immediately sought her brother. Thaw sent word to Roger O'Mara, the Pittsburg (Pa.) private detective, who has been his counsellor since youth, to rush here on the first train.

He said that he wanted to get the fight over with. His first trepidation came with the news that District Attorney Conger, of Dutchess County, New York, and Dr. Kleb, of the Matteawan Institution, would come to cooperate with the United States authorities in an effort to have Thaw deported back to New York, or extradited.

Plans for the court battle in Thaw's behalf were carefully made by Mr. Shurtleff and Colonel Fraser and hopes to have his release ordered by Judge Globensky and plans to leave immediately for Quebec if he gets out. He intends to sail for France if he gets his freedom, so that he will be sure to be safe. Ultimately he hopes to have his legal freedom established so that he can return to Pittsburg.

Contend Thaw Is Tourist.

Among the grounds upon which the Thaw lawyers put into their plea for their client's liberty is that he is only a tourist passing through Canada, and they point to the case of Jack Johnson, the negro pugilist, as a precedent.

They contend that Johnson was under conviction of an infraction of the United States law, whereas Thaw has not broken any law. They contended that Johnson was a fugitive from justice, whereas Thaw is a fugitive from an institution for the insane.

They pointed to Thaw's behavior to uphold the contention that no matter what his condition in the past, he is now sane and rational. The facts that Thaw has not broken any Canadian laws and that no indictment exists against him across the border were emphasized. Thaw offered many suggestions to his lawyers and in a way seemed to be their pilot. He looked very solemn and impressive as he gave his opinions of his own case.

"My idea is that speed is the requisite thing," Thaw told them.

News Unnerves Prisoner.

The Canadian Government and the United States Government were both represented by able counsel who resisted Thaw's efforts to gain his liberty on a writ of habeas corpus. They contended that the law governing Thaw's case is very plain and they pointed to precedents.

In fact, it was reported that Acting Superintendent of Immigration Blair in Ottawa had been counseled by the Ministry of Justice that Thaw should be deported at once. When Thaw heard this report he trembled and became pale. He was unnerved by the news and showed it.

The presence in Sherbrooke of the most spectacular and sensational prisoner in the world made a gala occasion. Not one of the Provincial fairs which are being held throughout Eastern Canada at this time could vie with Thaw as an attraction. Great crowds came into Sherbrooke from the surrounding country.

Families gathered about the jail, hoping to get a glimpse of the well-known prisoner if he was taken to the courthouse. Some came a distance of 100 miles to see Thaw. The street on which the jail is located was jammed.

Glad to Please Curious.

This curiosity tickled Thaw immensely. He said he did not want to disappoint anyone who really wanted to see what he looked like.

Mr. Shurtleff was resentful against Justice of the Peace Dupuis, of Coaticook, who held Thaw on the charge of being a fugitive and sent him here for further examination.

"We contend that Justice of the Peace Dupuis acted illegally," declared Shurtleff. "He exceeded his authority. He had no right to hold Thaw."

Colonel Fraser assured Thaw that conspiracy is not an extraditable offense and that he need not feel any great alarm over the fact that a warrant charging Thaw with conspiring to gain his liberty is on its way here from Dutchess County. He did not give such optimistic assurances about deportation, however.

Thaw lost no time in arranging to secure cash. He telegraphed to a banker relative in Pittsburg (where the bulk of the Thaw fortune is invested) to send him money to fight his case.

Thaw faced the habeas corpus hearing coolly and confidently. Before going to court, he ate a hearty breakfast and dressed with minute care, evidently realizing that he would be gazed on by thousands on the short ride from the jail to the courthouse.

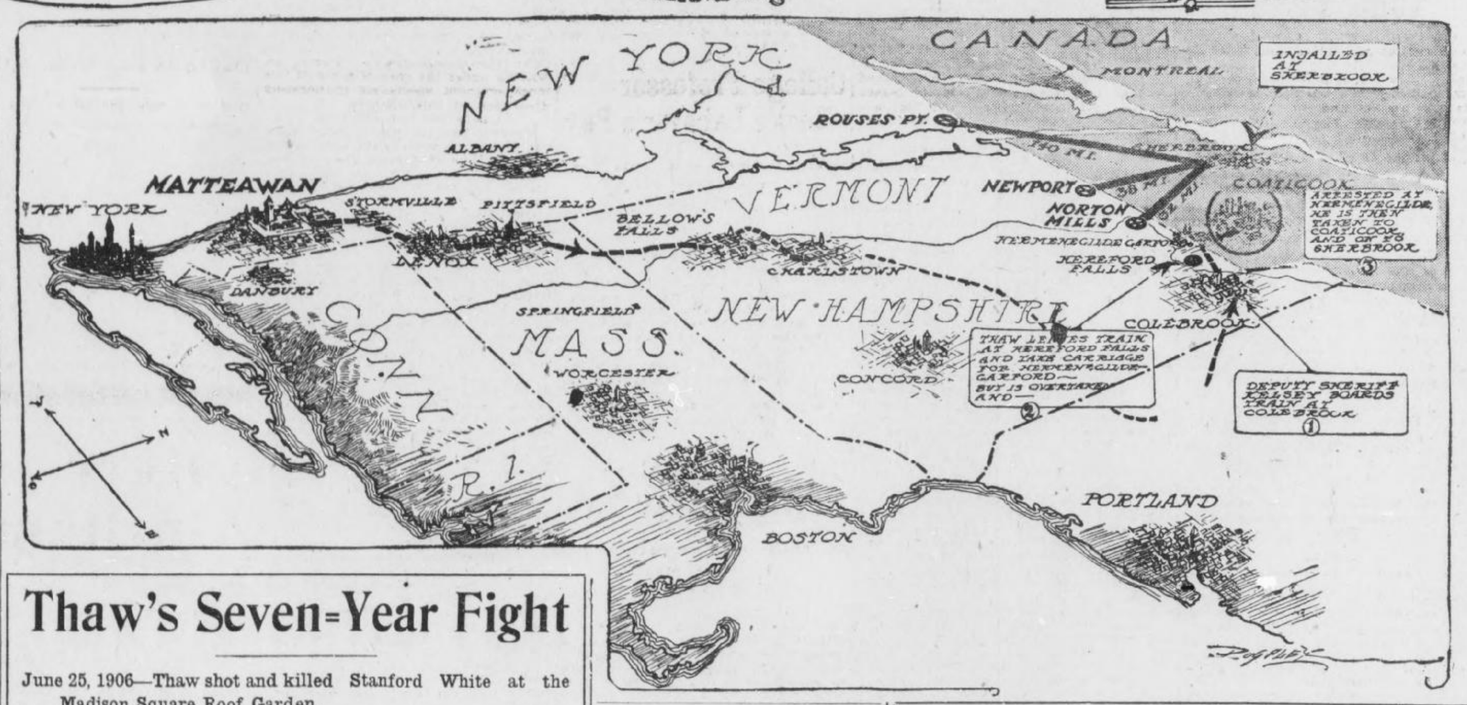
Smuggling Claim Advanced.

He had prepared a number of notes to guide his lawyers in their conduct of his case, and was evidently disappointed when they did not seem to give these notes great consideration.

An investigation of the manner in which Thaw came into possession of a railroad ticket for Detroit, Mich., is being made. The Dominion authorities are not satisfied that Thaw bought the ticket himself.

It was learned from an authoritative source that immigration officers who are here plan to arrest Thaw on the ground that he smuggled his way into Canada if he gets his freedom on a habeas corpus writ.

The village of St. Hermenigilde, where Thaw and his companions came into Canada from the United States, is not a port of entry.



Thaw's Seven-Year Fight

June 25, 1906—Thaw shot and killed Stanford White at the Madison Square Roof Garden.

Jan. 22, 1907—Thaw's trial for murder started.

March 20, 1907—District Attorney William Travers Jerome halted Thaw's first trial to prove him insane.

April 5, 1907—Commission pronounced Thaw sane.

April 12, 1907—Jury before which Thaw was tried disagreed and was discharged.

Feb. 1, 1908—Thaw acquitted by jury on his second trial, on the ground of insanity. Justice Dowling committed him to Matteawan as a dangerous lunatic.

April 22, 1908—Thaw applied to Justice Morschauser for his first writ of habeas corpus.

May 25, 1908—Justice Morschauser dismissed writ, asserting Thaw's release would be "dangerous to the public."

June 29, 1908—Thaw demanded a jury trial to prove sanity.

Sept. 16, 1908—Justice Mills denied application.

Jan. 4, 1909—Thaw appealed.

July 5, 1909—The Apellate Division denied Thaw's appeal.

Aug. 12, 1909—Justice Mills ordered Thaw returned to Matteawan, dismissing his second writ.

Dec. 30, 1909—The United States Supreme Court refused to review the action of the New York State Court of Appeals.

April 15, 1912—Justice Stapletoon issued third habeas corpus writ for Thaw.

July 27, 1912—Justice Keogh dismissed the third Thaw Suit.

Nov. 22, 1912—Thaw gave $25,000 to J. N. Anhut to influence Superintendent Russell, of Matteawan, to obtain his release.

March 1, 1913—Thaw got fourth habeas corpus writ, in New York County.

March 6, 1913—Thaw's counsel withdrew fourth writ, explaining Anhut scandal prejudiced case.

Aug. 17, 1913—Thaw left Matteawan in a fast motor car.

Aug. 19, 1913—Thaw was arrested at Coaticook, Canada, and launched a new fight for freedom.

Women Make Bow With New 'Weskit'

Latest Parisian Fashion Introduced by Fair Hotel Guests in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—The "weskit" fad has arrived in San Francisco.

Wearing one of the ultra-mannish vests and gold chains that are the very newest in French fashions for the fall, a dashing young woman from the East strolled up to the clerk at the St. Francis and started to register.

Instead of taking the proffered pen of the clerk, she reached to the end of the chain on her vest, pulled out a gold-mounted indelible pencil and affixed her signature to the book with the precision of a bank teller.

Edwin Booth Saves Lillian Russell

Rescuer Is Only Nine and His Playmate at Maine Resort Was Drowning.

PORTLAND, ME., Aug. 23.—Edwin Booth saved Lillian Russell from drowning at South Harpswell when she fell from the wharf. Both are summer visitors.

Edwin is 9 years old, and the son of Charles E. Booth, of Yonkers, N. Y., while Lillian is 13, and the daughter of Charles A. Russell, of Boston. Edwin, her playmate, was fully clad, but he dove into the ocean like a veteran, drawing the girl to safety.

POEM THAW WROTE IN MATTEWAN

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The following verses were written by Harry Kendall Thaw in his room at Matteawn and found in the waste-paper basket beside his reading table last December:

"There are lights aflame on Broadway,
There are hopes and lives undone;
There are debts of sin no man can pay,
And Broadway hates the sun.

"There are vain regrets on Broadway,
There are secret sighs and tears;
For one must smile as well as pray,
And the weakling meets with jeers."

Couple Will Re-wed To Gain $1,000,000

Ceremony by Mormon Judge Is Called Unsatisfactory by Administrators of Estate.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 23.—In order to comply with the wishes of the administrators of the $1,000,000 estate of her father, the late Thomas R. Lamb, of Edinburgh, Scotland, Mrs. Anna B. Lamb-Wilson must be married to her husband again.

The husband is E. Douglas Wilson, of the Pennsylvania Rubber Company, of this city. He pursued Miss Lamb more than 10,000 miles across the United States and over the Pacific Ocean before he married her in Honolulu last April. The ceremony was performed by Judge Hernandez, whom Wilson says is a Mormon. This marriage, though legal, did not meet with the approval of the administrators.

Mail-Wooed Bride On Journey to Coast

Millionaire Ranchman Is Given Fine Recommendation by Pastors of His Neighbor.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Theresa Patterson, a handsome widow, aged 30, of Allentown, Pa., is nearing Los Molinas to-day, a journey of 3,000 miles across the continent, to become the bride of Charles H. Smart, a wealthy rancher, after a romantic courtship by mail.

Clergymen in Los Molinas and Allentown gave each a clean bill, the former stating that while Smart is not a millionaire, he is worth nearly that sum and would make a home happy for any woman of his choice.

The marriage is to take place immediately upon Mrs. Patterson's arrival.

"Back on the Job"

again and very quickly, too, if you will only let Hostetter's Stomach Bitters help the digestion to become normal, keep the liver active and the bowels free from constipation. These are absolutely necessary in order to maintain health. Try it to-day but be sure it's

HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters

PAY ME FOR CURES ONLY



If you have been taking treatment for weeks and months and paying out your hard earned money without being cured, don't you think it is high time to accept DR. HUGHES' GRAND OFFER? If I decide that your condition will not yield readily to my treatment, I will be honest with you and tell you so, and not accept your money under a promise of a cure.

Consultation and Examination are Free for the next thirty days.

My treatment will positively cure or I will make you no charge for the following diseases:

KIDNEY, BLADDER AND URINARY TROUBLE, STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, HYDROCELE, NERVOUS DEBILITY, RUPTURE, ULCERS AND SKIN DISEASES CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON

Eczema, Rheumatism, Catarrhal Affections, Piles and Fistula and all Nervous, Chronic and Private Diseases of Men and Women.

Newly contracted and chronic Cases of Burning, Itching and Inflammation stopped in 24 hours. I am against high and extortionate fees charged by some physicians and specialists. My fees are reasonable and no more than you are willing to pay for a cure. All medicines the surest and best of drugs, are supplied from my own private laboratory. OUT-OF-TOWN MEN VISITING THE CITY, consult me at once upon arrival, and maybe you can be cured before returning home. Many cases can be cured in one or two visits.

CALL OR WRITE—No detention from business. Treatment and advice confidential. Hours 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 9 to 1. If you can't call, write and give me full description of your case in your own words. A complete consultation costs you nothing, and if I can help you I will.

DR. HUGHES, Opposite Third National Bank 16 1-2 North Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

MRS. GODBEE CALM; CALLS SELF A TOOL OF JUSTICE

Divorced Wife of Millen Judge, Who Killed Him and Young Bride, Shows No Remorse. Planned Shooting With Care.

Trouble Alleged to Have Started Twenty Years Ago Over Prisoner's Property—Jurist Is Said to Have Slain Brother-in-Law.

MILLEN, Aug. 23.—Convinced that she has been an instrument of justice, satisfied that the work she had planned for days has been well performed, Mrs. Edna Perkins Godbee, in her cell in the Jenkins County jail, to-day calmly and confidently awaits the hour when she will face a court to answer to the law for the slaying of her former husband, Judge Walter M. Godbee, and the bride who had taken the slayer's place in his affections.

Mrs. Godbee saw life pass from the body of the man with whom she had lived for years, and there was no remorse shown on her face. While imprisoned for his slaying she was told that she must also answer to the charge of having murdered his wife. She did not blanch.

She had determined on the death of both. She had planned her deed carefully. She believed that she was justified in resorting to arms to avenge her real or fancied wrongs, and persons who know her best declare she is ready to meet the consequences.

No effort to obtain bail has been made by her. She has waived the right of preliminary trial. She is content to remain in jail until her time of trial comes.

Started Twenty Years Ago.

The attitude of this woman, who has passed her fiftieth year, is one of the most remarkable features of this remarkable tragedy.

Twenty years ago, when Judge Godbee and his second wife found they were mismated, the foundation for the double slaying was laid. The climax came Monday morning in the Millen postoffice, when Judge Godbee was almost instantly killed and his young wife fatally wounded by pistol shots fired by the woman from whom he had been separated by the courts.

Both Judge Godbee and the woman held as his slayer are of prominent Jenkins County families. Godbee had been prominent in politics. He had been married three times.

His first wife died many years ago, but, at his request, he is buried at her side in the cemetery at Waynesboro. Soon after her death he married Miss Edna Perkins, daughter of the late Mills Perkins, and heiress to considerable property.

They lived in apparent happiness until the early nineties, when the first signs of trouble came. At this time Judge Godbee acquired rights to certain properties which belonged to his wife before their marriage. It is charged that the judge afterward sold this property and reinvested the proceeds for his own personal benefit.

Shot Brother, Is Rumor.

Then there is an old story that years ago in Burke County Judge Godbee became involved in a difficulty with a brother of the woman he afterward married, and killed him. He pleaded self-defense and was acquitted.

There is no record, though, that this trouble had any bearing on the marital differences of the couple.

Friction between the couple reached a critical stage ten years ago, when Mrs. Godbee filed suit for divorce in Jenkins County, charging cruelty on the part of her husband.

She declared that the judge had humiliated her before her children, had driven her from his room and had nailed the entrance between the two chambers in which they lived.

Even after this suit was filed there was a reconciliation, but the trouble cropped out again about five years ago, when Mrs. Godbee again entered suit. She was granted absolute divorce, but the judge was successful in resisting her plea for alimony. Mrs. Godbee was also given the custody of her minor child, Miss Sarah Godbee, with whom she lived at the time of the tragedy.

Divorce Didn't End Trouble.

The divorce decree did not end the troubles of the pair, however. Mrs. Godbee always contended that the money on which Judge Godbee was living luxuriously after the decree rightfully belong to her.

It is certain that she was in straitened circumstances at the time of the killing, and it is believed that the sight of another woman enjoying the fortune she believed hers, while she virtually was living in poverty, had no little to do with her determination to take justice into her own hands.

For after the divorce Judge Godbee married again. His third wife was Miss Florence Boyer, 25 years old, of Youngstown, Ohio. After their meeting at the sea shore Judge Godbee continued his courtship at her home, and little more than four months ago he brought her to Millen as his bride.

A crisis was reached. Soon after the judge's return, it is declared, he received demands from his former wife that he contribute to the support of her and her daughter. In these demands she cited the fact that she was entitled to at least part of the income he derived from property which had originally been hers.

Judge Feared for Life.

Intimate friends of the judge say that from that time on he feared, not only for his own life, but for that of his bride.

So alarmed did he become that on receiving a threatening letter Sunday he refused to take his bride to church, although he was a steward of the First Methodist congregation, and requested the pastor, the Rev. E. E. Rose, to come to the Hotel Estelle, where he had apartments, to conduct private prayers.

It is evident that on that same day Mrs. Godbee No. 2 decided on the deed she committed Monday. She got into communication with Marshal P. T Foote and requested him to call on her at her daughter's home.

There, the marshal says, Mrs. Godbee showed him a .32-caliber pistol.

"Will this kill as quickly as a .38?" was the surprising question he was asked.

"It will if it hits the right spot," he replied. She seemed satisfied with the answer and the interview closed.

This same pistol was in Mrs. Godbee's handbag Monday morning when she went to the Millen postoffice. She knew that each day the judge visited there early in the forenoon to inquire for mail. She was seated writing as he entered the building, accompanied by his young wife.

Tried to Save His Bride.

Eyewitnesses declare that the judge saw her and immediately seized his bride and hastened to leave the place.

His retreat was too late. The woman who had divorced him was on her feet. Her pistol was in her hand and she leveled it steadily. The first shot struck him in the body. The wound was mortal, but with his last strength he threw himself between the pistol and his wife, acting as a shield for her.

Another shot sent a bullet through his brain. He died instantly. Mrs. Godbee stood frozen with horror. One look at the judge's body told his former wife that she had done her work there well. Again the pistol was leveled and as the young woman cried hysterically two shots were fired into her body. She sank to the floor, then attempted to rise. A third shot left her lying helpless.

The divorced woman then turned and without haste left the postoffice and returned to the home of her daughter and calmly told her what she had done.

She was found there a few minutes later by Sheriff N. G. Johnston, who placed her under arrest.

Mrs. Godbee died Tuesday night in the apartments in which she and her husband had lived during the two months of their married life. Mrs. G. W. Boyer, mother of the slain bride, was en route from Williamsport to Millen when her daughter died.

An interesting legal point now arises. It was at first contended that as the shooting took place in the postoffice, a Government reservation, the United States Court would have jurisdiction in the case.

Now, however, the point is advanced that the Government merely leases the postoffice property and that accordingly the case will be tried in the Jenkins County Circuit Court.

Estate to Daughter.

The will of Judge Godbee has been found in the possession of W. B. Wallace, a merchant, and one of the dead man's closest friends. The value of the estate is between $45,000 and $50,000. He bequeathes the bulk of his property and securities to his daughter by his first wife, formerly Miss Maggie Godbee, now married and living in Augusta.

Small portions of the estate are left to Frank Mills and King Godbee, sons of the divorced wife, and Miss Sarah Godbee, also an issue of the second marriage. The divorced wife is not provided for in the instrument. Frank Mills Godbee has been appointed temporary administrator of the estate of Judge Godbee, and A. S. Anderson, temporary administrator of the estate of Mrs. Florence Boyer Godbee.

The third Mrs. Godbee has been buried beside her husband and his first wife in Waynesboro. The condition of Mrs. Boyer, the slain bride's mother is said to be somewhat improved following her collapse upon first seeing the dead body of her young daughter. Her two sons have come from Pennsylvania and will remain with her until she returns to her home at Williamsport.

Neither of the boys expresses any animosity toward the slayer of their sister and her husband, but both join their mother in hoping that exact justice will be done. Archibald and LeRoy Boyer the brothers, have not yet decided whether they will attend the trial of the second Mrs. Godbee.

JUDGE WALTER M. GODBEE and his third wife, whom he married four months ago, and who, with her husband, was slain by Mrs. Edna Perkins Godbee, divorced second wife of the jurist, now awaiting trial in the Jenkins County jil.



Victims in Millen tragedy, who are buried side by side at Waynsboro.

African Chieftain Is Harvard Student

Begins Stupendous Task of Reducing His Own Language to Written Form.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Aug. 23.—A full-blooded African chieftain has just passed his entrance examinations at Harvard with flying colors and will enter the university next September as a member of the class of 1917. He is P. Gbe Wolo, and his people, 300,000 strong, are the Krus of Liberia, on the west coast of Africa.

They have no written language, so that the only way he can communicate with his family is through traders on the coast, who send the message by word of mouth along the trail. He has begun the stupendous task of reducing his language to writing.

Woman Works as Circus Roustabout

Breaks Down While Handling Heavy Tent Pole and Her Secret Is Revealed.

LA CROSSE, WIS., Aug. 23.—Mrs. Ada Broughton, unable to support her two children and invalid husband on wages paid a woman, donned a man's attire and labored beside farm hands in Dakota wheat fields. She broke down under the strain and came to La Crosse to seek lighter employment, becoming a circus roustabout. Lifting heavy poles and canvas resulted in her complete breakdown. Then she told her story to the police and collapsed. She was taken unconscious to a hospital. Relatives are on the way from her home at Rice Lake.

'Star Baths' Latest Complexion Remedy

Young Women Campers Take Nightly 'Plunge' in Milky Way Beams on Tower.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Star baths are the fad at the summer camp of the Young Women's Christian Association in Blauvelt, N. Y. Miss Marion Hopkins, the camp leader, is given credit for the innovation. The baths are taken on top of a high tower in the center of the camp. It will accommodate a dozen bathers.

There is a long waiting list of young women campers who are anxious to enjoy the reported benefits of immersion in starlight. Chief among these is said to be the "star-shine complexion."

Veering of River Threatens Farms

Every Laborer Available Is Rushed to Head Off Flow of Missouri.

FREEMONT, NEBR., Aug. 23.—Every laborer available is being sent by the Burlington Railroad to Folsom to fight the Missouri River, which is again eating into the valuable farm lands of that section and threatening to cut its way to the railroad tracks. Many carloads of stone have been dumped into the river.

The river suddenly began veering from its channel a few days ago. Inside of two days it had swamped 20 acres of land. Fear is now felt that the river will eat its way back to the extensive put in within the last year at a cost of more than $500,000.

WATCHING MAN WHO STOLE AND HID A FORTUNE

Detectives Shadowing Mail Thief Believed to Have Cached $40,000 After Robbery.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 23.—Charles Savage, a negro mail robber, released from the penitentiary in Leavenworth, is being shadowed by three detectives. He will be kept under watch constantly because somewhere is hidden $40,000 of the $50,000 in currency he stole five years ago from a registered mail pouch, and nobody except Savage knows where it is.

When Savage was released he was met at the door by his mother and a young woman to whom he was engaged before he was sent to prison. They came at once to Kansas City to see an uncle, who is dying.

"They needn't watch me," he said. "If they think I'm going to dig up $40,000 they're mistaken. I wish I knew where there was $40,000 buried."

"Isn't it queer that $2,000 in $20 gold certificates of the same series as stolen from the mail sack were found blowing around in the wind near your mother's home in South Leavenworth this spring?" Savage was asked.

"Yes, that's queer. I don't understand," he answered. "I read about that, and I figured it out that some person who lived in South Leavenworth had stolen that mail sack and hidden the money there, and the rain had washed away the dirt where it was buried, and the wind got at it and blew it away."

Tents Only Shelter For Toledo Families

City Is Growing So Rapidly That Builders Can Not Construct Houses Demanded.

TOLEDO, Aug. 23.—Because the city has not enough houses to rent and builders are not able to construct houses as rapidly as they are desired tents are being used as homes in Toledo.

Two tent colonies have been established in the city. In both districts occupants of the tents are owners of lots on which the temporary homes have been erected. The lots have been purchased as home sites and tents are serving as temporary homes.

The tent homes consist of living rooms, dining rooms and kitchens. Each has a flower and vegetable garden and one is equipped with a chicken park, a stable and outbuildings. Living rooms are convertible into bedrooms, and hammocks, stretched in the open, are used day and night.

College Professor Seeks Laborer's Pay

Unable to Make Both Ends Meet, Teacher Resigns Chair in University.

BERKELEY, CAL., Aug. 23.—Unable to make both ends meet on a salary of $900 paid him by the University of California, Paul Boehncke, an instructor in the German department, has withdrawn from the faculty and is seeking a position in which he can support himself and family of two children.

During the last few summers Boehncke has managed to augment his meager salary by working as a plasterer at from $5 to $7 a day, or nearly twice the amount he was paid by the university.

Goes to Cemetery Instead of Ball Park

Fan Mistakes Funeral Hack for Omnibus on Its Way to Diamond.

MONTGOMERY, MO., Aug. 23.—A baseball rooter came here from a distance to attend the St. Charles-Montgomery game, and by mistake he got into a hack at the depot filled with pallbearers going to a funeral.

As he had crepe on his hat, the ballbearers thought he had come as a mourner and he was taken to the cemetery instead of the ball park.

Finding himself in a funeral procession, he woke up and escaped. He got to the ball grounds just in time to see the home team win.

Rector Denounces Paid Choir Singers

Clergyman Declares There Is No Worship in Their Strange and Unutterable Music.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Aug. 23.—The Rev. E. J. Craft, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, caused a sensation while addressing a meeting of the parishioners of Calvary parish by telling them what he would do if he were entering upon a new pastorate.

For one thing, he said, he did not believe in paid singers for church choirs "The service of the church was designed for the people as a whole and not alone for the choir," he said. "These modern choirs take the worship away from the people of the congregation and do all the worshiping themselves. They sing in wild and strange ways and in unutterable tongues the praises of God."

BERI BERI CAUSED BY RICE DIET, SAYS EXPERT

Special Cable to The American.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—The Berlin Medical Association reports that the well-known investigator of beri beri, Dr. Max Moszkowski, finds, after a remarkable experiment, that the disease is caused by the use of rice.

Dr. Moszkowski for 138 days subsisted almost entirely upon rice. All the symptoms of beri beri manifested themselves.

At the close of the experiment an injection of serum containing an extract of rice resulted in a complete recovery.

SOUTH IS PAYING HEAVY TOLL FOR CANAL BENEFITS

Colonel Gailliard, of South Carolina, Breaks Down Under Tremendous Task.

More than any other section of the country, the South is expected to realize in prosperity and development by the opening of the Panama Canal. But the South is to pay its toll and pay for it dearly.

Just when the canal was an assured fact, Senator John T. Morgan, of Alabama, father of the Isthmian Waterway idea, died as a result of his years of ceaseless labor impressing the necessity of rthe canal on Congress.

Nok Lieutenant Colonel David Du Bois Gailliard, of South Carolina, the army engineer who dug the Culebra Cut, has had to abandon the scene of his triumph and return to the United States to give his nervous system shattered by his work, a rest which it has needed for months.

And that is not all. From the zone the advices come that Colonel William L. Sibert, of Alabama, the army engineer in charge of the work on the great Gatun Dam, is on the point of a breakdown and it is extremely doubtful if he will be strong enough to stay in the zone to see his work completed.

Careers of Two Similar.

The careers of Colonel Sibert and Colonel Gailliard have been remarkably similar. Gailliard was born in South Carolina; Sibert, in Alabama. They entered West Point the same year and both graduated in 1884 among the first five men in their class.

After their graduation, both were sent to Willets Point and in 1908, when the canal work was put in the hands of the army engineers, Colonel Goethals immediately picked the two Southerners as his chief aides. Sibert was put in charge of the work on the Atlantic side, which included the building of the Gatun Dam, while Gailliard was in charge of the work in the interior of the zone.

That Lieutenant Colonel Gaillard had suffered a nervous breakdown was known only to a few of his intimate friends in the army. A few weeks ago when his condition became serious the matter was brought to the attention of General Bixby, the chief engineer in Washington, and by General Bixby called to the attention of Secretary of War Garrison, who immediately granted the stricken engineer a long leave of absence.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles F. Mason, Medical Corps, U. S. A., the director of the Ancon Hospital, in the Canal Zone; Mrs. Gaillard and Lieutenant Colonel Gaillard's young son came with him and went with him to Baltimore, where he will enter the John Hopkins Hospital. There he will be under the care of some of the most eminent specialists in nervous disorders in this country.

Leave Did Not Aid Him.

Colonel Gaillard was in New York less than two months ago after a six weeks' leave of absence that he had taken in the hope that the rest would benefit his health to the extent that he would be able to remain in the Canal Zone. He sailed from New York on June 27 last, again to take charge of the work in the Central Division.

Those who talked with at that time remember that he expressed a desire to get away from the isthmus as soon as his work was finished, but, he added, with a touch of sadness in his soft Southern voice, "When I do leave it will be with deep and sincere regret."

Lieutenant Colonel Gaillard is the first of the famous army engineers employed in the construction of the Panama Canal to be stricken as a result of his work. A few weeks ago Colonel William M. Black, Corps of Engineers, the chief of that branch of the service in this part of the United States, the officer who was head of the engineering board which solved the problem of raising the old battleship Maine, was in Panama and was Gaillard's guest.

Close Friends for Years.

The two officers have been intimate friends for years. During his stay at Empire, the headquarters of Colonel Gaillard, Colonel Black noted and realized that the builder of Culebra Cut needed a long and complete rest.

"Gaillard," said Colonel Black last night, "is one of the most wonderful organizers the army has developed. His work in the Canal Zone has been little short of marvelous. He laid out his plans in such a way that he got the maximum out of everything, especially in the handling of the railroad part of the work. He was also able within a few months after he took charge at Empire to double the work accomplished in a specified time. Some of the things that he did experienced railroad men had said were practically impossible."

Woman Given Job Of Cleaning Up State

Success in Making Tacoma a Spotless Town Causes Promotion in Service.

TACOMA, Aug. 23.—Because of her successful efforts to transform Tacoma into a "Spotless Town," Miss Arizona B. Wimple, food and market inspector, is to be rewarded with a bigger job—the cleaning up of the State of Washington.

This was the advice received here today from the Governor's office in Olympia, where it is said Miss Wimple is to be appointed State bakery and sanitary inspector.

Her methods in cleaning up Tacoma were simple and direct and included publicity as an aid in bringing about the desired reforms.

Frequent inspections of bakeries and other food dispensing establishments were made and the score announced in the newspapers.

Miss Wimple, who is young and pretty, will receive $4,000 a year from the State.

She is a graduate of the University of Michigan.

CANDLES BURNING AT WAKE SET HOUSE AFIRE

CALGARY, ALBERTA, Aug. 23.—A fire which started from candles set about a coffin at a wake, at the house of J. Selar, here burned the hair and eyebrows off the body of an aged woman. Portions of the face were charred. Firemen extinguished the blaze.

Tame Trout Craves Petting; Fed by Hand

Feels Insulted if Food Is Not Served in Manner to Which He Is Accustomed.

ESTES PARK, COLO., Aug. 23.—Sunbeam, the pet speckled trout in the fish hatchery at Estes Park, has just recovered from an indisposition caused by stomach trouble or rheumatism, and is again able to take its place as the only pet trout in captivity.

The fish, now a 3-year-old and about eleven inches long, is as good an example of gentle and loving trouthood as it is possible to find. Fed from the hand from the time it was hatched, it feels insulted now unless its food is given to it in that way.

It is very fond of being stroked and petted, and will swim around and rub itself against a person's hand whenever a chance is given it.

Employees' Pension Measure Approved

Pennsylvania Cities Are Permitted to Establish Fund for Faithful Municipal Workers.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—Under the provisions of an act passed by the Legislature, which Governor Tener has approved, this city is given authority to establish a municipal pension fund for employees. The act applies to all city employees who have given twenty years of service to the city.

The act provides that in the event of the creating of the fund every employee will be compelled to pay into the fund 1½ per cent of his yearly salary.

The pension to be allowed the beneficiary will be equal to one-half of the average yearly salary received by him during the last two years before his retirement.

Apache War in '80's Is Cause of Divorce

Husband Deserted Thirty Years Ago by Wife Who Didn't Like Wild West.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Geronimo and his wild hordes of Apaches, who terrorized New Mexico in the eighties, were the direct cause of a divorce suit which Allen L. Eaton begun yesterday in the Superior Court against Zuma E. Eaton.

The Eatons were married in Silver City, N. Mex., in 1886, when the Apache uprising was on. Mrs. Eaton, who hailed from Pittsburg, did not enjoy the wild Western life her married life entailed, and she deserted her husband.

Common Laborer Strikes Big Gold Vein

Ore Will Run $60,000 to Ton and Mine Is Largest in Southern Oregon.

MEDFORD, OREG., Aug. 23.—What is reported as the biggest gold strike made in Southern Oregon has been reported by Elmer Higginbotham on the mine owned by him and M. G. Womack on Kane's Creek. The ore will run $60,000 to the ton, according to assays of samples made here.

Higginbotham had been a common laborer for many years until Womack offered to "grub-stake" him on a prospecting trip up Kane's Creek.

LOOKS FOR BODY OF FATHER LOST IN ICE 43 YEARS

Miss Edith Randall, of Boston, Expects to Find Corpse on Glacier at Foot Mt. Blanc.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Miss Edith Randall, of this city, has gone to Chamonix, Switzerland, one one of the strangest errands known. She hopes to find in the glacier there the body of her father, who lost his life climbing on Mont Blanc forty-three years ago. Ten others were lost with him in a snowstorm near the summit. All told, two Americans, one Scotchman and eight guides and porters died.

Five of the bodies were recovered. It is expected by guides that the six others will be delivered up by the glacier this year.

Scientists are interested as it may supply evidence to prove their theories on the speed of the annual march of glaciers toward the valleys.

Miss Randall's father, John Randolph, a Boston banker, was fifty-four when he lost his life in 1870.

Last year Miss Randall came to Chamonix, as the ice axe and several small articles belonging to Mr. Randall had been found by guides at the foot of the Glacier des Bossons.

Many Americans and English Alpinists, as well as guides, joined in the search for the body, but without result. All hope for better luck this summer.

Dweller in Desert Sees First Pine Tree

Full Grown Woman Is Mystified by Foliage—Also Takes Mountain Snow Bath.

CHICO, CAL., Aug. 23.—Miss Ilene Locey, of Visalia, cousin of Frank M. Moore, of this city, a grown woman, saw her first pine tree when she went with the Moores for an auto trip to the mountains.

She has resided long in the desert southland, and was not only pleased but mystified at the foliage and the fact that she could reach the snow-bound regions of the Sierra Nevadas inside of an hour's time.

The party left here especially to give Miss Locey an idea of the diversified climate of the Sacramento Valley and a snow bath in the higher altitude.

Husband in Prison; Wife Willed $20,000

Richmond Woman Given Share of Estate After Helpmate Is Sentenced for Embezzlement.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 23.—Mrs. Maud Kent Rowley, whose husband, William J. Rowley, formerly connected with a hotel here, was recently sentenced to serve two years in State prison for embezzling $8,000 from the Jefferson Hotel in this city while auditor there, inherits $20,000 from the estate of her aunt, Mrs. Junius A. Morris, of Richmond, who died August 3 at Atlantic City.

The value of the esate is placed at $496,000.

WAR IN MEXICO BLOCKS WEDDING OF PAIR 5 TIMES

Young Engineer Kept From Love by Succession of Revolutions in Republic.

DENVER, Aug. 23.—What chance has a little fellow like the god of love in a mix-up with a big bully like the person who holds down the job of god of war?

The young man is Arthur N. Zwetow, a mining engineer employed in Mexico. He and the young woman, Miss Mildred Lowin, have tried to get married five times, to use their own expression, and each time that god of war person has "butted in" and dealt Cupid a knock-out blow.

Young Zwetow is in Concepcion del Oro, a mining camp near the border of the State of Coahuila. Six months ago he wrote his betrothed that he had obtained a leave of absence and the wedding bells would ring any time she said. The young woman got her trousseau ready and set the wedding day. But the bridegroom did not come. A letter from him said the Federals had started a war, the railroad had quit running, bullets were flying and he had to stay.

So it has been for five successive attempts.

Stranger Is Son, Gone for 20 Years

Father Turns Wanderer Away, but Mother Calls Him Back, and Reunion Follows.

GLASGOW, KY., Aug. 23.—Virgil Huffman had been away from home twenty years, seeking his fortune in Alaska, and the father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. James Huffman, were sitting in a room of their home near here discussing him and wondering if he would ever come back.

There was a knock at the door and Mr. Huffman opened it to see a dusty traveler, who said he was tired and was seeking lodging for the night. Mr. Huffman thought he could do nothing for him, but Mrs. Huffman "reckoned" they could manage somehow.

Then they led him into the hall, under the swinging lamp, and as the light fell on his face the aged couple recognized him as their son.

FRECKLES

Don't Hide Them With a Veil; Remove Them With the Othine Prescription.

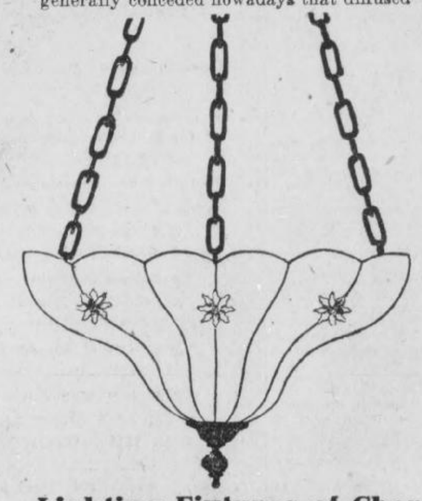
This prescription for the removal of freckles was written by a prominent physician and is usually so successful in removing freckles and giving a clear, beautiful complexion that it is sold by Jacobs' Pharmacy under an absolute guarantee to refund the money if it fails.

Don't hide your freckles under a veil; get an ounce of othine and remove them. Even the first few applications should show a wonderful improvement, some of the lighter freckles vanishing entirely.

Be sure to ask the druggist for the double strength othine; it is this that is sold on the money-back guarantee.

Here is the Very Newest in Home Lighting Fixtures

It is one of the very newest Indirect Lighting Ideas of Lighting Fixtures. It is generally conceded nowadays that diffused light is by far the best for home.



The fixture shown in the illustration is highly artistic and one of the very newest designs that has been produced and is exclusive at the J. E. Hunnicutt & Co. store.

And you are buying it—not only from the finest and most exclusive stock of fixtures in Atlanta, but from a firm who absolutely guarantee you an EXPERT INSTALLATION.

$15.00 and Up

Come and look at this highly attractive fixture that is shown in this advertisement. Equipped with four lights, ready to switch on the current for the price above.

Lighting Fixtures of Character and Distinctiveness to the Home are Found in Greatest Assortments Here

If the Lighting Fixtures are well designed and executed, they form an important part of the interior decorating—if they are of the ordinary showy kind, the entire effect of a room may be easily destroyed.

OUR EXTENSIVE LINE OF LIGHTING FIXTURES

embodies a large and varied range from the simplest to the most elegant, but even the simple, less expensive fixtures show correctness of design and careful workmanship.

The special designing of lighting fixtures appropriate for your particular requirements is one of the strong features of this concern.

J. E. HUNNICUTT & CO.

53-55 N. Broad St. **"Look for the Tile Store Front"**

IRISH RAISE HUGE FUND TO ASSURE HOME RULE

American Hibernians Respond Liberally to Appeal Made After Great Demonstration in Chicago Against England's Domination.

Another Feature of Meeting Was Adoption of a Resolution Condemning Great Britain's Policy Toward U. S. in Canal Dispute.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Following the gigantic demonstration for Irish home rule at the thirty-eighth annual picnic of the United Irish Societies of Chicago, held in Brands Park, sons of Erin here are confident that in a few weeks American Hibernians will have raised a fund that will insure the home rule for which they have fought so long and which they have almost brought about.

Fifteen thousand persons visited the park during the day and they responded liberally to the call for funds with which to carry on their campaign. Three thousand dollars was raised at that time and the fund has grown steadily since.

A feature of the occasion was the reading by James T. Clark, president of the United Irish Societies, of a telegram from William Randolph Hearst, in which he warmly favored home rule. The president was quick to reply, expressing the thanks of the societies for the co-operation they have received in their work from Mr. Hearst's papers.

British Canal Stand Scored.

Another important feature of the day was the resolution prepared in advance and passed by a unanimous vote, opposing the British contention over the Panama Canal tolls.

The resolutions strongly uphold the views of the United States that this country, having built the canal and paid for it without aid, should have the right of passing her own ships through it without paying tolls, and that this action of the United States is entirely within its rights as a nation and is not subject to the criticism of any other nation.

The work of John Redmond, parliamentary leader, in forcing the home rule bill to the verge of final passage, also was commended highly.

One of the most impressive features of the occasion was the exhibition of a full-size model of the statue of Colonel F. Finerty, the famous soldier-journalist and a son of whom Erin is very proud.

Colonel Finerty wrote the story of the Custer campaign against old Sitting Bull, and the massacre in which Custer's whole command was wiped out. In his later years Colonel Finerty was editor of the Irish-American, and devoted all his energies to the home rule campaign, now so nearly won.

Work of Irish Sculptor.

The splendid statue of the old fighter is the work of Professor Charles J. Mulligan, of the Art Institute, a pupil of MacMonnies and Saint-Gaudens.

Among the speakers who addressed the enthusiastic throng were United States Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon, former Attorney General Maurice T. Maloney, P. H. O'Donnell, Joseph E. Ryan, John T. Sutton, of Lincoln, Neb., and Harry W. Smith, of Springfield, Ill.

In part, Mr. Maloney said: "We of the Celtic race have always struggled for a place in the sun, and have made a good deal of history, but we have been accused in the past of not being quite what we ought to be in the old country, and did not act to our own interest. English misgovernment and oppression were solely to blame for this.

"Now I can see a new Ireland rising above the horizon, a nation once again. The Irish people had advanced with giant strides, now that the long tribulation of our night is passing away."

Senator Twists Lion's Tail.

United States Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon said:

"My people came to this country to avoid persecution in the mother country, persecution by the English Government. Ireland had no measure of freedom in those times."

Speaking on the Panama Canal, he said: "We have a perfect right to arrange to suit ourselves charges on a canal that was made in America, solely by American money. If England will not send her exhibits to the San Francisco Exposition on this account, I would say let her keep them at home.

"If we were not careful to withstand these encroachments of the British Government, we might in the end find ourselves in the same case as Ireland finds herself to-day. I foresee home rule for that country, within the next two or three years without question of doubt."

Irish Societies Leader Thanks Mr. Hearst for Support of Home Rule

CORDIAL telegrams of congratulation and thanks were exchanged between William Randolph Hearst and James T. Clark, president of the United Irish Societies of Chicago on the occasion of their annual picnic recently. Mr. Hearst expressed his belief in the justness and the ultimate success of the cause of home rule, while the head of the Irish societies in his reply earnestly thanked the publisher for his co-operation in their work in behalf of their fatherland. Mr. Clark's message follows:

CHICAGO, Aug. 20, 1913.

Hon. William Randolph Hearst,
San Francisco.

The sentiment of the United Irish Societies toward your papers has always been one of appreciation. Often in the past we have admired your unselfish advocacy of the cause of liberty and the 15,000 Irish-Americans at the ceremony of unveiling of the John F. Finerty monument were thrilled by your message in favor of home rule for Ireland. This monument is symbolic of the revitalized Irish nation that has been the inspiration of Parnell, Redmond and other patriots, and we believe it would strengthen the home rule cause immeasurably if you would publish in your Sunday papers, in the near future, a comprehensive account of our recent demonstration here, and emphasize its significance to Irish liberty.

JAS. T. CLARK, President,
United Irish Societies.

Mr. Hearst's Home Rule Message

San Francisco, Aug. 15.

As an American believing ardently in liberty and opportunity in equal rights and equal justice, I believe sincerely in home rule for Ireland.

If I were an Englishman I would believe with even greater earnestness in home rule not only for Ireland, but for every individual integral part of the British Empire.

I would believe in genuine home rule and in general home rule. I would believe in home rule which would insure complete independence in local government for every state and in a general government which would afford every state equal rights, equal liberties and proportionate representation.

Such just and genuine home rule is the best and perhaps the only remedy for the threatened decadence and possible dissolution of the British Empire. The preservation and perpetuation of the British Empire in its full prestige and power are only to be found in a voluntary federation of independent states, not held together loosely by compulsion but molded into an imperial entity by the natural and nationalizing forces of mutual confidence, mutual affection and mutual interest.

If I were an Irishman I would take pride in this fight for home rule, first because of the benefit I was helping to confer upon my own country and my own countrymen, and, secondly, because of the benefit which will inevitably ensue to all other sections of the British Empire and to other nations throughout the world.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.

'Perfect Baby' Fed on Soup and Vegetables

Hundred Per Cent Child Also Gets Abundance of Water and Fresh Air.

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 23.—"Good, substantial food, well cooked, is what I feed him," said Mrs. Thomas Watterston, of No. 110 Central avenue, when asked how she reared her son, Leslie, just declared the only 100 per cent perfect baby in the "better babies" contest in Passaic. Three hundred infants contested. He is 27 months old.

"He gets soups, fruit, vegetables, puddings, cereals," continued the mother. "I give him very little meat, few eggs, but plenty of water, inside and out."

Baby Leslie goes to bed about 8 p. m. and arises about 7:30, awakening of his own accord and bounding out into the fields before breakfast. He has a two-hour nap every afternoon, and always sleeps with the windows in his room wide open.

Women Voters Save Mayor From Recall

Committee From Their Organization Canvasses Every Ward to Prevent His Defeat.

JANESVILLE, WIS., Aug. 23.—Mayor James A. Fathers was the victor by a narrow margin to-day in Wisconsin's first recall election of importance under the commission form of government. He was elected by 98 votes, with a total of more than 3,00 votes cast, more than were ever before voted in a Janesville municipal election.

Mayor Fathers received 1,670 votes and his opponent, John C. Nichols, 1,472. Fathers carried three wards, the First, Second and Third, those chiefly occupied by the church and aristocratic elements, while Nichols carried the Fourth and Fifth Wards, the homes of the poorer people.

The election fololws the trouble over saloons six months ago, when the Fathers administration started a campaign to clean up the town. Every ward in the city was canvassed by women's committees in the interest of Fathers.

Standardize Book to Simplify Grammar

Educators Work to Have Study of English Language Made More Uniform.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 23.—Standardization of grammatical nomenclature, which will do away with the confusion in the study of English, as well as other languages, in American schools, has been effected by a committee of fifteen, of which Professor Hills, of Colorado College, was a member.

The committee made a report to the National Educational Association in convention at Salt Lake City and its adoption without amendment virtually insures the following of the committee's recommendations in all schools and colleges.

According to Professor Hills it was found that in the sentence "John is good," the word "good" was called by nine different names in 25 grammars; the word "John" in "This is John," was called by nineteen terms, and in "We made John president," the word "president" was given eighteen different names in the text books examined.

Tight Skirts Make Idle Factory Girls

Mill Men Assert Present Styles Curtail Demand for Goods and Cause Lack of Work.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS., Aug. 23. That the factories manufacturing cloth are suffering from the present styles in women's wearing apparel, owing to the smaller sale of cloth, and that many operatives are being thrown out of work in consequence, is the opinion of many leading New Bedford manufacturers.

In the past three years the circumference of women's skirts has been cut down on the average about two yards. The smaller sales of cloth have necessitated a curtailment in the payroll and hundreds of idle operatives are waiting until the styles change before they will be put to work again.

Philippine Hero Can't Re-enlist in Army

Battle-Scarred Pensioner Rejected by Recruiting Office on Account of Wounds.

SPOKANE, Aug. 23.—One of the seven heroes of the United States army who survived the bloody massacre of Balingiga, P. I., when he saw more than 100 of his comrades and officers go to their death at the hands of a savage Philippine tribe, and himself, was mutilated in many places on his body and given up for dead, John M. Newhouse, applied for reenlistment in the United States army.

Newhouse is 37 years old and came from Helena. He is now drawing $30 a month for the injuries he received in the massacre. Newhouse told of his experience while pleading with local army recruiting officers to take him into the army again.

Officials were compelled to reject the applicant on account of a stiff right arm caused by one of the cuts from a bolo.

Lightning Bug Used To Illuminate House

West Virginian Discovers New Light Medium Which He Declares Surpases Electricify.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., Aug. 23. Thornton Flowers, of Mora, claims that by treating the common firefly or lightning bug with a secret chemical process he has produced a light surpassing the tungsten incandescent. He has his home illuminated with the new light.

Several weeks ago, Flowers says, he captured an immense lightning bug. It gave out a brilliant light, and this gave him an idea that the light from fireflies would illuminate a room if they were made to glow incessantly. He hit upon a mixture of chemicals, which, he says, not only will retain the glow after the insect's life is extinct, but will increase it.

He captured the insects by hundreds, treated them with chemicals and placed them in globes throughout his home.

Blind Girl Student Marvelous Gardener

Produces Daisies Three Times Size of Ordinary Flowers and Vegetables Just as Big.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 23.—Twenty-seven deaf and dumb girls and boys, ranging from 10 to 17, are being taught to speak, read, write stories, sew, make biscuits, solve arithmetic problems, spell and garden at the Sixteenth Street school here, where an exhibition of their work was held recently.

Miss Elizabeth Kenealy, 15, is creating a sensation at the school because of her wonderful success in raising flowers and vegetables.

In a middy blouse and dark skirt, Miss Elizabeth works in her gardens, one at home and the other at school, producing daisies three times the size of the ordinary flowers, and beets that make the average vegetable look like radishes in size.

WOMAN IS KEY IN STRUGGLE TO UNSEAT SULZER

New York Governor's Foes Call Wife's Illness a Sham and Confession a Ruse.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Apparently deadlocked until the High Court of Impeachment meets September 18 to try the charges of high crimes and misdemeanors against Governor William Sulzer, both the accused Executive and Lieutenant Governor Martin Glynn are busy, the one strengthening his defense, the other preparing to invigorate his attack. In the meantime, the official business of the Empire State is at a standstill.

The government of New York presents a paradox unique to republican government. The State has two Governors, and it has none. Two men maintain they have the right to transact the State's business. No business is being transacted.

And in this struggle for power, the battle seemingly centers about a woman, a woman who has no voice in the government, who is not even allowed to vote under the statutes of the State.

Wife's Illness Questioned.

In addition to the law point raised by the defenders of Sulzer that he can not be impeached or tried for things he did before he took the oath of office, the defense lays greatest stock on the declaration by Sulzer's wife that she, not the Governor, used checks he had received as campaign contributions to speculate on the stock market.

On the other hand, it is learned that the Frawley Committee, which brought to light the charges on which the Governor was impeached, will make her confession the subject of a rigid examination to shatter, if possible, the defense, which will be based largely on her statement.

In the meantime, Mrs. Sulzer, it is reported, is dangerously ill, her nerves broken, it is said, under the strain which she has experienced since the charges were brought against her husband.

Sulzer's enemies even question this illness. They question it so seriously that it, too, is to be investigated. The first step in this investigation,

Both Accused of "Shamming."

The committee believes that "talking too much" consisted of telling stories of Mrs. Sulzer's true condition which were not to the liking of the Governor. An inkling of this purpose was contained in an interview with Assembly Majority Leader Aaron J. Levy, who declared:

"Not only is Mrs. Sulzer's confession a sham, but the pretended illness of Mrs. Sulzer is a sham, of which William Sulzer is the chief perpetrator."

However, should Sulzer be removed from office by Tammany votes, with all the judges of the Court of Appeals voting in his favor, he would count it a vindicaton and proof of his assertion that he is being persecuted because he would not turn over the State to Tammany Hall.

Maryland Jews to Raise Shaft to Friend

Thomas Kennedy, Who Passed Law Giving Them Right to Hold Office, To Be Honored.

HAGERSTOWN, MD., Aug. 23.—Mendes Cohen, of Baltimore, a grandnephew of one of the first Jews elected to office in the State of Maryland, will act as treasurer of the fund to be raised to build a monument to Thomas Kennedy, author of the law passed in 1826 that gave Jews the right to hold office.

Kennedy was famous in several other respects than as champion of the cause of political equality, for which he fought as a member of the Legislature eight years. He wrote many ballads that aroused the martial ardor of his fellow citizens in the days preceding the War of 1812.

Crusade Started on Big Sunday Dinners

Domestic Science Teachers of Kansas Schools Are Enlisted In The Campaign.

TOPEKA, KANS., Aug. 23.—The custom and the physical requirements that a man must rest at least one day in seven have brought about a campaign in Kansas against the big Sunday dinners that have so long been the delight of the average man. The domestic science teachers of the schools have enlisted the aid of domestic science students throughout the State and the big Sunday dinner is going the way of the hard biscuit and the underdone meat in the Kansas homes.

The campaign was started a year ago at the University of Kansas, but it now has the support of every high school and college with domestic science courses.

Thieves Warn, Then Rob Rail Station

Telephone Central Office They Had Looted Pay Phone, Then Steal Instrument.

NYACK, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Before carrying away the telephone from the Stony Point station of the West Shore Railroad last night, thieves telephoned to the central office to say that they had robbed the office and telephone coin box. The operator thought some practical joker was at work and paid no attention to the man who called.

This morning it was found that the money drawer at the station had been robbed of 75 cents in cash, and from the telephone box had been taken about $3 in coins. The thieves also took the telephone.

SMITH URGES ZONE CURE FOR BOLL WEEVIL

Senator From South Carolina Declares South's Loss in 17 Years Is $1,000,000,000.

Continued from Page 1.

an isolated spot in Texas until it has now reached the State of Alabama, and I have been appalled by the damage wrought by its ravages. During all these years I have been hoping for the discovery by which the pest could be exterminated, or even checked, but in both I have been disappointed.

Likes Zone Remedy Plan.

Some time ago the suggestion was made to establish across the entire cotton belt, east of the areas infested by the weevil a zone of 100 miles, in which no cotton should be planted. It was argued that this would check the eastward advance of the weevil, as it subsists only on the cotton plant, and it was also argued by entomologists and other experts on plant and insect life that my moving this zone westward from year to year all the weevils in the Cotton States would be starved out and entirely exterminated until the Mexican border was reached.

The idea appealed to me very strongly, and I have given the subject a great deal of study ever since. I believe this plan is entirely feasible, and while at first thought the cost may seem prohibitive, yet when the estimated cost is compared with the estimated saving the zone plan must be looked upon as a very sound business proposition.

The Government entomologists, farm demonstration agents and others admit that if this zone plan is put into operation it will undoubtedly check and finally exterminate the boll weevil, as it will have nothing to feed upon, and they admit at the same time that no other plan that has been tried so far has been at all effective.

I have had an estimate made of the cost of the proposed zone and I think it is a very liberal one. It follows:

"The cessation of cotton growing over an area of 46,245 square miles, in which the crop is valued at $98,990,047 per annum, is at first glance such an appalling suggestion that few have even thought to look deeper.

Sees Need of Substitute.

"We must add also to this the loss in ginning business, which is computed at $2,915,518 per annum and the loss in seed products totaling $5,633,562. This means that there must be compensation for a loss in earning value of $107,539,127 per annum.

"In the first place, any scheme which would call for the cessation of cotton growing must provide the means and knowledge for growing something else in the place of cotton.

"A large crop of trained agriculturists instructing in the cultivation of new and profitable crops and in the principles of rotation, maintenance of soil fertility, etc., would help the people to double and treble the output of their land within very few years. It would also be necessary to supply seed for planting the 2,573,672 acres of cotton land in other crops. Thus the greater part of the prospective loss can be met at a reasonable expense.

"The loss of the ginners and part of the loss of the oil men will have to be assumed by the Government. This loss would not exceed $5,000,000.

"It would be necessary for the western portion of the quarantine area to remain out of cotton for possibly three years.

"East of the proposed quarantine line there lies an area of 112,027 square miles of territory in which cotton can be produced. The average yield per acre (1908-1811) for this territory has been 3,051,102 bales (500 pounds), of which 32,892 bales (500 pounds was sea island cotton. The value of the latter was $4,224,235.

Places Faith in Expert.

"The value of the remaining or upland cotton, valued at 11.9 cents per pound, was $174,345,554. The value of the equivalent amount of seed produced would be $33,943,532. Thus the annual value of the producers of the crop to be protected is $217,514,211.

"History of the boll weevil has shown that if this area is not protected its production will be lowered year by year until possibly 50 per cent of the crop is taken, and sometimes as high as 75 per cent."

The zone plan is the only suggestion that has yet been offered that holds out any promise of relief. The cost of the zone plan is undoubtedly great, but when the estimated cost is compared with the estimated saving, the protection of sections not yet reached and the ultimate eradication of the boll weevil throughout the entire cotton belt, the cost does not seem to be prohibitive. In fact, the cost of the zone system will be mild compared with the loss that will be entailed if the boll weevil is not exterminated.

Sea Island Crop Imperiled.

It is practically certain that if the boll weevil spreads to the South Atlantic States the sea island cotton industry will be wiped out entirely. This is by reason of the semi-tropical nature of the islands, the luxuriant foliage which affords a safe harbor and breeding ground for the insects during winter and summer, and the fact that there is neither extreme heat nor extreme cold, both of which are destructive to insect life. It is my deliberate judgment that if the boll weevil reaches the sea islands, there will be no more sea island cotton.

I have spoken of the aggregate loss to the country, but the feature that appeals to me most strongly is the loss to the individual. The country may eventually recover from the damage done to the cotton crop, but the individual cotton farmer whose income is cut in half or destroyed, and whose property is made to depreciate in value, may never recover. The loss to him will be irreparable.

My object in writing this is in order that the people may know just how seriously the cotton crop is being menaced, and that they may discuss and understand the only plan that has been offered, which promises to accomplish the result needed. If any other plan is suggested that promises to accomplish the result at a less cost or in a quicker manner, I will give it my heartiest indorsement.

I will be glad to have the farmers and others of the South consider this problem carefully and write me what they think of it.

Southern Drawl an Opera Asset

Alabama Singer Lauds Accent

Sees Fame for Dixie Song Birds

Miss Neida Humphrey.



Miss Neida Humphrey, of Huntsville, Blames Laziness for Dearth of Divas.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., Aug. 23.—The soft, musical voice of Southern women, which poets have raved about, others have envied and the comic papers have made subject of satire, has a value in dollars, and it has an even greater value in the world of art.

So thinks Miss Neida Humphrey, of Huntsville, who has just returned home after a three-year course of voice culture under Caruso in New York.

Miss Humphrey, realizing the supreme demand for American prima donnas on the operatic stage, not only in this country, but in every capital in Europe, thinks there is a world of opportunity for the young women of her own section in this field.

"The Southern woman's voice," says Miss Humphrey, "possesses more natural musical qualities than the voices of any other women in the world. With proper cultivation that quality should make them the greatest opera stars. The world has long known of this quality, but the Southern women of talent have just refused to grasp their opportunities.

Blames Indolence in Part.

"And I guess the laziness so generally attributed to our people may have a great deal to do with it. Singing, I mean serious singing, is the hardest sort of work.

"There is hardly a girl of social position in the Southland who has not a smattering of musical education. The trouble is it's only a smattering. When they reached the point where singing meant real work they retired gracefully to other fields.

"But I believe that the time is not far off when the Southern girl of talent will realize the life she is overlooking and then I am certain that there will be girls of Dixie whose names will be just as famous as those of Farrar, Suzanne Adams and Louise Homer, all American born.

Miss Humphrey is very young and she is very, very pretty, but that is not all. She has a voice of remarkable power and dramatic quality, but withal she holds in it that soft sweetness that declares her home as plainly as it would be declared were she to walk on the stage waving the Stars and Bars.

Has Charmed the President.

She has already done things in music and she intends to do more. In New York she has sung before the most critical audiences in concert and has won their high approbation. It was she who charmed President Wilson and a distinguished gathering in New York recently at a concert.

In Chattanooga last May, during the reunion of the Confederate Veterans, she sang before the old soldiers and was given an ovation.

Miss Humphrey intends to return to New York in the fall to complete her studies. She has already been assured of an operatic engagement and Huntsville believes that it will soon boast an operatic celebrity.

AGED FATHER THRASHES SON WHO THINKS HIM EASY PREY

EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO, Aug. 23. When Francis Beaver, 30 years old, charged his father, Henry Beaver, aged 65, with having spoken in an uncomplimentary tone of the former's wife, the father resented the imputation and soundly thrashed his son.

The son, thinking he could easily worst his aged father, began the fight with a hard blow on the elder man's nose. Thoroughly aroused, Beaver, Sr., then started in and soon the son was lying on the ground with a fractured ankle and a fractured right leg.

SAYS WIFE AND MAGICIAN WERE IN DEATH PLOT

Husband Declares That Their Conspiracy Kept Him in Bed Three Years.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Alleging that his wife was madly infatuated with a man of strange, weird, magnetic powers, and that they conspired to incapacitate him by administering mysterious potions, Theodore Speaber, a former undertaker of Chicago, filed suit for divorce from Anna Speaber in the Circuit Court at Laporte, Ind.

Through the machinations of his wife and a man who represented himself as being a magnetic healer, assuming the name of Louis Odillo, Speaber avers that they tried to convince him that he had become a victim of tuberculosis. Odillo then injected a chemical in his ear, he alleges, which brought on an illness that confined him to a hospital bed for three years. This, he charges, was done with the deliberate intention of causing a fatal sickness to set in and get him out of the way.

His wife then sold out his undertaking business and their household effects, he charges, for less than one-third of the real value. She then refused to see him after he had been released from the hospital.

Friends of Speaber say that he was at one time an inmate of the Elgin State Insane Asylum. But he was released later as cured.

College Girl Walker Goes 25 Miles a Day

Little Pedestrian Reaches Pittsburg on Jaunt From New York to San Francisco.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 23.—With a jaunty rose-colored hat, Miss Gladys Mason, a petite New Yorker, who is "footing it" from Broadway to the Golden Gate, is on her way West.

The little pedestrian left New York on June 29 and has averaged 25 miles a days. Her high mark for a day is 41 miles, made east or Harrisburg.

Miss Mason is 22, a graduate of Emerson College, Boston. She expects to reach San Francisco Thanksgiving Day.

COUNTY TO GIVE COOK BOOKS TO NEWLYWEDS

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Leaden biscuits and leather-crusted pies and all the other dinner delicacies of Mrs. Newlywed soon may cease to cause physical pain and matrimonial estrangement. Their existence is threatened.

Authorities of Cook County are considering the advisability of giving away official Cook County cook books with all marriage licenses. Robert M. Sweitzer, County Clerk, will present the plan to the County Board.

You Can't Be Well When Constipated

"Keep Your Bowels Open"—Doctors Estimate 75 Per Cent of Sickness Due to Torpid Liver.

Some undigested food is left in the stomach daily, which the liver should clear away. A heavy or unusual diet, or a change in water, may cause the liver to leave a few particles to press and clog, and the next day more are left over. So this waste accumulates, clogging stomach and intestines, and causing constipation.

That is not all. If the waste is not eliminated it ferments and generates uric acid, a poison which gets into the blood and through the system.

JACOBS' LIVER SALT immediately flushes the stomach and intestinal tract and washes away every particle of waste and fermentation; it purifies the blood by dissolving what uric acid has accumulated and passing it off in the urine.

JACOBS' LIVER SALT is much better than calomel; no danger of salivation, no need of an after-cleansing dose of oil. It acts quickly and mildly; never forces, gripes or nauseates. It effervesces agreeably. Take it before breakfast and in an hour you'll feel splendid.

Don't take an inferior substitute; some closely imitate the name, but none produces the same result. All druggists should have the genuine JACOBS' LIVER SALT, 25c. If yours can not supply you, full size jar mailed upon receipt of price, postage free. Made and guaranteed by Jacobs Pharmacy Co., Atlanta.—(Advt.)

MARRIAGE INVITATIONS

CORRECTLY AND PROMPTLY ENGRAVED

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47 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GA.

Stop That Whooping Cough
WITH THE McFAUL
Whooping Cough Powders

Instant Relief — *In Use Over 30 Years*

For young babies, children or adults. Contains no dangerous or habit-forming drugs. When given to children under two years of age it is almost a specific, rendering the disease so mild that the whoop is not heard.

Prepared by a physician for physicians and physicians prescribe and recommend it.

By Mail 25 Cents, or at Druggists.

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431 Marietta Street — Atlanta, Georgia

U. S. CERTAIN CAMINETTI WILL SHARE DIGGS' FATE

Government Bends Every Effort to Speed Trial of Federal Immigration Commissioner's Son on the Charge of "White Slavery."

Former California State Architect, Facing Four to Twenty Years in Prison, Plans Appeal—Companion to Follow Suit if Convicted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—Supremely confident after the conviction of Maury I. Diggs, former State architect, the United States authorities, prosecuting the famous "white slave" cases, which at one time threatened to disrupt President Wilson's Cabinet, are using every energy to speed the trial and obtain a similar verdict against Drew Caminetti, who was Diggs' companion in the sensational flight to Reno with Marsha Warrington and Lola Norris.

Diggs will be sentenced September 2. Under the verdict of the jury, the Judge can fix the penalty at from four to twenty years, and owing to the fact that virtually the same evidence that was introduced against Diggs will be introduced against Caminetti, leads the Government to believe that conviction is certain.

Diggs' attorneys have already announced they will carry the case to the highest court in the land. Should Caminetti be convicted, he, too, doubtless would appeal.

Diggs Gives $20,000 Bail.

Bail in the sum of $20,000 was readily furnished by Diggs' relatives when the amount was fixed by the court and was accepted by the United States Commissioner.

The case was one of the most spectacular ever tried in California. Diggs is a former State architect. Caminetti is a son of the United States Commissioner of Immigration. Both men are married and have families. Both are of high social standing in Sacramento.

Both men are considerably older that the girls with whom they eloped. The undisputed evidence in the case was that the intimate relations between Diggs and Miss Warrington and Caminetti and Miss Norris had become notorious in Sacramento. Families of both the young men were preparing to start criminal action against them to break these relations.

Then they and the girls disappeared. They were traced to Reno, where the two couples were living as men and wives in a rented bungalow. The men were charged with violations of the Mann anti-white slave act.

Blames Girls for Elopement.

Both Miss Warrington and Miss Norris charged that the men had threatened, cajoled and coerced them into making the trip to Reno. They declared that they had promised to obtain divorces from their wives in order to wed them.

Diggs, in his defense, pleaded that the girls were the persons responsible for the flight, that they had induced them to fly to Reno.

It was this attitude of hiding behind a woman's skirt that caused the most severe condemnation of Diggs. Great stress was laid on it by Theodore Roche, attorney for the Government, in his final appeal to the jury for conviction.

"This defendant," said Roche, "did not deny on the stand the truth of the essential facts we have shown. And then he comes before you and asks acquittal.

"Hides Behind Wife's Skirts."

"The defendant in a criminal case usually bases defense on the presumption of innocence, but this defendant relies on his own depravity. He comes into court covered with his own shame and hides behind the skirts of his wife and child.

"When these girls went to Reno their departure meant social ostracizement. Marsha Warrington went because she believed and trusted this man. She didn't desire money, dresses or presents. Her parents gave her these. But this man had promised her marriage, as Caminetti had promised Lola Norris.

"Those promises were never intended to be kept. What was intended was to abandon the girls in Reno. They never could have returned to Sacramento—and you know what that meant. But the alluring promise of marriage had been held out to them."

Scores Conduct in Home.

Attorney Roche was particularly severe with Diggs for the misconduct in his own home to which he testified yesterday. He had not been content, said Roche, with making an assignation house out of his office, but he was similarly to degrade the privacy of a home he shared with a virtuous and loving wife.

In seeking to establish that the trip was not premeditated and that the two girls had not been induced to take it by threats of scandal on one hand and promises of marriage on the other, Diggs willingly testified to his own misconduct and the embarrassments, domestic and business, into which it had led him.

His counsel in summing up the evidence did not palliate these acts.

"Paint this defendant as you will—a monster if you please," argued Robert Devlin, his senior counsel, "but tell me what motive he would have had in going out of the State for the purpose of accomplishing those things already accomplished.

Act Not White Slavery.

"Counsel may characterize him as they please, and I may not differ with them. They say his act was shameless, and I may feel the same way about it, but it isn't white slavery."

This was the whole argumentative substance of the defense. There remained the rhetorical and the emotional appeals and, of course, they were not neglected. The girls were blamed for tempting the men. They were called willing accomplices in what evil had been done, and the wisdom of trusting a woman scorned when she bears witness against the lover who has discharged her was called into question.

SUNBURNT SKINS NEED



CUTICURA SOAP

And Cuticura Ointment. For heat rashes, itchings, sunburn, wind irritations, redness and roughness of the face and hands, Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, has no rivals worth mentioning. No others do so much for the complexion, hair and hands.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. book. Address post-card "Cuticura," Dept. 12G, Boston. Men, who shave and shampoo with Cuticura Soap, will find it best for skin and scalp.

Vincent Astor Reported Captured

Name Is Linked With Miss Sands

Match Long Predicted by Gossips

Miss Elizabeth Sands and Vincent Astor.



Fiancee-To-Be Measures Up to Rigid Requirements of Young Multi-Millionaire's Mother.

NEWPORT, Aug. 23.—Decidedly the most interesting aftermath of the recent Newport yacht races is the persistent report that Miss Elizabeth Sands, beautiful daughter of Mrs. Frederick Sands, of this city, occupies the place of honor in the affections of Vincent Astor, head of that family and heir to its huge estates.

This report, which has been current in social circles here and in New York, took the form of a practical certainty, according to society's self-constituted soothsayers, when it was noted that in the party taken to the races by young Astor was only one of three girls to whom he paid marked attention last year. That one, of course, was Miss Sands.

It has long been known and greatly gossiped about at afternoon teas and other social functions that young Astor has felt a strong liking for the young beauty ever since they were school children.

Society wiseacres, who have long ago hung up in their mental art galleries a picture of young Astor and Miss Sands as a happy married couple, were not at all discouraged when the young man's affections at times seemed to wander from his childhood's choice.

"Just wait until Vincent's mother gets back to America and resumes her place at the 'helm,'" said these social clairvoyants, "and you'll notice a sudden slump in the fortunes of Elizabeth Sands' attractive rivals."

The prediction was based upon a firm belief that the aristocratic former Ava Willing would see to it that her son, who is now the head of the family and chancellor of its inexhaustible exchequer, should marry someone who measured up in every way to her rigid requirements as to ancestry, connections and social standing.

$175,000 TO BE GIVEN IN PRIZES FOR LIVE STOCK

Harness Race Purses at Panama-Pacific Exposition Will Total $225,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—The greatest live stock show in the history of the world is assured at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in 1915. Following the appropriation by the exposition management of $175,000 for awards for prize-winning live stock, and the news that $225,000 is offered in purses for harness races, each new announcement by Chief of the Department of Live Stock D. O. Lively discloses increasing interest in the forthcoming live stock exhibition.

The live stock department has at its disposal 50 acres of ground which will be devoted to the erection of live stock buildings, a hall for live stock congresses and agricultural meetings, a race track, and an open field upon which will be held drills, international cavalry horse contests, polo contests and exhibitions of the prize live stock of the world.

The live stock buildings will be constructed more from an exhibition standpoint than in keeping with any farm utility plan; the vast rows of barns which have characterized the live stock departments of other expositions will be avoided. Every separate section will be shown under a single roof.

In addition to the $175,000 set aside by the exposition management to be used in cash premiums, more than $45,000 has been offered by organizations representing various phases of the live stock industry. Of the prizes offered by the exposition, $50,000 will be given to horses, $50,000 to cattle, $25,000 to sheep and goats, $25,000 to swine, $12,000 to poultry, pigeons and pet stock, $7,500 to carloads of cattle, sheep and swine, $5,000 for prize-winning dogs and cats.

The department is making arrangements for holding the biggest poultry show on record, and birds from all over the world will compete for international prizes. The pigeons will take their place in the exposition not only as applied to the fancy, but as a utility, and some of the birds will be used as carriers, taking part in races across the continent from San Francisco.

Under the auspices of the Pacific Coast Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, the exposition will give two harness race meets, one in the spring and one in the fall of 1915, at which there will be offered $225,000 in stakes and purses. With one or two exceptions, the special stakes included in the grand aggregate of $225,000 will be the greatest that ever have been offered.

EUROPE TROTS, BUT CAN'T KEEP STEP TO MUSIC

Syncopated Tunes and Dances Beyond Ken of Old World, Says American Composer.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Armand Vecsey, composer and director of music at the Ritz-Carlton, has returned fresh from a European trip with lots of new music and some comments upon the musical situation abroad which may act as balm to the souls of American composers, and a joy for those who are not musicians, but like to hear the scream of the American Eagle.

Mr. Vecsey has not lived on this side of the Atlantic long enough to have taken out final naturalization papers, but there is nobody on this side of Weehawken who is more intensely and enthusiastically American in a musical way. He says American music and American motifs have spread over all Europe, but the music the natives over there don't know how to play.

Opera in Europe, as Mr. Vecsey has viewed it this summer, is poor as compared with what is given at the Metropolitan Opera House, and there isn't anything now between London and Vienna that has to do with music or the stage which local talent can't beat hands down.

"I have been in Paris, London, Berlin, Munich, and Vienna," said Mr. Vecsey, "and everywhere I have found American music the most popular. Then the turkey trot one finds all over the Continent. Yet nowhere did I hear the music played correctly, although they try hard, and when it came to fitting German or French words to a typical trotting tune, the effect was ludicrous.

Recognize the "Truthahn Tanz?"

"Think of what the result was in Berlin, when they turned 'When the Midnight Choo-Choo Leaves for Alabam' into German! In Germany they call the trot 'Truthahn Tanz,' and in France it is the 'Pas du Dindon.' Who would recognize the original under such appellations?

"Then the French can not dance the trot, nor can the Germans. Somehow they can't just find out the character of it. Of course their bands and orchestras can not get the time right in the first place. Why, at the Folies Bergere in Paris, I saw two of the best French dancers giving what was supposed to be a most perfect rendition of the trot, and I assure you it was ridiculous. It was a very poor imitation of the real thing.

"Yet, I was astonished to find that all the new French music and most of the new German operettas are either in the American style, as nearly as their composers could approach it, or have American motifs. The tango seems to be breaking up the trot over there, partly, I suppose, because their dancers can come nearer to dancing it than the purely American steps. In Paris I saw a couple trying the Texas Tommy, and it was a sight to cause a horse to double up.

"Why can't they play a turkey trot? For the same reason that nobody except a Hungarian can play Hungarian music. Almost every musical country has something that is peculiarly its own—a style of music that when played correctly is infectious.

American Style Has Call.

"Hungary has its csardas, Austria its waltz, and America its syncopated time. When each is played properly, it is bound to move an assemblage of people, and just now the American style has the call everywhere.

"At the Palais de Danse, in Berlin, I first heard a turkey trot played by a German orchestra. It was very bad. I want to tell you that in Europe this summer there is no music, no opera, no Philharmonic concert, and no play that can compare with what has been heard here in New York this year."

"In Paris," went on Mr. Vecsey, with a trace of feeling, "when they see an American trunk, they lie in wait to rob the owner, and go crazy over the thought of loot. It is the same in Berlin.

"I must tell you that not anywhere are women so generally chic in their costumes nowadays as right here in New York.

"True, I did see many smartly gowned women, but investigation showed that most of them were Americans."

Old Graveyard Must Give Way to Railroad

Milwaukee Line Is Compelled to Move Old Burial Ground Near For Alcohol.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Aug. 23.—Among various other activities the Milwaukee Railroad people have found themselves engaged in rebuilding their line across Iowa is that of moving a cemetery.

In securing a right-of-way near the Des Moines River it purchased an old burial ground, one long since abandoned. Among the bodies the railroad men have removed is one that had been buried seventy-five years. The remarkable state of preservation of clothing and lack of decay of the bones after such a long period has been a source of surprise to the men exhuming the bodies.

For summer complaints

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

is best. It will keep your stomach and bowels in fine condition to do all the work called for, thus avoiding or relieving cramps, dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera, malaria and stomach troubles.

The genuine Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is sold in SEALED BOTTLES ONLY, by druggists, grocers and dealers. Should our friends for any reason be unable to secure it in their locality, we will have it shipped to them from their nearest dealer, express prepaid (cash to accompany order) at the following prices:—

4 Large Bottles, $4.30.
6 Large Bottles, $5.80.
12 Large Bottles, $11.00.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey should be in every home and we make the above announcement so that you may become familiar with a source of supply.

Remit by express order, postoffice order, or certified check to

The Duffy Malt Whiskey Company,
98 White St., Rochester, N. Y.

America's Oldest Church Discovered

Ruins of Centuries-Old House of Worship Off Yucatan Visited by Explorers.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 23.—The ruins of the oldest Christian church in America have been discovered on the Island of Cozumel off Yucatan by Professor Morley and Jesse Nusbaum, of the Sarvard-San Diego expedition.

Cozumel has not been visited by white men for almost a century, and Morley and Nusbaum had thrilling adventures, but deny that its people are cannibals. The scientists were equipped with a moving picture outfit, but in leaving the island for the mainland their canoe was upset and much of the photograph material was spoiled.

While Cozumel is only 30 by 7 miles in extent, it was found extraordinarily rich in monumental and architectural remains. It was here that Cortez had a fierce battle with the natives and erected what is declared to have been the first Christian church in America.

Repeats His Wedding Date as Punishment

Husband Who Told Court He Wished to Forget Marriage Has New Litany.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 23.—"June 14 1887." Philip Leborski will have to repeat ten times a day for the next 60 days in order to keep out of the house of correction, by sentence pronounced upon him by District Court Judge Elsner.

Leborski, who is a wealthy real estate owner, was arrested when a patrolman found him shaking his fist and swearing at his wife, while she was perched on the gable of their residence.

In the trial Leborski told the Court he was trying to forget he was married and that he had succeeded in forgetting the date of the ceremony. The Court informed him that no man had a right to forget such a date and then ordered his case continued 60 days and told Leborski to recite the date of the wedding ten times daily or he would have to go to jail. Leborski started his recitations before he was out of the courtroom and his wife was icing the counting.

Girl Chases 8 Cows With Auto; Gets $4

New Jersey Chauffeurette Uses Machine to Hustle Bovine Trespassers to Pound.

PETERSON, N. J., Aug. 23.—Four dollars of the money Joseph Smith paid for the wanderings of his cows yesterday went into the purse of Miss Minnie DeGray

Eight Smith cows entered her garden and were eating her corn. She chased them in her auto out of the field, across a lot, into the road and a half-mile to the poundmaster's yard. Smith paid $8 for their release. Miss DeGray received half of it.

"The most completely lost of all days is the one on which we have not laughed."

The Piedmont Hotel

Is the center of Atlanta's gayety, and happy dining parties constantly throng its Ladies' Restaurant, its Cafe and the Buffet.

To add to the pleasure of our guests and patrons, we are now serving

Imported Muenchener Kinderl' Brau

—on draught.

And also the celebrated

Piel's Pilsener

—on draught.

The Piedmont Hotel has exclusive sale for these well-known imported beverages and the patronage of discriminating persons is courteously solicited.

You

are invited to make the Piedmont Hotel your headquarters for any meal or After-the-Theater. Service superior to any heretofore known in the South.

TOLD HE'D DIE WHEN 29, BUT LIVING AT 101

Centenarian Walks to Church on Last Birthday and Gives Sunday School Advice.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Aug. 23.—William T. Osborne, of this city, was 101 years old to-day and he didn't mind it a bit.

Answer to "Old Subscriber," "Vox Populi," "Constant Reader" and "Friend of the Paper:" NO, HE NEVER SMOKED OR DRANK.

In the spring of 1841—when he was 29—four physicians visited him at different times to give him some concrete idea of how much longer he was going to adorn the earth. All said he was firmly in the grip of consumption. Three said he'd be lucky to last more than a few days. The fourth said Osborne didn't have a chance of picking anything off the next Christmas tree.

The four doctors are dead.

Five generations gathered at his home to-day. Naturally, he was delighted. Being a regular communicant of Trinity Methodist Church, he went there this morning. He wanted to walk, but the temperature made that seem unwise. Before the service he addressed a class in the Sunday school and told the scholars to be clean in their habits, stick on the sprinkling cart and keep up a strong activity in labor. He thinks that if he hadn't worked so hard he would not have taken part in to-day's party.

The old man didn't dance any jigs to indicate that he was as lively as he used to be, but he gave plenty of evidence that he was around the place. A natural decline in the power of his eyes recently forced him to give up reading but he still writes, can hear well, enjoys walking and has a good memory.

He was born nine miles from Newburgh. He has been a farmer, tanner and storekeeper. His wife Sarah died eleven years ago at the age of 91.

FRANKLIN WILL FOUND INTACT AND RESTORED

Document Contains Severe Arraignment of Custom of Wearing Jewelry in This Country.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—All controversies regarding the disposition of the estate of Benjamin Franklin have been settled by the restoration of his will by the manuscript repair department of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

The document, recently resurrected from a vault under the City Hall for the purpose of verifying an office copy, was found to have deteriorated so much during more than a century of obscurity that it was practically indecipherable. Through the renovating process to which it was subjected it has regained much of its original freshness and legibility, making it possible for every detail to be understood.

In a finely-worded passage he makes disposition of his best cane as follows: "My fine crabtree walking stick with a gold head curiously wrought in the form of the cap of liberty I give to my friend and the friend of mankind, General Washington. If it were a scepter, he has merited it and would become it. It was a present to me from that excellent woman, Mme. de Forback, the Dowager Duchess of Deux Ponts."

A small painting of the King of France, presented to him by that monarch, which was mounted in a frame containing 408 diamonds, he bequeathed to his daughter, with the following curious proviso: "The King of France's picture, set with 408 diamonds, to my daughter, Sarah Bache, on the condition that she is not to form any of the diamonds into ornaments either for herself of daughters, and, therefore, countenance the expensive, vain and useless fashion of wearing jewels in this country."

Small Expenses Small Profit

This Advertisement Is Worth 50c at the

Royal Shoe Shop

86 N. BROAD, NEAR LUCKIE ST.

This week, in order to introduce our new lines of Goodyear Welt and English Welt Dress Shoes for Men and Women, we will sell for

$2.50

If offered at our store, together with this advertisement, ONE PAIR TO A CUSTOMER
Our extra quality shoes as described above

ALL LEATHERS—Gun Metal, Kid, Russia and Patent Colt. ALL SIZES, All New Goods.

Made by one of the Greatest and Best Manufacturers in this Country.

We Make a Specialty of Comfortable Work Shoes for Mechanics and Workingmen

Certainly! We Sell EDUCATOR SHOES for the Whole Family

No reasonable offer refused on the remainder of our Low Shoes in stock. Come while the coming is good.

SAVE HALF A DOLLAR
The ROYAL SHOE SHOP

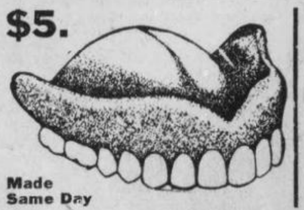
ALL DENTAL WORK GUARANTEED AT

DR. E. G. GRIFFIN'S

GATE CITY DENTAL ROOMS

24 1-2 Whitehall St. Phone M. 1708 — **Over Brown & Allen's** Hours: 8-6; Sundays 9-1

$5.



Made Same Day

OUR PRICES:

Bridge Work	$4
Gold Crown	$4
Gold Filling	$1
Amalgam Filling	50c Up
Teeth Cleaned	$1 Up

Our guarantee means something. It is backed by our absolute responsibility and by 23 years of successful practice.

For MILADY'S WARDROBE

By MME. HAUTE MONDE.

ALL the soft satiny silks are in favor for fall frocks—charmeuse, crepe meteor, crepe de chine and brocade crepe retaining their place in popular esteem; but the satiny silks with a wee rib in the weave-like faille and the new silk, called duventine, are the ultra smart novelties in this line; and tussah is much used. Two of the frocks of the large cut are made of charmeuse—the third of crepe meteor.

* * *

Never was there a time when lingerie was more important than it is now, for upon it limited as the garments are, depends the whole good appearance. Cluny and torchon lace, which had taken a back place, are well to the fore, and Irish lace is fashionable also, together with Valenciennes and the newest shadow lace, and this is imitated for entire lace shirts. Nainsook, handkerchief linen and batiste are the fashionable fabrics for underlinen, crepe de chine being often employed for nightgowns and petticoats.

* * *

"Show-through" effects are not confined to lace and net blouses; ribbons "showing through" are just now the ultra fad. Not lingerie ribbons. That style of peek-a-boo effect is now entirely out of fashion—but ordinary trimming ribbons and sashes on summer gowns. Sometimes two bands of ribbon extend from shoulder to waistline, forming a V-shaped trimming on the bodice; and a plaited neck frill of net turns back over the ribbon and half veils it. Sometimes ribbons are threaded in and out of a lace bodice lining showing through the net or batiste bodice. Again a tunic of all-over embroidery may appear to veil a sash, the bow being set frankly on the outer side at the waistline, while the long ends pass under the tunic faintly showing through the embroidery. Below the tunic the ends of the sash fall over the skirt.

* * *

Surely there is no prettier picture than that made by the young girl of to-day in one of the fetching net frocks. The hard, tight lines of a few years ago have been banished by the softer curves which are now allowed to assert themselves in the corseted, or apparently corsetless, figure of the lithe young woman of these happier days. The gown, whether made of lace, net or chiffon, is mounted over a foundation of silk or charmeuse, with a veiling of net to bring out the design of the lace, or in the case of net, to give a more airy, diaphanous effect.

* * *

Hand and machine embroideries are considered among the smartest trimmings for frocks of all occasions; sharing favor with these, however, are handsome, coarse laces of linen and linen and cotton mixtures. Plaid effects, used for vests, collars and cuffs, are the leaders among the really practical trimmings. They are used also in the forms of buttons distributed down either side of the front of a blouse, on the skirt and about the neck and sleeves.

* * *

Now that the summer is drawing to a close, coats and skirts are coming into their own again, replacing the thinner one-piece dresses that are so cool and pretty for hot weather. For wearing with the former the stores are exhibiting all sorts and conditions of blouses, many of which are wonderfully beautiful in design, fine nets, laces, and ninons being used together, and colors being skillfully blended with the most charming results.

* * *

Most women of conservative taste prefer plain, soft shades for autumn wear, but there are fascinating modern art silks for little bridge and luncheon frocks—silks exquisitely soft and satiny in texture and having odd printings in post impressionist patterns on rich-hued grounds. One in mind at the moment is a magenta-toned silk with tiny flowerspots and pansies in blue and purple scattered over the surface.

* * *

The modish waistline is absolutely normal; neither high nor low and not in the least compressed. The corsage is softly draped over the bust and allowed to fall in blouse fashion over the cejnture.

* * *

A coat, either a bolero or one of the little straight-up-and-down shapes, is very useful for wear over light dresses on slightly chilly days, at seaside or mountains, if made of white surah silk. Being silk it does not look tailored or stuffy. Another handy possession is a coatee of all-over embroidery. It looks transparent, but really gives a good deal of warmth. It is wise to have this sort of coat made with a long sleeve fitting smartly down to the wrist. A coat of this sort could be lined with chiffon, if desired.

* * *

Rubber girdles and sashes to wear with bathing suits are a boon to the woman who worries about the wrinkles and creases and faded streaks that appear in a silk or satin sash after it has been in the water many times. These are made in the soft and attractive colors in which rubber bathing caps are made, and are cut on graceful and becoming lines.

A wide strip is folded about the figure for a girdle, and it is finished with long, fringed sash ends. Often a bunch of rubber flowers adorns the meeting of the sash ends and girdle.

* * *

The fashion for wearing felt hats for summer outings is so deep rooted that it is difficult to tell the difference, this year, between summer hats and those of early fall. One model which ranks itself with the hats of early fall is made of gray felt, modeled on stiff, straight lines.

The round crown is banded with a three-inch fold of gray shade, a little darker than the hat, piped on each side with a cord of deep violet silk.

* * *

A really clever woman will never wear too many jewels in a public place, and she will know how to make a selection with discretion. She will, for example, avoid large diamond hatpins, just as she will avoid diamond hairpins which show under the brim of the picture hat. The diamond hair-pin, except with full evening dress, is impossible. It has the effect of making the whole toilet look ordinary and in bad taste.

* * *

Purple is a favorite color for evening frocks, in combination with fine white lace or tulle. Red evening gowns have touches of purple and look extremely rich.

* * *

Coats of large black and white checked wool look well for motoring, golfing and sport purposes.

* * *

Flounced skirts are just now exceedingly fashionable in Paris and every couturier is sending one or more flounced frocks—or volant frocks, as they are called over there—to the midsummer race meets.

* * *

Plain linen blouses are worn with linen coats and skirts, and their only decoration lies in the embroidered collar and cuffs which are edged with narrow Irish lace. Similar lace trims the edge of the little pocket on the left side of the blouse.

* * *

Chains which would look well with the white of light summer frocks are of the Bulgarian persuasion. They are of silver, threaded with bright-colored beads. One very pretty one has dull silver links interspersed with blue, red and green beads.

* * *

The practical little silk frocks for runabout wear will be much in evidence this autumn, and women who are wise, are having these little frocks made up now, while the dressmakers are not rushed with autumn orders. The general outlines of costumes have changed little and easily corseted figures generous waistlines, loosely bloused bodices and skirts draped closely to the limbs, will remain very much as they have been during the past twelvemonth.

* * *

Some of the new white silk stockings are transparent, and are laced with a black cord from the instep to the knee on the outside of the leg. Under them are worn other stockings of a brilliant hue to match some color note in the toilet.

* * *

Very charming are the fine French crepes with deep borders showing neat cubist patterns, many having a Persian feeling and with plain-colored borders four or five inches deep. For example, on a cream-white background small stencil-like pattern of soft blue, yellow and pink in dull tones, outlined with black and pink border. The same pattern was shown with lavender, blue and Nile green borders with harmonious blending of colors.

* * *

Many bodices are cut in one piece, sleeves and all; worn with a yoke and undersleeves or an underblouse, being really an over-bodice. It can serve the same purpose with many gowns. Some are piped, some corded with handsome designs.

We are still fond of simplicity, and many of the blouses are bodices are guiltless of trimmings of any kind. V openings are popular with those who like the open neck, which will, of course, find more favor as the season advances.

* * *

Cotton crepe gowns are just the thing for a journey. They are easily and quickly laundered and take up less room in the trunk or traveling bag, because one can do with two of these where three or four of the muslin ones would be required because of the necessity of waiting upon a laundress for their "doing up." When trimmed with torchon lace and a small spray of hand-embroidery worked across the front, they are attractive as well as practical—a combination not to be despised. Brighten the gowns with pale-colored ribbons run through the tops.

* * *

The Fashionable Coiffure

For the past year the simple, low coiffure has held sway with smart women.

Very little false hair was employed, and that most ingeniously introduced, for everybody knows, more is the pity, that precious few women are blessed with luxuriant tresses.

Even unobservant man now questions perfectly good combings made into attractive chignon or neck curls, and smiles diabolically at your honest assurances that it once grew on your head.

Now, this is just jealousy, pure and simple, because a pound of lost hair can never be returned to his superior cranium, and this fact nettles his vanity.

But to go back to the simple coiffure, which has been accepted by women from 16 to 60, we learn, from leading coiffeurs here and abroad, that this youthful style is to remain for those who want it, but that the new, high dressing has been received with much favor.

Many women do not look well with the flat effect on top of the head, and, therefore, the raised chignon to the crown of the head and a soft, low pompadour make a more becoming framing for their face.

Variety is the spice which keeps the styles changing, and incidentally is beneficial in its results in resting the scalp and roots of the hair. The chignon may be raised at an angle on the head which is found most becoming, according to the requirements of the features.

A woman who has a prominent nose and chin must exercise not a little care in the style of hairdressing she chooses. The size of the face and its features are details not to be lightly considered. The slender face has its contour broadened, and the round, moon-face type lengthened by the hairdressing. Study well your full face and profile.

* * *

For afternoon and evening coiffures are shown the most tempting assortment of real and imitation shell ornaments inlaid with gold, pearls and brilliants. Some pins have imitation and real platinum tops with shell base. The designs are open and lacy, in pearls and brilliants. Small pins with serpentine sides have small, shapely heads mounted with stones; others are in a very yellow gold, which is especially made for light blonde hair. There are numerous hairpins of unusual length, with variously designed tops, which give the most simple coiffure an air of festivity.

'AMERICAN VENUS' RISES FROM FOAM

MRS. HUTT'S BATHING SUIT A STARTLER

Mrs. Edna G. Hutt, whose romantic marriage to and dramatic divorce from Henry Hutt, the famous New York artist, have given society much food for gossip. For the last few days society at Narragansett Pier has been buzzing with talk about Mrs. Hutt's amazing bathing costume. The accompanying snapshot gives a better idea of the beauty and picturesqueness of the Hutt bathing suit than mere words possibly could.



PHOTO © BY INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE

Artist's Pretty ex-Wife Draws Limelight With Daring Creation.

Mrs. Edna G. Hutt, over whom Henry Hutt, the noted illustrator, raved as the "American Venus" during their courtship and marriage, several years ago, and whose divorce suit he contested bitterly at Reno, a few months ago, is once more basking in the limelight. This time her cleverness rather than her beauty brings her to the fore.

From the fashionable colony at Naragansett Pier come stories of the wonderful new bathing costume designed and worn by Mrs. Hutt on the beach.

Society folk are said to gasp with amazement and admiration whenever the beautiful ex-wife of the artist strolls by wearing her new creation. The bathing dress is said to be the most striking and daring seen any nearer Atlanta than Ostend or Biarritz.

The accompanying snapshot of Mrs. Hutt, taken on the beach at Narragansett, tells a more eloquent story of her bathing costume than could be put into words.

Cothurnes the Latest in Shoes

No matter what one may think of the tango as a graceful exhibition, no one can deny that a debt of gratitude is due to it for the attention it has focused on the feet and the resulting interest shown in shodding them appropriately. The vogue for short skirts, which is coincident with the tango fad, has made this interest universal, and more money and time have been expended on hosiery and slippers this summer than during any previous season.

The dancers are finding lots of comfort in the coiffures, and as they are novelties, with the usual high prices, they are exclusive. A cothurne is a Grecian sandal, and the first cothurnes offered to the summer girl were almost exact replicas of the sandals worn by the Greeks. This style was too extreme to catch the popular fancy, as few women have sufficient grace and poise to walk easily in footgear of this primitive style. It seems a pity, however, to carry the modernizing of these sandals to the extent of adding Louis XV heels, yet the demand has placed them on the latest adaptations.

* * *

Veil of October Brides

In keeping with all the changes of the day in every part of women's apparel, there is a tendency to drape the bride's veil in a theatrical manner. The stage has furnished many methods, and the one that seems to find the most followers has a cap as a foundation, with a coronet of lace wired across the front and held at the ears with small rosettes of orange blossoms.

To this the tulle veil is simply draped; often it is drawn tightly across the crown of the cap and held by a bandeaux of orange blossoms, and then falls to the hem of the gown. It may be bordered with lace or left plain.

The former is an expensive idea if one has good lace, for it must be carried down each side and across the end and the cap must be made to match.

The girl who does not wish to go into extra expense will find it almost as attractive to use plain bridal veiling and drape it without a cap and lace, and merely catch it to the head with a wired coronet of orange blossoms.

A widow does not wear a veil and one might add that a divorcee does not, for etiquette for the divorced has become quite a feature in American life. A hat is used instead and it is usually a white one with a feather or a fantastic spray. Even when a hat is worn, a face veil is not.

Modern custom does not hold it necessary for even a maiden to wear a bridal veil unless she is married in church or has a large wedding at home.

SLIT SKIRT AND VEST FEATURED BRIDE'S GOWNS

Evening Frock of London Society Belle Opens in Center to Show Silk Stockings.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Some charming gowns are included in the trousseau of the Hon. Edith Pakington, who was the most important society bride of the week.

A very picturesque evening frock is arranged in several tones of soft pink and has an underskirt of the palest pink chiffon, draped gracefully around the figure and opening for a little distance in the center to show a glimpse of ivory white silk openwork stockings and pale pink shoes adorned with silver and diamante embroideries.

Above the underskirt there are long flowing draperies of brocaded silk gauze in a deeper shade of rose color wrapped about the figure like broad scarfs crossing in front and again at back, where they form a long train for the bodice.

The same chiffon as that in the underskirt, in the palest, softest shade of pink imaginable, is draped gracefully from the shoulders so that the folds of the chiffon form short sleeves with a border of very brilliant diamante trimming, which also outlines the V-shaped opening of the bodice, while the waist is encircled with a broad sash of deep rose-colored satin ribbon.

There are also a number of tailor-made gowns. A charming coat and skirt are made in a light summer cloth in a very becoming shade of old rose. The skirt is perfectly straight and slim, innocent of any kind of trimming beyond a few lines of tailor stitching at the hem.

The coat is made in a new shape, fitting closely at the waist, but fairly full round the hips. Long revers and cuffs are of a darker red velvet, the latter being made in gauntlet shape and finished with ruffles of fine lace.

'Fore and Aft' Skirt Appears in Boston

Dress Is So Made That It Can Be Slipped On Without Disarranging Coiffure.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—The "fore and aft" skirt created a sensation in Cambridge street to-day when a young woman wearing one was seen promenading around Harvard Square.

The skirt had a very slight slash which allowed an emerald petticoat and silken hose to wink coquettishly as she walked.

By leaving one side buttoned all the time the garment may be draped about the waist as one piece of cloth. All that remains to do is to button up the one side. Result: The coiffure is not disarranged and the young man does not have to miss the first act waiting for "snooky ookums" to dress.

GOLD-THREADED SUIT IS LATEST GARB FOR MEN

London Tailors Prepare for Rush for Them in Fall—Revolution in Overcoats.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Suits shot with gold and cloths made of blended colors are amongst the new fashions for men for next fall.

West End tailors say the most popular suit will be of blue cloth shot with gray and gold. London society men seem to be demanding more variety and dainty materials in their wearing apparel now.

Sackville street tailors are preparing for a big rush for these blended blue suitings.

Overcoats, too, are being revolutionized. The new fashion is blue, shaped to the waist, single-breasted and buttoned through with only two buttons.

Silk hats are becoming more popular. New models have shorter crowns and flatter set brims. The reason for the increasing popularity is that the crown is only five and three-quarter inches high and is less "bell-topped."

These hats have been selling at the rate of 50 a day by one Bond street dealer for weeks.

Debutante Leads Revolt Against Veils

Miss Stevens Objects to Having Her Beauty Hidden at Newport Casino.

NEWPORT, Aug. 23.—Miss Elsie Stevens, one of the most beautiful of this season's debutantes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stevens, has rebelled against the innovations of lace veils that make the face of the wearer invisible.

She appeared at the Casino this morning wearing a long veil of white lace, covering but not concealing her features. It is predicted that others of the debutantes whose pretty faces have been hidden under the unbecoming brown gauze will follow her example.

Mayor in Favor of Diaphanous Dress

"Let the Ladies Keep Cool," Is His Reply to Complaints Against Displays.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., Aug. 23.—"Let the ladies keep cool. I will positively not issue any decree affecting women's dress as long as the heated spell continues."

This was Mayor Floyd Chapman's reply to numerous complaints he has received of slashed skirts and diaphanous wearing apparel worn by the women of this city.

Mayor Chapman says he will refuse to be drawn into any attempt to dictate what women shall wear.

Peg-Topped Skirt Slit to Knee To Be Women's Fall Style

Special Cable to The American.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—This is going to be a hard autumn on the blind men. A famous women's costumer declared to-day that the following will be the 1913 fall styles for fashionable women: Extremely tight "peg-topped" skirts, slit to the knee, and perhaps a trifle higher if the lady wishes to be extremely fashionable.

The skirts will be folded up at the bottom after the manner of men's trousers and, of course, this will make artistic hose imperative.

Fur will be used in dress trimmings, coats will be hip length and not too roomy, and the color will be mainly purple.

London Supplants Paris for Fashions

Modish American and English Women Having Gowns Made in British Capital.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The stagnation which has always descended on the workrooms of the Court dressmakers by this time is curiously absent this year. The explanation is very flattering to London. American women, and many English, once out-and-out adherents of Parisian fashions, are now choosing in London the gowns which they take home with them at the beginning of September.

The London "creation" of to-day, the American woman has discovered, is cheaper and every bit as smart as that which bears the hall-mark of Paris.

Paris has produced too many eccentricities and too many styles which offend against good taste to be in the good graces of English women moving in the best society.

SLIT AND X-RAY SKIRTS BAD FOR THE EVANGELIST

SOUTH BEND, IND., Aug. 23.—Flirting is injurious to the eyes, according to an Elkhart oculist. An Elkhart young man suffered greatly with his eyes. "Too much slit and flimsy skirts and silk stockings, that's all the matter with you. Go home at 6 o'clock every night for a week and stay there," was the doctor's prescription.

The young man obeyed, with the result that he no longer needs glasses.

BARRELS MAKE GREAT BATHING TOGS FOR GIRLS

Donors Unknown, but They May Have Been Villains Who Stole Their Clothes.

BRAZIL, IND., Aug. 23.—Barrels are being worn very straight and tight this summer along the banks of Big Walnut Creek, near here. There is no drapery whatever and the hoops are on the outside.

The midsummer styles in barrels recently made their appearance suddenly along Big Walnut Creek. They were first shown the day after a bathing party in which ten of the young social queens of Brazil participated.

Big Walnut Creek is filled with willow clumps. The party, prior to bathing, filled the willows with lingerie and incidentally clothes. While the girls filled the water the neighborhood filled with unknown persons who took the shoes and stockings and the skirts and hats and the—yes, and everything the girls left on the bank.

When the girls came out of the water they didn't come out. They stayed in until the night was black—mercifully black. Then they went home like a bevy of dejected and dripping "September Morns."

Next day each fair bather received a nobby modish barrel with the compliments of some person.

'Knickers' and Coat Succeed Riding Habit

Equestrienne Dresses Are Disappearing With Side Saddle on Boston's North Shore.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Along the North Shore fewer and fewer of the girls who ride are bothering about side saddles and riding skirts and all the inconvenience both demand. They are donning cute little "knickers" and coat, in which they are allowed to spring freely to the saddle. Everything, even the horseback riding, this summer seems to be tending to convenience rather than style.

Pretty little Helen Frick is one of the North Shore girls who is gradually giving up her riding skirts and has been seen in regular riding breeches with rather long black coat, little soft white hat crushed down on her fluffy golden hair and on her favorite mount, making a picture long to be remembered.

Mrs. George Burroughs, who is at her summer home, "Green Meadows," in South Hamilton, and who gave a "horse show" there yesterday for one of her charities, is quite the most striking of the cross-saddle riders.

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SUNDAY AMERICAN'S SPECIAL CABLE LETTERS RECEIVED FROM ALL THE GREAT CAPITALS OF EUROPE

'BURIED ALIVE' IS BEST PLAY IN LONDON—DALE

America He Believes Will Revel in Dramatization of Arnold Bennett's Story.

By ALAN DALE.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The best thing in London is Arnold Bennett's "fancy" play, "The Great Adventure," at the Kingsway Theater. This could be construed into meaning very little, or even nothing, for the paucity of dramatic material in London at the present time is sending American managers home discouraged. However, I'll hasten to say that "The Great Adventure" could hold its own in a season filled with pleasure-giving theatrical events. It is delightful; it is cozy; it is sedately humorous, and it is clever.

There is no allusion at all on the program or in the published play to the fact that "The Great Adventure" is Arnold Bennett's own dramatization of his own novel, "Buried Alive"—a story that I shunned for ages on account of its grewsome title, only to find anon that it was a skittish, satirical and gorgeously amusing storiette. The play at the Kingsway is "Buried Alive," made into a short, pithy and incidental four-act play.

It contains an actress who is so admirable, so unusual and so distinctly enjoyable in London, where one gets the same old fogies year in and year out, that the occasion becomes doubly interesting. That actress is Miss Wish Wynne, and I use her Christian name with all my heart in connection with an appearance in America. Wish Wynne is one of those peculiar women who seem to arrive suddenly on their sheer merits. She is no beauty; she is pictorially quite uninteresting. If you met her before she had tried the stage, you would say to her, "Keep away from it; you've no chance, because you are such an ordinary looker."

But Wish Wynne is charming. She is quiet, "natural," artistic and magnetic. She "gets" you. You can't imagine that you are watching an actress acting. There is nothing of the theater in her manner. Yet, of course, it is all theater. Only art, and art of the highest order, could get Wish Wynne over the footlights.

In "The Great Adventure" she plays the part of the widow, who marries the artist whom the world imagines to be buried in Westminster Abbey. Nearly all "The Great Adventure" consists of scenes between the man and the woman, beautifully written, sympathetically acted, overweeningly "natural." The story keeps to the book pretty closely. In the begininng you see the artist with his dying valet, cared for by a doctor. The valet dies, the artist takes his place; the valet is buried as the artist, and the artist lives to begin all over again.

Each of the four acts is divided into two scenes, separated by a passage of time, more or less short. Electric signs appear between the scenes, indicating how much time elapses. It is all most concise and to the point. At the Kingsway there is no music, but merely the "knockings" that prevail at French theaters. I think that a pity. Although entr'acte music is detestable and inartistic, I loathe those French knockings. They sound so barbaric. Why should London imitate such a stupid custom when it would be so easy to think up something novel and relevant?

The weakest spot in "The Great Adventure" occurs when the artist is confronted with his dead valet's widow and curate-sons. This, of couse, is broad farce. Played as quiet comedy, it doesn't convince; in fact, it irritates. Although it is very well done, and the curate-sons are amusing (curates on the stage have really taken the jocular place of mothers-in-law), it is a jarring note in such a gentle and placidly ironic little play as "The Great Adventure."

The Philistinism of England is shown in Arnold Bennett's best vein, and Mr. Bennett raps his own country, as "own countries" always are rapped by their affectionate children. This is as it should be. Only a man who knows a country by being born in it can rap it. The stickler for stodgy plays will, of course, say that "The Great Adventure" is absurd and improbable; that no such series of events could conceivably occur. Yet it contains truth, sincerity and reality—in spite of all. I loved it all, from start to finish, and if only it isn't spoiled by a second-rate cast in New York, it ought to be a big winner.

Don't forget that it needs fine acting; that without fine acting it has little chance with the "masses," and—remember, I've said that. The hero, called in the play Ilam Carve, was acted by Henry Ainley, who was at one time a matinee favorite. He has followed in the footsteps of our own Faversham and ceased to be beautiful. He now acts and is addicted to character roles. As the artist, he portrays a nervous, dreamy, out-of-the-world creature, who despises the pomps and ceremonies. Mr. Ainley does it all very well, indeed, and though he is helped a good deal by the splendid work of Miss Wish Wynne, he gets at least halfway there on his own. In all, there are eighteen speaking parts, mostly of no importance. The entire play is intrusted to Henry Ainley and Wish Wynne. A young woman called Lydia Billbrooke is interesting.

There is absolutely no point of resemblance between "The Great Adventure" and "Milestones," yet the former made me think of the latter all the time, possibly because they are both so out of the ordinary groove. The worth of "The Great Adventure" is undeniable.

'Jewels Look Best on Pigs' So Says Polaire, the Dancer Is 'Ugliest Woman in Paris'

Polaire, the Paris dancer, and the stuffed pig upon which she arranges her jewels. Both are coming soon to America.



Also Is One of the Cleverest of Parisiennes; Her Scheme to Advertise a Perfume.

Special Cable to The American.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—Polaire, the dancer and actress, who declares that she is the ugliest woman in Paris, and who is recognized generally as one of the cleverest, will soon be on her way to New York with her original perfume, her ideas about jewelry and her stuffed pig.

The pig is ugly, but like its owner, who will join Gertrude Hoffman and Lady Constance Stewart-Richardson in a great three-star tour of America, is interesting. On its ungraceful neck the dancer places her jewels, for she declares that is the appropriate place for gems.

Has Two Life Missions.

Polaire's idea caused much comment. Those who had jewels scowled; those who did not laughed, but Polaire believes she has two missions in life. One is to dance and the other to explain that jewels are best used to adorn a pig.

"I certainly shall take my pig to America," she said recently. "I believe I shall have as much reason to show it there as I have had here in Paris, and as I had in other places in Europe.

"Perhaps it will do no good. I have only my art to consider; I have no room for jewels. My pig is welcome to them."

Incidentally Polaire has demanded of her American managers, Comstock & Gest, that no one but she in the three-star tour shall use perfume of any kind on the stage, the train or elsewhere. She says she will refuse to leave France unless she has this guarantee.

Her Perfume Is Subtle.

"I have a delicate, subtle perfume," she declares. "No one else can purchase or use it. It is so delicate that any other scent would interfere with my enjoyment of it, and unless I am assured that Miss Hoffman and Lady Constance will use no perfume at all, I can not consent to go to America."

It is said that Polaire has a contract with a Paris perfumer who is to pay her 25,000 francs to advertise in the United states an "exclusive" perfume he will soon put on the market.

Ex-Premier Clemenceau's new paper, L'Homme Libre, gives this week a solution of a problem which has been puzzling all Paris: Why has Polaire started the extraordinary fashion of wearing a gold ring in her nose at a well-known watering place? Mlle. Polaire declares, according to the paper, that she adopted the Zulu style in jewelry simply in order to avoid being again billed in New York, as "the ugliest woman on earth." Now, she says, American managers are simply bound to feature her as "the only living actress who wears a ring in her nose."

Leper Sings Ragtime In His Confinement

Dahab Hassan, Syrian, Depored From Philadelphia, Will Probably Be Sent to Jerusalem.

Special Cable to The American.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 23. — Dahab Hassan, the Syrian leper who arrived here from Philadelphia on the Dominion, has been detained at the New Ferry isolation hospital, where he spends his time singing ragtime. According to his story Hassan left England a year ago and proceeded to Cleveland, Ohio, where he did work in a tobacco factory.

When he fell ill the doctors decided he was smitten with leprosy, following which discovery the American authorities deported him.

During the voyage to this country Hassan was naturally a most unpopular passenger with the crew, which was badly scared and gave him a wide berth, notwithstanding the fact that there was no danger from infection. He will likely be sent to Jerusalem, his native city.

MORE BULLS DEMANDED AFTER EIGHTEEN ARE SLAIN

Special Cable to The American.

MADRID, Aug. 23.—After a ten-hour bull fight at Santander, in which eighteen bulls were slaughtered, the 10,000 spectators noisily demanded that more bulls be brought into the ring and killed. The Mayor of the town and local police had great difficulty in persuading the audience to leave the arena. Twenty horses were killed. Several of the picadors were wounded, one of them seriously.

Girl Halts Attempt To Rob State Lottery

Screams of Clerk Alarm Pedestrians When Italian Thief Tries to Chloroform Her.

Special Cable to The American.

MILAN, Aug. 23.—It was only by the slightest chance that a bold robbery of one of the State lottery offices was averted the other day. A young fellow entered the office and asked to purchase some tickets. While the young woman clerk was writing the number on the tickets the man suddenly tried to throw a bottle of chloroform in her face.

She recoiled and screamed, and the man ran out of the office. Her screams had attracted attention and several men started in pursuit of the man.

A university student grasped the fugitive as he ran down the street brandishing a revolver. The student was shot in the face by the fugitive, who dashed into a cafe. Just as the pursuers were closing in on him he ended his life with his pistol.

GONDOLAS OF VENICE GIVE WAY TO MOTOR LAUNCHES

Special Cable to The American.

VENICE, Aug. 23.—Stubborn resistance on the part of the Venetian boatmen to modern means of locomotion on the Grand Canal seems about to be overcome by the formation of a co-operative association among the gondoliers.

This body is providing a public service of motor launches between the railway station and the Adriatic shore.

'SLANT' A 'ONCE OVER' AT BYRON, DONE IN SLANG

Americanese Puts "Punch" in Poetry, According to One English Admirer.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The American language, says a writer in the London Daily Express, is developing a new literature which is imaginative, metaphoric and full of color, besides being the time-saving device of the age. It is the shorthand of spoken languages.

Precisely what is this remarkable language? he asks. Some one defined cauliflower as plain cabbage with a college education. In the same way it may be said that American is simply the well-known slang with a university training. It is superslang.

To illustrate, let us take a word which is a marvel of condensed description. Suppose I wanted to say of a man that he was clumsy, futile, helpless and undesirable; that he was slovenly in his manner and shabby in his dress; that he was intellectually insignificant and spiritually nil; that he never minded his own business and meddled with every one else's; that his presence was an abomination to me—if I wanted to say all this, and a little bit more, I should merely declare that he was a "gink."

It is this pregnant, compact quality which especially recommends American for poetic use.

Ragging the "Red, Red Rose."

Suppose Robert Burns had written his exquisite "Red, Red Rose" in American instead of English. For tenderness in the exaltations of a loved one, American is unrivaled. Witness:

O my luve's a red, red rose,
She's a pippin, she's just rippin',
she's a bear!
She can turkey-trot and tango,
She's a quince, O she's a mango,
She's the candy kid for fair.
Are you there?

O my luve's like a red, red rose,
Just take it from me, kid, she's a
dream, she's a scream.
Pipe her in her glad rags there.
I should worry! She's a bear!
She's all peaches and cream.
Get a gleam!

And would not Byron's "Maid of Athens" be infinitely more expressive in American?

Maid of Athens, ere I beat it,
Give me back my heart—I need it.
Cut, cut that taffy, please!
Stop your teasin',
Quit the squeezin',
I implore you on my knees.
I'll admit you got me going
And my love for you is growing,
But 's enough, kid.
Call the bluff, kid,
I've got your number and I'm wise,
There's no use your making eyes.

Not only in the language of love is American so rich. It can be mellifluous or bitter, as you wish. It can express hatred as eloquently as affection, and that is more than can be said of English. Byron was severely handicapped whe nhe wrote his criticism of Scotch reviewers.

Slanging Byron's Diatribe.

How infinitely more stinging he could have been had he had the average Yankee's knowledge of American.

You two-for-a-nickel Scotch reviewers,
You're nothing but a bunch of brewers.
You've got my goat, but by Hank!
you'll rue it.
I'm on the job and I'll beat you to it.

You're just a lot of pikers from pikerland.
Why can't you boost a poet with the
glad, glad hand?
You're a bunch of beany ginks; a
gang of piffly gooks,
You gollywobble, runty-punty, lolly-
pop spooks!

You've missed your right vocations;
You'd have been just simply grand
As nifty engineers of Antonio's pea-
nut stand.
So fade away. Beat it! Twenty-
three! You're full of flies.
Just put an egg in your goldarned
shoe and beat it! Are you wise?

KAISER SANCTIONS BETS ON AEROPLANE CONTESTS

Special Cable to The American.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—One of the German State governments has decided to give official sanction to betting on aeroplane contests. The State gets a percentage of the stakes on all bets.

The chief objections thus far raised come from the aviators themselves, who point out it will be impossible to tell whether or not the aeroplane is "being pulled" or driven at top speed.

To Discard Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Wrinkles

(From Feminine World.)

The use of creams on the face sometimes causes hair to grow. You can avoid the risk of acquiring superfluous hair by avoiding cosmetics and using mercolized wax instead. There is nothing better for any condition of the skin, as the wax actually absorbs the offensive cuticle. The latter is naturally replaced by a clear, smooth, healthy complexion, full of life and expression. It's the sensible way to discard a freckled, tanned, over-red, blotchy or pimpled skin. Get an ounce of mercolized wax at any druggist's and apply nightly like cold cream, erasing in the morning with soap and water. It takes a week or so to complete the transformation.

The ideal wrinkle eradicator is made by dissolving an ounce of powdered saxolite in a half pint of witch hazel. Bathing the face in the solution brings almost instantaneous results.—Adv.

BRITISH NAVAL MEN TO STUDY U.S. WARSHIPS

Board of Experts Sent by Admiralty to Spend Six Months in This Country.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—England is troubled by the superior conditions of lower-deck life in the United States Navy as compared with the British.

The admiralty has decided to send a board consisting of Vice Admiral Williams, Fleet Surgeon Munday and E. N. Mooney, of the Royal Corps of Naval Constructors, to spend six weeks in America, chiefly at Newport and the New York Navy Yard.

They will begin with studying the system of ventilation in United States battleships.

The visit ought to have practical results for British sailors. The Orion class carry a complement of 800. The Wyoming carries 1,115.

If the Navy Department at Washington can get 315 more men into a ship on an increase of nine feet more length, five feet more beam and one foot more draught, and at the same time house and sleep them much better, the British constructor has certainly something to learn.

Turkey Offers Art Treasures for Loan

Even With Imperial Museum Collection as Security, London Financiers Shy.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Turkey has been trying to raise a loan in London, offering as security the antique treasures in the Imperial Museum at Constantinople.

The security evidently is not appreciated, for so far the loan has not materialized.

That Turkey is willing to pledge her treasures proves how dire are her financial straits, for the Imperial Museum is one of her most jealously guarded possessions.

The Turkish Government has increased the collections without cost, as archaeologists have been allowed to work in the Holy Land only on condition that they sent their finds to the museum.

10,000 Ask Autograph Of Paris Centenarian

Famous Writer Published His First Book in 1830 and Last One in 1912.

Special Cable to The American.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—Ten thousand requests for his autograph and 6,000 for his photograph have been received by Francois Fertiali, of the Society of Men and Letters, who has just celebrated his 100th birthday.

The old man became famous immediately. He was born in 1813 and published his first book in 1830. His latest volume was published last year. Though he has been a hard-working writer he is poor.

Duelling Scars Are Advertised for Sale

German Firm Promises To Make Men Attractive Without Aid of Sword.

Special Cable to The American.

HAMBURG, Aug. 23.—A new industry has been started with the object of "making men interesting to women."

One firm advertises it is prepared to provide cuts such as decorate the cheeks of students who have fought duels in the universities. This can be done "without pain or interruption to business," and accurate resemblance to the real thing is guaranteed.

Baron Hirsch's Son Rewins Erring Wife

De Forest's Reconciliation to Bride, Who Eloped With Guardsman, Surprises English Society.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—English visitors to Le Touquet, the fashionable little French resort near Boulogne, were amazed this week to find Baron De Forest and his wife playing golf together, evidently on the most friendly and intimate terms.

Baron De Forest was the adopted son of the late Baron Hirsch, the multi-millionaire, who purchased for his protege an Austrian title, married the pretty sister of Lord Gerald, who, three years ago, eloped with a young guardsman. Then began a wild chase of the fugitive pair. The entire sympathy of society was with the erring wife.

The Baron, cut by every one, became a Socialist, but is believed to be yearning to be received by society once more; hence the reconciliation with his popular bride.

Czar's Alarm Bell System Works Well

Crazed Aviator Tries to Force Entrance and Entire Winter Palace Is Aroused.

Special Cable to The American.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 23.—The alarm bells of the Winter Palace were set ringing the other day by a terrified watchman, who found himself in a fight with a man forcing his way in and demanding to see the Emperor, who was at that time at the Peterhof Palace.

The invader was overpowered and proved to be Otochkin, one of the earliest Russian aviators, who recently has come down in the world.

The incident served as a dramatic rehearsal of the entire system of alarms, armed guards and secret protection which is set to work immediately if any stranger seeks to force his way into any of the Czar's residences.

'Corner' in Quinine May Increase Price

Manufacturers of Drug and Producers of Bark in Java Sign Agreement.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—An increase in the price of quinine is expected as the result of an agreement which has been signed between the European makers of quinine and growers in Java of the cinchona tree, from the bark of which quinine is produced.

The manufacturers are required to buy from the producers about 1,000,000 pounds of quinine a year at a regulated price.

Virtually all the cinchona bark used by quinine manufacturers in Europe is now produced in Java, whence it is shipped to Amsterdam to be sold by public auction.

Englishman Beats Street Car Thief

Russian Judge Compliments British Subject on Thrashing He Administered to Pickpocket.

Special Cable to The American.

ODESSA, Aug. 23.—The American's reputation as being always ready for a fight while traveling abroad has been rivaled here by a young Englishman who grasped the wrist of a pickpocket when he detected the latter stealing a woman's purse in a street car.

The pickpocket accused the Englishman of trying to steal the purse himself. This aroused the Englishman's ire and he struck the man a smashing blow on the nose, causing that member to bleed profusely.

The man was taken to court and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and the Englishman, who declined to give his name, was complimented by the Magistrate.

SOUTH AMERICA BUYING ARMS IN LARGE QUANTITY

Enormous Orders From Various American Republics Excite Interest in London.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Considerable interest has been aroused in certain quarters in London by the fact that various South American Republics are placing in England and on the Continent contracts for enormous amounts of arms and ammunition.

Within the last few weeks an aggregate of 500,000 rifles, with a corresponding amount of ammunition, has been placed on order, while so far as two of the Republics are concerned, inquiries are still in progress regarding the supply of new artillery.

An agent of the Uruguayan Government has arrived in London for the purchase of military transports.

All this may mean simply mutual precautions on the part of the respective Republics against each other, but there is a curious element of suspicion as to the possibility of some European interference.

Italian Lake Plays At Hide and Seek

Waters Disappear Every 20 Years Through Hole in Center, Then Appear Again.

Special Cable to The American.

ROME, Aug. 23.—Italian scientists and expert hydrographers are again puzzled by the sudden disappearance of the waters of Lake Canterno, not far from Rome, while the population of the district is in mortal fear of some imminent catastrophe.

The lake has been playing hide and seek with the villagers from time immemorial. The records show that every twenty years the waters recede through a large hole in the middle of the lake bed. Where the waters go constitutes the mystery which has so far baffled scientists. The fish disappear and return with the water.

According to a local legend, the water disappears every time an accident happens in the neighborhood of the lake. Two boys drowned there recently.

Powers Anxious to Seize Turkey in Asia

England, by Proposed Partition, Gets Arabia—Austria Hasn't Staked Claim Yet.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The great powers have been secretly discussing the eventual partition of Turkey in Asia recently, the main lines of which are now clear.

Arabia would go to Great Britain, Armenia to Russia, Syria to France and Anatolia to Germany. Italy, of course, has Tripoli and will probably receive a few of the Aegean Islands.

Austro-Hungary, alone of the great powers, has not staked out a claim, and to prevent her being left out, it has been seriously proposed to give her the Holy Land.

When the ambitions and jealousies of the powers are stirred up by the partition of Turkey in Asia, a new and more serious danger than the Balkan affair will threaten the peace of Europe.

'YELLOW MUSIC' WILL BE HEARD IN U. S. SOON

Brilliant Young English Composer's Harmonies Have Created Furor in London.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Emerson Whithorne, who started in London the present vogue of Chinese and Japanese music, vulgarly known as "yellow music," and has produced such popular pieces as "The Typhoon" and "The Yellow Jacket," is planning to go to the United States at an early date.

Just where Mr. Whithorne got his inspiration for the composition of this class of music is not known, but his creations are based strictly on the music of the yellow races and are played nightly.

Resurrects Medieval Harmonies.

He does not, however, confine his attention exclusively to the music of the East, as he has specialized extensively in a unique form of music based on that of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

He came out strongly in this direction at the famous Shakespeare ball given at the Albert Hall, having composed the music for the wonderful Elizabethan dances which played so conspicuous a part at that entertainment.

Music Charms Prince Henry.

This he did at the special request of Lady Randolph Churchill—then Mrs. Cornwallis West. The dances captivated Prince Henry of Prussia to such a degree that he now holds the originals MSS. for use of his own private band. The dances are orchestrated for over 200 instruments.

The brilliant young composer is now engaged on the composition of several new and striking pieces which he proposes to produce for the first time on his forthcoming American tour.

Shop Talk Barred by Famous Musicians

Composers, Conductors and Singers, Including Caruso, Fine Violator of Health Resort Rule.

Special Cable to The American.

ROME, Aug. 23.—At Montecatini, a favorite health resort, there are at present the composers, Leoncavallo, Mascagni and Puccini; the singers, Caruso and Bonci, and the conductors, Mugnonex, Serafin and Galeffi.

These famous musicians, who are constantly in each other's company, have formed an anti-musical society in which the penalty for speaking of music or of the theater when in each other's company is a heavy, fine.

Borated Talcum 10¢ a box
Guaranteed pure.
The smoothest.
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TALCUM POWDER

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This beautiful entrance symbolizes much to the young student who crosses it for the first time. She enters it with quick step, throbbing heart, noble ambition to do something and be something in the great moral and intellectual world that lies before her.

Within she finds a warm and joyous welcome. A thrill of delight goes over the student body when one more is added to the happy number. She also finds an atmosphere of earnestness and high endeavor. The college courses are attractive and interesting, the daily tasks are difficult but stimulating, the association is inspiring and character building goes on under the highest and most helpful influences.

Cox College is situated three miles from the city limits of Atlanta, the busiest center of life and activity in the South. On the double tracks of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, it may be reached by day travel from any point in this or adjoining States, and also enjoys the privilege of the electric railroad from Atlanta with 10-minute schedule at five-cent fare. When the students attend church services or any entertainment in a body they have the privilege of special cars which furnish ample accommodations, do not stop in transit, and shorten schedules.

Cox College, long famous for its conservatory work, has a literary course of equal rank. The academy furnishes splendid preparation for college. To keep abreast of the times a stronger faculty has been secured for the coming session. Many improvements have been made this summer in order to handle a larger enrollment than usual.

There will be a joyous reunion among the former students and quite a commotion and welcome by the little city of College Park when school reopens September 10th for its seventy-first session.

Those who are interested in the higher education of women may obtain a beautiful catalogue and illustrations upon application to Cox College and Conservatory, College Park, Ga.

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Sunday American Sporting Pages Lead All Others

COMING BACK WITH THE SAME OLD ACT

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By Tad





YANKEE BOXERS ARE GOING ON EUROPEAN TRIP

Dan McKetrick Secures Bouts for Jeannette, Moran, Williams, Dunn and Ahearn.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Dan McKetrick, the dapper little fight manager, is going to make another trip to Europe. He has been across the big pond so often that he forgets the number of times. On his next journey to the other side he'll take with him the largest string of fighters that any manager ever piloted to a foreign country.

McKetrick has just received a letter from Theodore Vienne, naming his terms for the appearance abroad of five American fighters, and McKetrick lost no time in hustling to the cable office and wiring his acceptance.

The boxers that little Dan will take abroad are Joe Jeannette, Frank Moran, both heavyweights; Barney Williams, a middleweight; Young Ahearn, a welterweight, and Mickey Dunn, a bantam.

This party will start for Paris the latter part of next month. Most of the battles that will be arranged for them will be held in the Cirque de Paris, the big club of the French capital.

Two of the boxers named above—Williams and Ahearn—are proteges of Dan Morgan's, but as Vienne wanted them, Moran agreed to loan them to McKetrick, who is his side partner.

Williams has been promised three fights, the first of which will take place within fifteen days of his arrival.

* * *

MORAN will first get a slam at the best of the French and English heavies, after which he will be pitted against the British heavyweight champion, Bombardier Wells.

Moran is confident that he'll again make good abroad. He was over there once before and made an awful hit. He knocked out Tom Cowler and Fred Storback, both of whom have tacked K. O.'s on the Boer, George Rodel, and he also put away Fred Drummond and Charlie Wilson.

* * *

JEANNETTE has been promised two matches, both of which will take place within five weeks of his arrival. He is likely to get the winner of the bout between Georges Carpentier and Al Palzer, and also he may be given a chance at Jack Johnson.

Young Ahearn, who was born on British soil, will be matched with Johnny Summers, holder of the welterweight title, for the Lord Lonsdale belt. He will also encounter the French welterweight champion, and if he wins from both of these boxers he'll return to the United States and will be ready to fight for the world's championship.

Critic Upholds Griffin's Verdict

McAllister Lucky to Get Draw

By W. W. Naughton.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—In the ordinary course of things, the Sailor Petroskey-Bob McAllister bout would have been dropped as a subject of discussion by this time. It was in no sense a championship affair. It was devoid of knockdowns or sensational incidents, and to be frank about it, it earned no more right to live in memory than any one of the hundreds of commonplace events that are forgotten 24 hours after they occur.

The claims of any unfair ruling on the part of McAllister's friends are likely to keep the contest alive as a theme until the men again get together. It is one of these cases in which the alleged miscarriage of justice looms up as a greater wrong with each day that passes. In the course of a few months—until the return match intervenes—McAllister sympathizers will begin to regard Referee Jim Griffin's verdict as one of the foulest decisions ever given in a ring.

* * *

IT all comes of having too many friends. McAllister's cronies were semi-hysterical about his promise of future greatness prior to the tussle, and the fall—when he failed to win—was all the greater. If ever a man received every iota of credit that was coming to him, McAllister did when Griffin divided the honors between him and Sailor Petroskey.

The trouble with McAllister is that his blows are too light to imbue an opponent with a proper degree of respect. True, so far as speed and delivery were concerned, he landed three punches, maybe, to Petroskey's one, but what use were they?

In latter day boxing cleverness only counts when it accomplishes something, and the McAllister cleverness on that particular occasion compares to gold-bearing rock that shows the color and nothing more.

This may be putting it a little strong. There were odd punches from Bob that jarred the sailor a bit and even raised lumps, but I am referring to the majority of leads and his counters and, goodness knows, he led and countered to such an extent that it was hard to keep track of the times he connected. And his average punch was little heavier than a fly kick.

* * *

PETROSKEY caught on early in the game, and right here I would like to hark back to another contest I saw Petroskey engaged in. When he boxed Frank Klaus he sampled one of the Pittsburger's rip-tearing uppercuts while the clang of the starting gong was still in his ears. It warned him there was trouble ahead and he acted accordingly. He covered up and, if memory serves, he remained covered up the greater part of the twenty rounds.

It was very different in the affair with McAllister. The sailor, after taking a few straight, lefts and short rights, discovered that Bob's stabs and raps did not carry an ounce of weight. The sailor grinned time and again when Bob's gloves plumped between his eyes and inaugurated a policy of boring in which he maintained during the entire match.

* * *

HOWEVER, the bulk of McAllister's friends felt about it, I know that there were several of them near where I sat who were exasperated over the small degree of force that McAllister injected into his deliveries. They thought, as I thought, that he was sacrificing everything to a desire to score frequently.

Three punches to the sailor's one, forsooth, but if he had dropped two of the three and put some driving power into the remaining one he might have removed the sailor's disdainful smile and piled up material, credits that would have stood him in need at the judging time. But no, there he stood sending home clips and raps without drawing either elbow back an inch to accentuate the impact. Cunning little punches of that kind might tell in an old-time blackened glove contest, but, nowadays, when ruggedness counts for so much in a Queensbury tilt, a boxer must not only be able to hit, but hit hard.

* * *

WHEN Petroskey smashed McAllister in the fifteenth round it looked to me as though the tide had turned in the sailor's favor. Nor was there anything that happened between that and the twentieth round to lead me to think that McAllister had regained the lead.

As a matter of fact, I felt sorry for the local lad, with his distorted mouth and his deathly pale face, and while, as a general thing, I do not allow my feelings to sway me when watching a glove contest, I was "pulling" for Master Bob to escape the distress and ignominy of being knocked out.

He escaped, and he earned the right to share a draw decision. More than that he did not achieve, and I can not help but think that the opinion that he got less than he deserved is more the outcome of the club spirit than a careful disconnected review of what really happened.

* * *

IT may be that there will be another bout. Some of McAllister's nearest friends are urging him to withdraw from fighting for a year, believing that he will store up sufficient vitality during a year's rest to enable him to make more of a mark when he returns to the ring.

The suggested move may be a good one if McAllister follows the advice tendered. His showing since he became a professional seems to indicate that a lack of ruggedness is his greatest drawback.

M'ROY BLAMES WATER FOR THE SOX DOWNFALL

Says Floods in Early Spring Shoved Champs of World Out of Running.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Winning a pennant as well as the world's championship in 1912 and tumbling down into the second division in 1913 is the unexpected reversal of form shown by the Boston Red Sox. And in taking this drop the champions are establishing a record for A. L. pennant winners.

Never before in the history of the young major league has a flag owner of one season failed to come back as high as the first division the next.

Chicago won in 1900 and 1901, and was fourth in 1902; the Athletics won in 1902, and came in second in 1903; Boston won in 1903 ad 1904 and finished fourth in 1905; the Athletics won in 1905 and were fourth in 1906; the White Sox won in 1906 and were third in 1907; the Tigers won in 1907, 1908 and 1909, and were third in 1910; the Athletics won in 1910 and 1911 and were third in 1912.

And here are the Boston Red Sox fifth in 1913 when they became baseball champions in 1912. Now what has caused this tremendous slump?

It has been figured that the injury to Joe Wood and many other stars kept the Red Sox out of the current championship battling; also the trouble between manager and magnate. In fact, a dozen more excuses have been offered, but Robert B. McRoy, secretary of the Red Sox, comes out with a new alibi.

According to McRoy, the spring training trip, more than anything else, was responsible for the Red Sox losing out this year.

"The boys got ready too soon," explains McRoy. "Down in Hot Springs right after the series with the Pittsburg Pirates the team was in condition to play major league ball. They started out too early, and instead of going through the training stunts gradually were primed by April 1.

"The series with Pittsburg actually made them ready, but after that came the series of floods around the country, which had the athletes housed inside and kept them off the ball field.

"All the work and practice in Hot Springs was wasted, owing to the flood. With no daily practice, stiff arms, stiff legs and other ailments, which arrived rapidly, were responsible for the spring training being a total loss.

"Then, when April 10 did arrive, the boys were not in condition. After playing for a month we won but 10 out of the first 26 games. The Athletics, primed right to the minute, jumped out in first, and on May 14, while we had a .385 percentage, the Athletics had won 17 and lost 5."

SCHANG BEST YOUNGSTER IN BAN'S LEAGUE

Connie Mack Says Philadelphia Recruit Is Greatest Young Receiver He Ever Saw.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Aug. 23.—Connie Mack, famous leader of the Athletics, says that Catcher Walter Schang is the best young receiver that has broken into the big ring in many a moon.

Connie Mack was once a catcher himself—not a great catcher, for he was handicapped by his peculiar build—but he is a good judge of receivers. Consequently, when Mack whispers that Schang is the best catcher he ever saw, baseball fans are ready to buy ringside seats and take a look at Mr. Schang.

Schang is only 22 years of age. This is his second year as a professional. Born and raised in Wales Center, a small hamlet near Buffalo, he caught three years for Elbert Hubbard's East Aurora club. In 1911 he joined the Pullmans, a famous semi-pro club that holds forth in Buffalo. His work with that club was such as to cause Buffalo fans to urge George Stallings, then managing the Buffalo club, to give the youngster a trial.

Stallings rather half-heartedly agreed. He had heard town boys touted before, but he needed some one to help work out the pitchers down in Georgia, so he took the youngster along. Schang showed enough on the training trip to warrant his retention, but not until July did Stallings begin to give him a chance in the International League games. It was not long before the tip went around the big leagues that Buffalo had a most promising young catcher. Scouts began to tell the porters to "put them off at Buffalo." Within a few weeks Stallings was in receipt of a few offers. He turned them down, hoping to save the catcher over for the 1913 season. That caused thirteen of the sixteen big league clubs to put in drafts for the phenom.

Lucky Connie Mack—he drew the man they all wante This is how it happens that Schang is the first catcher of the Athletics to-day, having relegated Ira Thomas to the task of warming up the pitchers. Schang is as good a thrower as there is in the country.

He is a timely batter. If you don't believe it, ask the Nap pitchers. He is as fast as the average infielder. He can get down to first faster than most of the Naps and can amble around to third with the speed of a Jackson or a Collins. He is death on foul flies, handles any kind of delivery with skill and knows what to do with the ball when opposing players are running wild on the bases. He is the ideal catcher.

Three Stars Uncovered.

This boost of Schang emphasizes the fact that the 1913 season will go down in history as a memorable one because of the uncovering of three star catchers in Schang, Schalk and Agnew, and the development of Steve O'Neil, of the Naps, and Wingo, of the Cardinals. McKee, of Detroit, is another who can almost be classed alongside of the five mentioned, but he is not quite their equal, although it must be admitted he shows great promise. Ranking Schang first, Schalk, O'Neil and Agnew look to be abtu even up, with Schalk and Agnew having the edge on the Clevalander in batting. Schalk is also a fast runner.

Need Winner's and Loser's End

Beaten Men Quit Too Easily

By W. W. Naughton.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—The high cost of fighting continues to be a bone of discontent among the promoters out here on the coast, and if the men who handle Queensberry enterprises will stand by their guns as they threaten to do, the scale of prices will be revised before the year is out.

There have been mutterings for a long time, but it was the Ritchie-Rivers contest that precipitated the present insurrection among the matchmakers. That affair drew $29,000 and out of this Ritchie received $18,000 and others $7,000. Promoter Graney did not have enough left to pay rent and running expenses.

The men who conduct the four-round shows are also up in arms. At each one of these Friday night entertainments as many as eight or ten bouts are provided, yet some of the short-bout specialists have been commanding and receiving as much as $700 for each appearance. In consequence there have been many losing ventures and quite a number of promoters have gone out of business. A discussion of the situation is not taking a hand, and numbers of writers are airing opinions to the effect that such conditions are causing the quality of ring sports to deteriorate.

It is easier of course to suggest reforms than to inaugurate them, and that is why the promoters shrug their shoulders when asked what is to prevent a return to the old order of things. Mr. Fight Fan—and Mr. Fight Fan is right—says there was more spirited boxing in the years when a set of articles called for a winner's end and a loser's end. It is pointed out that under the present system of paying pugilists fixed sums there is no incentive to struggle on once he begins to see defeat staring him in the face.

"Don't you think Joe Rivers would have taken more interest in his work and have shown more stomach for it had he not known that there was $7,000 waiting for him in the box office?" was a suggestive question asked after the Fourth of July bout. So as to bring about a new condition, the promoters are talking of standing together, but whether they will do so or not is a mooted question. What they would like to do is to establish a custom by which championship fights, which are naturally the highest priced pugilistic commodities, do not call for the paying over of more than 60 per cent of the gate receipts.

* * *

BUT how is such an arrangement to be established, and what are the chances of its being lived up to?

Even some of the promoters are asking this double-barreled question and by the same token are answering it in such a way as to make it appear that the situation is in a measure hopeless.

One of the Queensberry entrepreneurs discussed the matter thus wise: "There are promoters and promoters, and a uniform scale would result in the most businesslike handler of glove contests securing all the attractions. The fighters themselves would go to the promoters who have the reputation of being the best money-getters—and they would be sure to do business with them. This means that a fixed rate for championship fights will work to the detriment of promoters who are not as smart as their compeers. And what would be the result? Would a man who has paid for a high priced yearly license and who has a lease on his hands stand by and see his rival in business get away with all the plums? Not on your life. He would approach the champion or the champion's manager with a side proposition of some kind and the proposed uniform rate would go glimmering."

* * *

"ANYHOW," said the same wise head, "you have the champions to reckon with before you can establish percentages again. The rank and file of the boxing brigade may be willing enough to conform to a scheme of that kind, but champions are different. A champion is a queer animal. He feels that the world is against him, and I guess he is right. You know and I know that there is more joy in sportdom over one champion being humbled than there is over a hundred second-raters being knocked cold. The champion says to himself 'they want to see me licked and they will have to pay dearly for the privilege. Maybe even then I'll fool them, but I want my price in any case.' Then he names his figure and holds out for it. The public may rail at him and the promoters may tell him that they can not pay such a price and live, but he sticks and finally his terms are accepted. His stubbornness simply increases the craze for a sight of him in action and at the same time, I suppose, adds to the prospects of seeing him flattened out.

"You can see, therefore, that so far as the fighters' end of it is concerned this thing of exorbitant prices is largely a one-man proposition. A champion stands alone and is master of the situation. It does not look as if the promoters will get much relief from the rapacity of champions until the boxing game is controlled by commissions in every place that the sport is conducted. Then if a champion does not conform to the official scale of prices he will be placed under the ban throughout the boxing belt. But I suppose the day is far distant when champions will be made amenable to official control of such a widespread character."

* * *

MEANWHILE the promoters are talking seriously of a committee of ways and means. Successive lean years have imbued them with the belief that the time is approaching when they will have to stand shoulder to shoulder.

Sullivan Made No Appointments, Says Secretary

Mulvey Not Chosen as Assistant Director of Exposition Sports, Says Ferris.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—In reply to the open letter in San Francisco yesterday by President John Elliott, of the Pacific Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, expressing resentment because of the reported appointment of Thomas Mulvey as assistant director-general of amateur athletics at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, announcement was made tonight that Mulvey was not given the post, but merely had been expected to confer with James E. Sullivan, director-general, in September relative to boxing at the exposition.

The letter of Mr. Elliott announced that inasmuch as Mulvey had no standing in amateur sport, since he is a fight promoter, the Pacific Association would not allow coast athletes to compete at the exposition if Mulvey was assistant director-general.

The announcement here that the report of Mulvey's appointment was incorrect was made by Daniel J. Ferris secretary to Director Sullivan. Mr. Sullivan is abroad.

UMPIRE IS RELEASED.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Aug. 23.—Umpire Sigler, of the Federal League, has been released, according to an announcement made at the headquarters of the local Federal League club. Sigler formerly was with the Western League. John A. Spinney, of Cincinnati, business manager of the local Federal League team, has resigned.

MILLIONAIRE-OWNER BILLINGS TO DRIVE UHLAN

Noted Horseman Will Pilot the World's Champion in Record-Breaking Trial Sept. 2.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Aug. 23. Following the announcement that Minneapolis was to catch a more or less fleeting glance of Uhlan in action, the State Fair officials announce that the great trotter will make his record-breaking effort on Tuesday, September 2, Minneapolis day, and that the driving will be done by C. K. G. Billings, the millionaire owner of the flyer.

Billings has taken a great personal interest in the appearance of his great horse at Minneapolis and has notified Secretary Simpson that not only would he come in his private car with a party of friends, but that he proposes to handle the reins when Uhlan steps out to try to lower the 1:58 mark made by himself.

* * *

MINNEAPOLIS day at the State Fair also marks the team races on the speed card, and Billings is especially interested in team racing. For that reason he requested that Uhlan be sent away the same day.

Billings is an experienced and clever reinsman and has owned and driven many of the famous horses of the harness division.

* * *

HE owned Lou Dillon and has only comparatively recently returned from a long sojourn in Russia, where harness racing is just now on the top wave of popularity. He shipped his entire stable to Russia, and his appearances before royalty were great events on the other side.

Heretofore the pacers with Dan Patch as the leader, have been the feature of Minnesota speed exhibitions, but now comes the kingpin of the trotters and with a driver as well known and famous as the horse.

CUBS SIGN REILLY.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Aug. 23.—John Reilly, an amateur pitcher of this city, has signed with the Chicago National League club, and will join that team when they return from their Eastern trip.

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Latest Baseball News and Gossip of All the Leagues

LOU CASTRO IS PROPOSED AS DIXIE MANAGER

Leadership of New Atlanta Ball Club Recommended for the Popular Count.

THE chances are strongly in favor of our old friend Lou Castro as manager of the local club in the Dixie League, now in process of formation by six cities now in the Southern League, and Shreveport and Little Rock, who have held Southern League franchises at one time or another.

A recommendation for the versatile Count has been sent to Harry N. Pharr, of Memphis, secretary of the new circuit, and it carries names of sufficient weight in Atlanta and Southern baseball circles to insure careful consideration.

* * *

"THE point is, we must have managers and players of reputation—men who are well known to the public," said one of the incorporators of the local club. "When you get right down to it, people pay money to see players and managers that they have heard a lot about. Castro is widely known all through the South from his connection with the Nashville, Birmingham and Atlanta clubs in the Southern League, and his pennant-winnig leadership of the Augusta club in the Sally League."

* * *

CASTRO says he has heard nothing of the plans to put him at the head of the local Dixie League club, but adds that he is ready to get back into the game at any time, and that Atlanta would be his one best pick as a managerial berth, in the Dixie or any other league.

The Count, speaking of the problem of getting good players for the new club, was certain of his ability to collect a team that would represent Atlanta with credit.

Herrmann Criticises Tinker for Plaint

Cincinnati President Says He Is Always Ready to Help Joe Produce a Team.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, Aug. 23.—Garry Herrmann has agreed to disagree with Joe Tinker, manager of his ball club, but Garry refuses to fight his battle through the columns of the sport pages of the country.

The famous Elk and baseball magnate says Tinker is the only man who is disappointed with the showing made by the Reds this season.

"I told Joe early in the season that we did not have much of a ball club," says Garry, "and I also told him it would take time to build one, hence it can not be justly said I am disappointed with the showing made, either by Tinker or the club."

Herrmann also takes issue with Tinker when it comes to the matter of the Red payroll. Herrmann says he has held an open purse all season and he produces figures to prove that Tinker has been permitted to buy anything that looked good to him.

Herrmann takes Tinker to task for airing his troubles in the newspapers and says he prefers that club matters be discussed in private. He says there have been no deals consummated without the knowledge of Tinker.

While Herrman says he does not expect to let Tinker go at the close of the season, the differences between the magnate and the manager have become so marked that a blow-up at the close of the season would not be surprising to any one.

Eighteen Events For Senior Athletic Meet

Leading A. A. U. Performers to Compete in Metropolitan Championships Next Month.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—The coming senior track and field championships of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U., will be held at Travers Island, on September 20. It will be one of the most interesting carnivals held this year. To be eligible to compete an athlete must be a member of the Metrolopitan Association, or if he has resigned from said club within the year, he can compete unattached.

World's, National and Metropolitan champions will compete, such as Sheppart, Kiviat, McDonald, McGrath, Ryan, Baker, Platt Adams, Edwards, Helind, McHugh, Pepis, Gifford, Kaiser, Schwartz, Z. Renz, H. Babcock, Grumpelt, Erickson, Jennings, T. J. Ahearne, Brodd and Lott.

The list of events to be contested—eighteen in number—will be as follows: 100-yard run, 220-yard run, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, 1-mild run, 5-mile run, 320-yard high hurdles, 220-yard low hurdles; 1-mile walk, putting 16-pound shot, throwing 16-pound hammer, throwing the discus, throwing 56-pound weight, throwing the javelin, running high jump, running broad jump, pole vault and running, hop, step and jump.

EX-YANKEE GOES TO BRAVES.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—The purchase of Outfielder Zinn from the Rochester team of the International League, the sale of Catcher Drummond Brown to the Toronto team of the same league, and the unconditional release as a player of Fred Mitchell were announced by President Gaffney, of the Boston Nationals, to-day. Mitchell will be retained to act as scout. Zinn formerly played with the New York Highlanders.

PURCHASE ALLISON.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—The Chicago Nationals to-day purchased Outfielder Heath Allison from the Cadillac Club, of the Michigan State League. Allison has a batting average of .340 for the season. He is to report next year.

Here's Lou Castro, Former Cracker, Who Will Probably Manage the Local Dixie League Team

These photographs show "Comedian Lou" coaching on the lines.



Sox-Giants Tour Baseball Epoch

Sullivan Praises World Invasion

By Ted Sullivan.

(Managing Director of World's Tour of Chicago White Sox and New York Giants.)

CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 23.—the object and aim of the world's tour of America's two famous baseball teams, from its two largest cities, are twofold. The first is to give an exhibition of America's national game in foreign lands, by the exponents of its two great major leagues—namely, the American and National. The other object is to try and transplant America's national game in countries that are inclined to take up the sport for the physical development and pleasure of the youth of their country.

The first trip made by American teams to foreign lands was taken in 1874 by the Boston team, of Boston, and the Athletic club, of Philadelphia—members of the National League—under the guidance of A. G. Spaulding, of the Boston club. Those two teams went only to Great Britain. This combination of American ball players made a great impression on the English people, not only by their fine physical appearance and baseball skill but also by their gentlemanly bearing while abroad.

The second trip of American ball teams abroad was taken in the fall of 1888, but this was a "round the world" trip. The teams were the Chicago club of the National League and a picked team, composed of National League and American Association players. The tourists sailed from San Francisco in November, 1888, and returned by way of Great Britain in the spring of 1889. All America was interested in this tour of their great players, and the officers of both the National League and American Association rose to the spirit of the occasion and regulated the commencement of their season's schedules to the arrival of the players from foreign lands.

First Stop in Japan.

The present trip around the world will exceed in importance all other former trips of American ball players, for the reason that it is the object of Mr. Comiskey and Mr. McGraw to play in all the capitals and important cities of Japan, China, Australia and Europe. Manila will also be added to the itinerary of the teams. The present trip around the world has been the dream of Charles A. Comiskey's life for the last ten years. His great rise in the baseball world during that period, which was caused by his sportsmanlike methods and fair dealing with the people of his native city, has enhanced and stimulated his desire to crown his baseball career by making this tour of the world irrespective of any financial loss. The other leader, John McGraw, of the New York club, seconded Mr. Comiskey's desire to tour the world by making it a joint affair—by presenting to the world the teams of America's two largest cities.

Mr. McGraw is a kindred spirit of Mr. Comiskey's in the display of generous sportsmanship, and the tour of the world has long been his desire, from the time that the writer went to England in the fall of 1896 to bring his team, the champion Baltimore club, to play in that country in November of that year; but as the climate at that season in Great Britain was against the display of the game, the tour was abandoned.

Games To Be Hard Fought.

This circle of the globe by the Chicago-New York ball teams will be conducted on a scale and grandeur never attempted before by any clubs. The players who make the trip will be men that will be considered as much for their known dignified bearing as for their baseball skill. The baseball commission, the supreme court of baseball, will select the umpire to officiate in all games played en route to the Pacific coast, besides accompanying the two teams abroad and officiating in all games there. This act on the part of the commission will give class and dignity to all of the games played—besides relieving the contests of the flavor of exhibition games. Be that as it may, let no one doubt that the games between New York and Chicago will be battled out with but one desire, and that is to defeat each other. There will be a world's series played in the United States every year as long as organized ball exists, but there will be a world's series in 1913 and 1914 that will be different from all others in its aspect. Those contests will take in the world and will be played between two rival clubs, members of two rival leagues, and of two rival cities—the most populous of America. The first game of this novel world series will take place in Chicago—the starting point on the circle of the globe. Both teams will be addressed by Governor Dunne, of Illinois, and Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, who will bid them bon voyage on their famous trip.

After the game a special train will be in readiness for both teams, newspaper men and citizens of both New York and Chicago, who are to accompany the players on their voyage around the world.

This special train will be decorated with the flags of all the foreign countries they are to visit. A band of music will accompany the special train as far as the Pacific coast—to enliven the trip across the continent and give zest and flavor to the games.

As at present contemplated, they will leave Chicago on October 17 and, after playing in all of the cities across the continent will then take up the cities on the Pacific coast, playing at Los Angeles, San Francisco, Sacramento, Portland, Oreg.; Tacoma and Seattle, in Washington State, and at Vancouver, B. C. After playing in Vancouver, where they will be received by the city authorities, the tourists will then board the palatial steamer, Empress of Russia, on November 19, for Japan, their first stopping place abroad. They will then continue their trip to China, playing in its principal cities—then on to the Philippine Islands, playing in Manila, where they will be royally received by the American soldiers and attaches of the United States Government located there.

Sphinx to Watch Sport.

From Manila they will go to the great sporting center of the world, Australia. After playing in the largest cities of that country they will play in India; from there to Egypt, and after playing in Cairo they will journey out from that city some miles—and play before the Sphinx, where fifty centuries will look down on the display of America's national game. Italy will be the next visited, and Rome, Genoa and Florence will see America's game in action by its greatest exponents. The enthusiastic French, who aided in the formation of the American republic, will see the national game of that republic for the first time—a game that is the creation of its temperament and genius. Games will be played in Marseilles and Paris. Vienna will be one of the other cities visited by the tourists and a game played there. From Vienna the German Empire will see America's national game for the first time— a country that gave America's game some of its greatest exponents. Games will be played in Berlin and at the University of Heidelberg.

The tourists will then invade Great Britain, the home of all sports and all kinds of sports. Games will be played in London, Liverpool and Glasgow, Scotland. Those nations have given America many of its skillful players and votaries. The entire party will then cross the channel to the Emerald Isle—the country that has given the national game of America 90 per cent of its leaders, who are either managers, captains or presidents of America's great game. Games will be played in Belfast and in Dublin.

The last stop will be in Dublin before taking the steamer at Queenstown for home. Here the American players will be given a grand and royal reception by the Irish people.

WILLE IS AFTER CARL MORRIS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—If the plans of several matchmakers of out-of-town clubs materialize, Carl Morris and John Wille, the local heavyweight, will be the feature attraction at one of the nearby arenas. Carl was approached yesterday about a match with the Milwaukee avenue Dutchman, and readily consented if the inducements were satisfactory. Morris will stay in town for a month or more and book several matches. Carl will work out daily at a local gymnasium.

"BAKER BETTER ASSET TO A TEAM THAN COBB"—MACK

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Aug. 23.—No less an authority than Manager Connie Mack is of the opinion that a man of Franklin Baker's type is of more value to his team than a temperamental player and star like Ty Cobb.

"It's all down in the record books," says Connie. "Baker is one of the most dangerous batters in baseball to-day, and he is of the clean-up kind that all pitchers respect. Besides this, Baker is a very valuable member of my infield, upon which much of the defense depends."

ANOTHER FOR RED SOX.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—The Boston Americans added another pitcher to their roster when Frank Kelley was purchased from the Seattle club.

'I'm Vindicated,' Says Hank O'Day

Points to Reds' Lowly Standing

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—"I think I have been vindicated," said Umpire Harry O'Day, when discussing his experience as manager of the Cincinnati Reds last year. "The Reds under my management finished in fourth place. If I had been able to get a first-class shortstop together with a good pitcher, the team would have been in second place, close behind the Giants. I don't care to criticize Joe Tinker's methods or the policy of the Cincinnati club owners, but I can't help pointing to the present status of the Reds and the consequent howl from the Cincinnati fans.

Resigned Management.

"When I saw that Mr. Herrmann had made up his mind to hand over the management of the Reds to Tinker I sent in my resignation. But I knew than what would happen. Today, while I am back on the National League umpire staff, I still feel that I can manage a ball team as well as anybody. Perhaps some of the new generation of fans do not know that I pitched for the Giants and Washington in the old days, and that when I was with the Senators my catcher was Connie Mack. I knew as much about inside ball then as Mack and I've learned just as much about the game as he has since that time.

"Why shouldn't I be able to guide a team in the fine points? Is there anybody in a better position to learn the weak points of batsmen and the methods employed by the various teams than an umpire who has worked twenty years behind the bat? When I took hold of the Cincinnati Reds I was able to post my players regarding many things, and if I do say so they show up-to-date methods. Yet when we were leading the race during the first month or so I told Mr. Herrmann that unless we could obtain a shortstop and a couple of pitchers we would drop back to fourth or fifth place.

Injuries Hurt Team.

"Do you know what greased the toboggan first? It was in the series with the Giants in Cincinnati the first trip that Johnny Bates, who was hitting .370, sprained his ankle and the next day Bob Bescher was stricken with typhoid fever. Deprived of these star outfielders and with no able substitutes to take their places, we slid down the ladder.

"Jimmy Esmond, who played shortstop in fine style for Griffith in 1911, couldn't deliver for me, because of chronic stomach trouble. That was a hardship entirely unexpected, but it was not my fault. In fact, I had to take what Griffith left, the only new man who went South with me in the spring being a young pitcher named Williams.

It is a fact that under my management the Cincinnati club made more money last year than ever before, and it was big money, too. I never had the slightest friction with the players, despite reports to the contrary, and if you don't believe me ask Mike Mitchell, Art Phelan, Larry McLean, Arthur Fromme or any other member of the Reds who played for me.

"I established discipline from the outset. When McLean reported he weighed 236 pounds. I made him wear a rubber shirt and during the spring training trip he took off nearly 40 pounds, being in great condition when the championship race began. I made McLean understand that I was the boss.

Kept Good Discipline.

"Some persons rapped me while I was manager because I paid no attention to wild stories. I was told that So-and-So was drinking heavily, when as a matter of fact the player mentioned was drinking a couple of glasses of beer after each game with my permission. Because the team slumped I was the goat, yet it was beyond my power to help it.

"The trouble in Cincinnati always has been too many advisers. Mr. Herrmann is a fine man, but he listens to outsiders and persons who are self-appointed managers. If the Cincinnati players win, they are called heroes and idols. If they lose, names harsh enough can not be invented. I only wish that I had been permitted to keep the management for this year, for I know that I would have accomplished more than last year. I will go on umpiring now until I get another chance to handle a big league team, when I will quickly accept if only to prove that I am able to cope with the best team handlers in the big leagues."

Ex-Cub Lundgren to Coach Michigan Nine

Former Major League Star Hurler to Instruct the Collegians.

ANN ARBOR, MICH., Aug. 23.—Carl Lundgren, a member of the hurling staff of the Chicago Nationals when the famous "Cub machine" was at its best, has been appointed coach of the University of Michigan baseball team.

The former National Leaguer succeeds Branch Rickey, who now is scouting for the St. Louis Browns, resigning his position here at the close of the last season to devote his entire time to Colonel Hedges' business.

Lundgren has been coaching the Princeton freshmen for a couple of seasons and was highly recommended to Michigan by Keene Fitzpatrick, the former Maize and Blue trainer and track coach. He is a University of Illinois man, pitching for that team while Jake Stahl was in college and getting into the big league about the same time.

Uses Mailing System To Instruct Players

Coach Juneau Warns Wisconsin Football Candidates To Be in Shape for Work.

MADISON, WIS., Aug. 23.—Coach Juneau, of the University of Wisconsin football team, has adopted a rather novel coaching scheme. He uses the mails to instruct his men.

During his recent visit here the Badger leader wrote a letter to all the available candidates urging them to look upon the serious side of football. He warned the men to take care of themselves and report in readiness for work by September 20.

Juneau also advised the footballers to eliminate smoking and to secure plenty of sleep.

JERSEY CITY GETS DONLIN.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 23.—Mike Donlin, formerly star batsman of the Giants, unconditionally released recently by the Philadelphia Nationals, signed a contract to-day to play with the Jersey City club of the International League. He will report to the club on Monday.

ROY MITCHELL IS SUSPENDED BY O'LOUGHLIN

Browns' Pitcher Declares That the Umpire Can't Forget Texas League Incident.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.—Pitcher Roy Mitchell, of the Browns, has drawn an indefinite suspension for his run-in with Umpire "Silk" O'Loughlin, while President Ban Johnson, of the American League, apparently has ignored the protest of Manager Stovall of O'Loughlin's conduct during the game.

Mitchell alleges that his suspension is the culmination of a grudge borne him by O'Loughlin since the first time he pitched in the American League in 1910. On that occasion O'Loughlin, according to Mitchell, said he would prove to the husky Texan that he could not bait umpires in the big league.

* * *

"ON the last day that I pitched in the Texas League," said Mitchell to the writer, "I had my first trouble with an umpire. We mixed, but it was not over baseball. It was a personal matter, and any man would have done what I did under the circumstances.

"I then came to St. Louis, and on the very first time that I pitched and O'Loughlin was umpiring he informed me that I couldn't 'get away with that Texas stuff' up here. In every game I have pitched since then in which O'Loughlin has worked he has always brought up the Texas incident.

* * *

"I HAVE never had any trouble with Evans, Egan, Connolly or the other umpires. But O'Loughlin has nagged me in every game I have worked. In a recent game he admitted that he missed a couple of strikes on purpose to get me riled so that he could put me out of the game. I suppose his report to Mr. Johnson says that I was the aggressor and cussed him out. I certainly cussed him, but not until after he called me a 'dirty cur' and other things.

"He realized that trouble was brewing, as he pulled off his mask and drew it back as if to strike. He probably would have swung it on my head, but I grabbed it. I may have a lay-off coming to me, but I feel that I certainly am not entitled to a vacation unless O'Loughlin gets one also. I was not the only player who heard him call me a few choice names."

BROWN-DILLON GO CLINCHED.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Tommy Walsh announced last night that he had closed the big middleweight match between George "Knockout" Brown and Jack Dillon for Terre Haute on Labor Day afternoon. The bout will be a big thing in the Indiana town. The men are to go ten rounds without a decision at the end. The weight and the referee are yet to be agreed on.

WHITE SOX SECURE BRETON.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Pitcher Lange and Outfielder Mattick, of the local American League club, to-day were traded to the Kansas City club of the American Association for Shortstop Breton. The trade becomes effective at once.



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All the News of the Boxing World on These Pages

STAGG TO TRY NEW COACHING PLAN THIS FALL

Maroon Athletic Director Forced by Ill Health to Turn Over Part of His Duties.

CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 23.—University of Chicago football athletes will face a new coaching system when they take up their 1913 duties, according to the statements of Maroon leaders who have been figuring out the possibilities of the coming season. The Midwayites declare that Coach Stagg will shelve a part of his labors for the first time in years and place more responsibility and importance on the shoulders of assistants.

Coach Stagg has given out no official statement of his intentions regarding the coaching so far, but circumstances have shaped themselves so that there will be little, if any, choice for the director. A Maroon leader close to the athletic works at the Midway declared yesterday that Coach Stagg would not run the chances of a permanent break in health, such as he has faced for the last two years. He will delegate some of the important Maroon football matters to his aide.

Stagg Not to Quit Duties.

The situation, the Maroons believe, will mean the first tangible sign of Coach Stagg's gradual dropping of a part of his heavy duties, which he has refused to give up since he started the Maroon athletic department in the early nineties. It will not, however, mean that he is to become merely a figure head, as was suggested at the Midway last spring. He has told his friends that he will not join the "down and outers" in this manner.

With Coach Page to act as assistant football teacher and another former Maroon slated to train the freshman team Stagg will have the nucleus of a coaching staff of ability. Clark Sauer has been prominently mentioned as a possible assistant coach, but he has not yet been appointed.

It is probable that Stagg will think fit to appoint still another helper to attend to a part of the things he has been accustomed to handle himself. With the resignation of John Dinsmore, the business manager, complicating the work of the department, Stagg will have to devote a part of his time to office work until Dinsmore's successor becomes familiar with his position.

Coach Stagg's health is not a subject for immediate concern, according to the latest news from Colorado. Stagg writes that he will be back September 1, or a few days thereafter, without fail. He has kept quiet regarding his physical condition, but it is no secret that he will have to be more careful than usual in order to avoid a return of his nervous trouble, which has kept him away since Christmas.

Many Improvements Made.

Meanwhile, the Maroon managers have been adding improvements to Marshall Field so fast that the director will hardly recognize his camp when he sets foot on the Midway. In addition to the $200,000 concrete grandstand and fence at the field, $7,500 worth of extra improvements have been acquired within the last few weeks, and the fans are raising the question whether or not the luxury of their surroundings will have a good effect on the gridiron heroes.

The biggest feature of the new decorations is a system of new cement sidewalks around the field. The workmen have parked a wide space between the wall and the sidewalk, so that the outside of the field will have a "back to nature" appearance as soon as the grass seed has sprouted. The gymnasium lawn has been remade to bring the building and its surroundings up to the class of the field.

Coach Stagg will also find a brand new running track when he arrives. The track was started last spring, but was not finished at the close of the track season. The Midwayites have been practicing on it recently and the laborers have succeeded in getting it into as good condition as the old circle, which was one of the best in the country. The new affair cost $2,000.

Giants Use Options On Three Pitchers

Manager McGraw Recalls Goullat, Smith, Perryman and Robertson from Minors.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—The policy of John J. McGraw, manager of the Giants, to maintain a high-class pitching staff at all hazards is reflected in his manner of exercising options on the minor leagues prior to the drafting season. Of four athletes recalled from the "bushes" to the Giant training table all came to the Polo Grounds as approved tossers.

Theodore Goulait, Wilkesbarre; F. C. Smith, Scranton, and Perryman, Roanoke, are still listed as tossers. Robertson, of Mobile, used to be a southpaw, but on account of a football accident was converted into an outfielder. He is one of the best hitters and base runners of the Southern League.

The Yankees and Dodgers have each recalled but one performer. Pitcher Carl Thompson, at present with Atlanta, comes back to Frank Chance from Atlanta, where he enjoyed a very fine year. Charles H. Ebbets has recalled Outfielder "Hub" Northen from Toronto.

FLYNN TO BOX COX.

CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 23.—"Doc" Krone, manager of Jim Cox, is authority for the statement that his man has been matched to fight Jim Flynn on Labor Day. "Doc" says he has Jack Curley's word that Flynn will box and that Kenosha or Milwaukee will get the bout.

RADER IS SENT TO LINCOLN.

LINCOLN, NEBR., Aug. 23.—President Jones, of the Lincoln Western League club, announced the acquisition of Infielder Donald Rader, of the Chicago Americans. Rader was recently purchased by Chicago from the Pendleton, Oreg., club.

Joe Agler, Crackers' First-Sacker, Who Goes to Jersey City Club

Agler is good at bunting—see illustration—and then legging it down to first so fast that his sacrifice may turn out a hit.

"A mighty sweet first baseman," is the way Billy Gilbert, Giant scout in town last week sized up Joe Agler, playing his last year with the Crackers, so far as can be figured out at this juncture. Joe goes to the Jersey City Club of the International League next year, but Billy Gilbert has a hunch that the "sweet first baseman" will be working for Frank Chance before the end of the coming season.

Joe looks 'em over as carefully as any batter in this man's league.



PHOTOS BY SUNDAY AMERICAN STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

M'Aleer Pays Tribute To Browns' Pitchers

Red Sox President Believes Stovall's Hurling Staff Is Best In League.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—A queer condition exists in Boston. Think of 15,000 people going to see a National League game here, with a few thousand the maximum at the American League grounds.

Recently the Braves held a "Maranville" day in honor of the clever little shortstop. Over 15,000 people attended. The Red Sox have been drawing comparatively nobody.

President Jim McAleer, of the Red Sox, fell on easy ways last season when he derived a pennant his first year as a magnate, but this season the going is mighty rough.

"I wish I had the Browns' pitching staff and had them all season," said McAleer. "The Athletics would not now be leading the American League race.

"The Browns have the best staff in the league, and could pitch any ordinarily good club into a pennant. Of course, the Athletics can get along without much pitching, because they have a wonderful run-making machine, but just put Wellman, Hamilton, Mitchell, Luverenz and Baumgardner, to say nothing of the second string men, with a hard-hitting ball club and then watch their smoke."

CLARK GRIFFITH CAN THANK JOE YEAGER FOR GANDIL

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Had it not been for the advice which Joe Yeager, a veteran on the Montreal team, gave to Griffith regarding Chick Gandil, it is doubtful if the star first baseman would now be a member of the Nationals or not.

When Griffith started out to get Gandil he naturally wanted to satisfy himself as to his ability before he forked over a lot of money. He found that there was a variance of opinion among the players and managers of the International League as to how good a player Gandil was. He finally consulted Yeager, who at one time had played for him in New York, and Yeager was a strong booster for Gandil, saying that he was the best first baseman he had ever seen. Yeager's praise decided Griffith and Gandil was purchased.

The deal has proved one of the best the Washington club has ever figured in, and the clubs—and there were many after him—who allowed him to come here have had reason to regret that they did not boost the price the Montreal club received for him.

One Ball Used During an Entire Game in Chicago

Heavy Hitting Contest Required but One Sphere for Whole Nine Innings.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—A remarkable feature of a recent Cincinnati-Chicago contest in the National League was that only one ball was used during the entire play, in spite of the fact that fifteen runs were scored and it was a heavy hitting game. Before the game starts the umpire in charge is always provided with three new balls, one of which goes into play at once, while the other two remain in his pockets until called for.

At the close of the contest Umpire O'Day still had two clean balls in his pockets, not having thrown out a new one during the entire nine rounds. Hank said this was a record for him in all the years he has been umpiring. Manager Tinker kept the ball which was in play throughout the game as a memento of the occasion. It was pretty badly battered, but was still in shape for further action.

BRITISH TEAM SEEKS CASH.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—An appeal for $500,000 with which to adequately provide for the British team that is to be sent to the Olympic games in Berlin in 1916 has just been issued. It is signed by Earl Grey, Lord Harris, aide-de-camp to King George; Lord Roberts, Lord Rothschild, Lord Strathcona and the Duke of Westminster.

BROOKLYN BUYS BRADY.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Aug. 23.—The Brooklyn club to-day purchased Pitcher Brady from the Oshkosh club of the Wisconsin-Illinois League, but the price was not given.

Capital Fans Won't Pay $100,000 for Cobb

Proposition to Buy Tigers' Star Outfielder for Senators Falls on Deaf Ears.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—A short time ago local baseball fans donated $1,000 to Walter Johnson, the Nationals' star twirler. On "Johnson Day," when the donation was presented, the management raised the ante in the price of seats. To-day an ambitious fan proposed the subscription of $100,000 by Washington to purchase Ty Cobb from the Detroit club. Here follows some of the comments on this proposition:

"Nary a red after being stung on Johnson Day."

"Such a course of procedure will 'queer' the team in Washington."

"There's a limit to the local support of Griffith's climbers and it falls short of begging $100,000 for them."

"The originator of this proposition must be the owner of the club. He ought to be investigated."

INDIANS AND COLLEGIANS IN BIG MARATHON

Primeval Blood of Redskin To Be Pitted Against University Paleface—Cowboys Also to Run.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., Aug. 23.—What promises to be a sensational feature of marathon to be staged as the opening event of the Shan Kive in the Pike's Peak region next month is the prospective comparison it will afford of the trained college athlete against the Indian, for the indications are that the primeval blood of the redskin will be pitted against the sinew of the college paleface, and the endurance feature of the latter when measured with that of the fleet Utes will be of world-wide interest.

So keen is the enthusiasm expressed in the event that already, with the dates of the Shan Kive nearly a month away, entries are coming in. The Pike's Peak region is alive with college blood this season, and at social events and on their outings the subject of the Pike's Peak marathon is the absorbing topic of conversation. That many of the college athletes from the East who are spending the season in Colorado Springs and Manitou will prolong their stay in order to compete in the event is indicated from expressions received from a number of them.

* * *

THE cowboys as well as the Indians are coming to the Pike's Peak region from all sections of the West for the Shan Kive, and both, it is expected, will be represented in the marathon entries. The details that are being arranged assure the cleanest kind of sportsmanship, and more than a score of local entries are promised.

"It is not too early to begin to train for the race," was the opening suggestion in a list of "don'ts" which have been given as being the advice of world-famous trainers and which are herewith copied:

* * *

DON'T wear light clothing in an outdoor race during the fall or winter. It is important to keep the blood warm at all times.

Don't allow a trainer or handler to throw buckets of water on you while in competition. It is absolutely unnecessary and a detriment.

Don't wear spiked shoes in a marathon race, either indoor or outdoor. Always wear a well-fitting shoe, almost a tight one.

Don't in practice run yourself to a standstill. Make your practice a pleasure.

Don't extend yourself unless in actual competition. In practice always have a reserve and stop when you feel tired or indisposed.

Don't smoke and don't drink intoxicants.

Don't let anyone give you "dope" in a race.

Don't think of starting in a marathon race unless you have had several weeks of preparation for it.

Don't in the winter time take cold baths; they shock the system and are of no value.

Don't try to have a regular diet when training for a marathon race eat what you get at home and eat plenty.

Langford on Johnson's Trail

'Tar Baby' After World's Title

By Jack Conway.

BOSTON, MASS., Aug. 23.—Sam Langford, the greatest fighting machine the ring has produced in recent years, will have a good chance to win the world's heavyweight championship if he can secure a bout with Jack Johnson. The "Tar Baby" is training daily in North Reading in order to fit himself for a strenuous campaign in the squared enclosure which he is confident will lead up to the title honored by Fitzsimmons, Corbett, Jeffries and the other greatest fighters.

The writer made a trip to Langford's training quarters at North Reading yesterday to see the mighty negro battler work out. Sam is boxing faster and hitting harder than ever before.

Trains at Red Hill Farm.

Langford's camp has been pitched at Red Hill Farm, in North Reading. This estate is owned by Byron Chandler and includes 160 acres. Chandler purchased the property for Grace Larue, his second wife, who was famous as the wearer of the "$10,000 costume."

As the writer approached the estate, accompanied by Joe Woodman, Langford's manager, he was struck by the homelike appearance of the place. Woodman said that Langford always liked to be in the country and is never so happy as when away from the bright lights and bustle of the city.

The main house was empty, but in the Dutch room, which is in the rear, there seemed to be plenty of excitement. The scene was such as one might expect to see in the training camp of any champion fighter when he is taking a day off.

Langford was seated in a big armchair telling stories to those around him. He looked and acted like a schoolboy on a holiday and amused his hearers with tales of his travels around the world. Sam never had a great deal of schooling, but he has inherited a keen sense of humor which would do justice to a star comedian.

Had Consumed the Blueberries.

Langford seemed pleased that his audience had been increased by two and continued with his story-telling. We told Sam that we knew he had Jim Corbett nailed to the mast in the amusing game, but that we were anxious to see him box.

It was then 3 o'clock in the afternoon and Sam did not care a great deal about putting on the mitts. He had covered eight miles on the road early in the morning and had ploughed up quite a large tract of land. Besides this he had picked several quarts of blueberries. And, according to Langford, this is not the easiest thing in the world to do, especially when you eat the berries as fast as you pick them.

The big fellow finally consented to put on the gloves and have a little sport at the expense of his sparring partners. His first opponent was Phil Schlossberg, "heavyweight champion of Uncle Sam's navy." Schlossberg is a veteran fighter and a good one, too. He is fast and strong, and gave Sam a good work-out for three rounds.

Langford looked better than he has at any time before. When he sailed for Australia two years ago he weighed 170 pounds. He now scales 186 pounds and is as strong as a young moose.

Winds Up With Jack Read.

He danced around Schlossberg like a panther, jabbing him with his left hand and crossing his right for Schlossberg's jaw with the speed of a featherweight. Sam, of course, did not stop Schlossberg, but he landed some ripping smashes.

Schlossberg is very fast and a stiff puncher. He made the "Tar Baby" fight at a merry pace throughout the three rounds.

Langford's legs have grown larger during the past two years while the muscles of his back and chest are more powerful than they formerly were.

After boxing three rounds with Schlossberg, Sam took on Jack Bruno, the amateur light heavyweight champion, for two rounds. Bruno is a game, willing boy and gave Langford a strenuous workout.

Jack Read was the last boxer to exchange punches with Langford. Read is the Australian lightweight champion and is a typical fighter. He is fairly fast on his feet, but does his best work at close quarters. He rushed at Woodman's battler as though he were only a bantamweight and landed several solid smashes. Langford did not try to hit Read hard, as the purpose of his boxing with the Australian is to develop speed. Sam ended his day's training by tossing around the medicine ball for ten minutes.

We were anxious to find out if Sam liked the boxing game as he used to.

"Do you like to fight?"

Sam grinned and, lighting a cigar, said:

Me like to fight, sah? Guess you don't know me. I fight just so I can travel all over the world and get plenty of hard knocks? Dis poor old fellow is just crazy to fight. Of course, it keeps the meals coming regularly and dat is the chief thing.

I done make $170,000 fighting, but I have spent most of it traveling from place to place. I have got about $35,000 in real estate now and I guess dat will keep me out of the poorhouse when I gets old.

And den you know old Samuel will make some more dough before he goes to the boneyard.

I will keep fighting for some years. I will den stick around the ring some more just for the fun of it, like I used to stick around and listen to the dice rattle after I was cleaned out in a dice game in years gone by.

"What do you think of Gunboat Smith?" This was the next question fired at Langford. He replied:

I have never seen "Gunboat" Smith box, but I am sure I can beat him, 'cause they tell me he is not a good boxer and will go down to the mat if hit hard enough. And, gosh, somehow or other, I always manage to wallop 'em good and hard. Perhaps it is 'cause I am a regular fighter. Dat is my father was a fighter before me. He was a constable in Weymouth, Nova Scotia, and could knock out any man in the city.

His Father a Heavy Fighter.

My old gent was a big fellow. He was six feet two inches tall and weighed about 200 pounds. He was one of the fighters in the first bout I ever saw. There was a big guy by the name of McCarthy, who was a regular bully. He tried to put one over on the old gent and he just got up his temper and shines his badge and goes out and knocks out McCarthy with a couple of wallops.

"Porky Flynn is a great fighter," we ventured. Sam snarled:

Flynn! He talks too much. He says he beat me in Australia, but it's not so. I stopped him in fourteen rounds, and will do the job quicker if I ever meet him again in the ring.

"Porky" is a powerful, clever chap and one of the best of dese white hopes, but I sure will beat him if we ever meet. "Porky" is a fine Spanish athlete. He speaks a heap of what a great fighter he is, but I know he is not in my class."

"Tell us about Johnson," said Woodman. This drew the following from Sam:

Oh, dat big fellow was a great fighter. But I think he is done for. He beat me in Chelsea when I was only a heavy welterweight and he was a heavyweight, but I **sure did give him a great battle and almost knocked him out.**

If I get another date with Johnson I will flatten him sure. Don't forget dis either.

Langford will begin his new American ring campaign as a real heavyweight by battling "Porky" Flynn at the Atlas A. A. August 26. Arrangements for the match have almost been completed. After his bout with Flynn, Sam will show in a Boston theater for a week. He will then go to New York, where he will meet John Lester Johnson in a ten-round whirl. Johnson has fought Jeannette, but should be easy picking for Langford.

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SCHULTE SAYS LAJOIE IS BEST HITTER OF ALL

Cub Outfielder Declares Cleveland Slugger Is Easily the King of All Batters.

CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 23.—Lajoie is the real king pin hitter according to Outfielder Schulte, of the Chicago Cubs, himself somewhat of a slugger. Schulte was interviewed by Harold D. Johnson, a Chicago sporting writer. Here is the result:

Quoting F. Wildfire Schulte, the home run kid, "There's hitters, and again there's Lajoie." Not that the Cub star is coyly making fresh with the club swinging abilities of certain present day greats, to wit, Heinie Zim, Joe Jackson, Tyrus Cobb, Hans Wagner, Tristam Speaker et al., for Wildfire is a knowing cuss. He's hep to the fact that these are dangerous birds at any and all stages of the milling. He has seen them all, lamped 'em carefully and makes bold to proclaim the reformed hack driver from Woonsocket, R. I., the master malletier of all time.

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ONE of those fanfares always in season when the elements go amuck and weep copiously converting big league battle fields into temporary natatoriums, gave Schulte his cue to compliment Larry.

It isn't a case of hero worshiping with Schulte. Here's a big leaguer who counts his pals in legion. He is rated one of the truly greats in affairs pertaining to the game of swat. Once only in all his days as a national pastimer has Wildfire sat in when King Larry was batting. It happened down at Commy's grounds some eight years ago.

The Cubs were off that afternoon, being scheduled to catch a rattler, leaving at midnight for St. Louis. Schulte's memory failed him when he tried to name the White Sox flinger opposing the Naps. Whoever he was, he sure got a fine combed mauling. Said Wildfire reminiscently, warming up to his recital:

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"I'D heard a lot about this man Lajoie and grabbed the chance to look him over. As I remember he batted fourth and he had his first time up in the first inning. I was sitting in the stand where I could draw a bead on everything aimed at that Frenchman. Careless like, he ambled up to the plate, swinging his slap-stick like a drum major on parade doing trick stuff with his baton. He didn't miss a trick that time, but I did. I watched carefully, yet he didn't seem to set himself or take the toe hold so common among batters. Instead he stood up there as if he might be talking with the arbitrator.

"Whoever was pitching took a wind-up, then—'Zowie! ! ! down the right field line ninety miles an hour and up against the bleachers. That's what he did to that ball. Two innings passed and I saw Larry prancing to bat, carelesslike the same as before. The same thing happened, every move the same, only this time he tripled down the left field line, putting his brand on the bleachers.

"Just to show he had a change of pace the big fellow poled a double to center his third time out, and to top off the exhibition he singled past short in the fourth trial. By that time I was sure enough pulling for Larry. He had shown me how to crack that agate.

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"THE remarkable part of Lajoie's batting lies in the fact that he seldom gets an infield hit of the bunt variety. None of that stuff. It's a thousand to one shot he will lay on the pill every time, and after all that's the sort of batting the fan wants. His poise at bat, his graceful yet terrific drive, his ability to clout all kinds of pitching and to keep on hitting above the .300 mark for 17 years, with but one or two slumps below that notch entitles him to a position at the top of the heap—the greatest natural slugger since the days of Ed Delahanty, who rolled up an average of .407 for twelve years.

"Infield taps by naturally fast men like Cobb may be all right and serve to get the old average padded to a high figure, but I'm one of the common herd that always pulls for the big wallop."

Arthur Pelky to Box Johnson in Paris

Burns Wires Acceptance of Match With Colored Man—Thinks Jack Has Gone Back.

SAN DIEGO, Aug. 23.—Tommy Burns, manager of Arthur Pelky, the present holder of the heavyweight championship, announced to-day that his protege would box Jack Johnson in Paris within the next three months.

Burns received a cablegram from "Jim" Pratt, the Parisian promoter, as follows:

"Will you permit Pelky to fight Johnson in Paris? Public here anxious for the match."

Burns filed the following reply:

"Pelky will fight Johnson if terms are satisfactory. If I were not absolutely certain that Pelky can defeat Johnson I would never make the match. I feel that Johnson has led a fast life since winning the title and the first good man the negro meets will defeat him. Wire terms and date."

KANSAS PLAYERS GRADUATE.

GREAT BEND, KANS., Aug. 23.—Pitcher Riley and Shortstop Smith, of the local (Kansas State League) team, were sold to-day to the Wichita (Western League) club. Riley has won all of the ten games he pitched for the Great Bend club, and Smith also has made a splendid record.

THORPE'S BROTHER ONLY 14.

Jim Thorpe's young brother Tom, now studying at the Carlisle Indian School, is only 14 years old.

These Young Cracker Hurlers, Dent and Love, Go to Clark Griffith for a Trial With Senators Next Spring



Love is the big fellow at the top. Dent is shown in the lower panel.

PHOTOS BY SUNDAY AMERICAN STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

Drafting Season Arrives Again

Owners Scramble for Players

By W. J. McBeth.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—The major league drafting season has once more arrived. The next week or ten days may prove the most important of the season for a number of big circuit clubs now struggling for recognition. Conditions within the past several years have greatly changed. No longer is it possible for indiscriminate drafting. The new working agreement under which organized baseball operates holds all major league teams to a rigid roster limit of 35 men, besides limiting the liabilities to draft from leagues of inferior rank.

Only two winters ago Charles H. Ebbets, of the Brooklyn team, secured, through draft, something like forty players. Of course, he had no idea of carrying even one-quarter of these through even the spring training trip. He was so profuse in his claims simply as a business proposition. He wished to retain a few of the very best players secured, as near, of course, as could be judged, without thorough trial, and to utilize the rest as "farm" material or in contemplated deals. Besides, when there was no limit to draft numbers, the more athletes he bagged, the more were kept from rival clubs that might benefit thereby.

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THE roster limit as at present constituted has struck a telling body blow to the former curse of the draft. Major leagues can not gamble so heavily in green material. If they would, and must necessarily exercise far greater caution in selections. But in limiting the field of draft doubtless a far greater premium has been placed in blind luck. We will try to see how this is so.

The draft is more or less luck, anyhow.

It is simply a case of outlucking a rival in the draw, nine times in ten. Every major league club has the right to claim so many players from a league of inferior ranking. It is, therefore, possible for every major league club to put in a draft for some certain player. When more than one team claims a certain man, his fate is decided by lot. It is, therefore, possible for some certain club to secure all the prizes of the draft, while, on the other hand, an owner may draw nothing from his lottery even if he has put in the most claims for talent.

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SIMPLY because of the loopholes of the draft have such fancy prices been paid this season for minor league stars. Charlie Comiskey gave $18,000 value for Outfielder Larry Chappelle, of Milwaukee. Frank Farrell paid equally dear for Infielder Maisel, of Baltimore. Either might have landed his prize for $2,500—the draft price—had he waited till August 20. But each magnate realized a delay might be dangerous. It was reasonable to suppose that athletes of such caliber had attracted the attention of many scouts and that practically all the clubs of the two big leagues would be willing to hazard an outlay of $2,500 apiece for such stars. To protect their interests and absolutely assure the delivery of the cherished material, the Chicago and New York promoters had to pay some seven times more than recognized market value—as estimated by the standards of interleague business.

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FARRELL and Comiskey are cited as examples simply because of the unusual expenditures for individual minor league stars. In both cases, these single transactions represent a very small fraction of the outlay of the promoters in question in their quest for new blood. Frank Farrell, for instance, paid $6,000 recently for Pitcher McHale, of Jersey City. Besides, he has purchased some eight or ten other promising minor leaguers at sums ranging from $1,000 up. There is not an owner of a big league club who failed to close at least three or four purchases, and the reason for all this outlay of money was fear that the desired talent might escape elsewhere through the channels of draft.

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THE fact that most clubs have done unusually stiff marketing prior to the big mad scramble will not take the edge off this year's draft in the least. There is no doubt at all that many managers are hopeful of saving substantial outlays by beating someone else to it. The scouts have gone through the "sticks" with a fine-tooth comb, and any performer of ability who has escaped sale is not likely to be overlooked in the call to come up higher.

It is not always the players who command the fancy purchase prices who turn out most valuable to a team. Nap Rucker, the great Brooklyn southpaw, was drafted by Ebbets. He cost $750. He would bring 25 times that amount on the market to-day. Ty Cobb and Joe Jackson, the American League sluggers, came up through the channels of draft. Russell Ford, for several years the backbone of the Yankee pitching staff, resulted from the exercise of an option on the Atlanta club for the services of a "farmed out" drafted player. Some of McGraw's most valuable talent are players who were drafted—Chief Meyers among them. Rube Marquard, on the other hand, purchased for $11,000, was of no use to his team for two long years. Second division teams of the two leagues might be expected to be most interested in the draft. But this is not the case. The champions of the rival big leagues will fight just as hard to draw the prize packages as the tailenders, and generally, too, with more success, for in the word of the swain: "Them that has, gets."

• • •

THE drafting season is a harbinger of the year to come. It serves only to create speculation, for the accruing material does not report before the close of the season to which it is affiliated, if indeed, before the following spring. But indirectly if affects the current issue in that it drives home the purchases earlier than might be otherwise. Teams that pay fancy prices for minor leaguers may be excused in their desire to get back some of the coin. Especially in second division clubs is the public interest so great as to justify the immediate outlay of salaries for advertising purposes, if nothing more. Beside, the manager can in addition get a line as to whether the reputed wonders are likely to turn out plums or lemons.

Vean Gregg Proves Himself Workman

Nap Twirler Does Regular Job as Plasterer After Joking With Men.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Sometimes you can beat a fellow at his own game.

They're finishing up a skyscraper across from the Naps' hotel here. Plasterers are the busy parties there now.

Vean Gregg and a couple of Naps went over to see the workers toil away recently.

"What do you think of their work, Vean?" asked one of Gregg's companions.

"Oh, pretty fair," replied Gregg.

One of the plasterers immediately became grouchy and said aloud, for the ball players' benefit, "Lot of wise guys looking on here. If you asked one of these ball players to do a man's work, he'd faint."

Gregg rose to the occasion. "Lend me your tools and that long coat for a minute," he said.

The plasterer grinned and complied with Gregg's request, thinking it a good joke. After Gregg had done as pretty a job of plastering as any of them had ever seen, at a spot selected by the workers, they were willing to concede that Vean had slipped one over on them.

"You can never tell what a man may be able to do by the clothes he wears," said the surprised plasterer, as Vean surrendered his clothes and tools.

Would Trade Stars To Strengthen Team

Miller Huggins Is Trying Desperate Means to Bolster Up Lowly Cardinals.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.—Manager Miller Huggins, of the St. Louis Cardinals, is having troubles of his own attempting to build his team up. It is said he stands ready to trade practically any member of his staff if it will strengthen his forces.

The Cardinals were long tailenders. At the season's start Huggins was reported to have said that if he did not have a first division team by July 15 he'd quit. His players failed to gain the first division, and Huggins did not resign, so it is to be presumed that he feels he can still make good as manager and boost his team up.

Ed. Konetchy, Harry Sallee, Bob Harmon and even the recruits will be swapped if there is a chance to strengthen the club. Negotiations have been opened with the Giants, Reds and other clubs, and if the Cardinals can get the long end of the deal anybody will go, barring Huggins himself.

KIRK AND DIXON REMATCHED.

FORT SMITH, ARK., Aug. 23.—Ollie Kirk, of St. Louis, and Tommy Dixon, of Kansas City, were to-day rematched to fight fifteen rounds here on Labor Day.

Four Lads Destined To Play In Majors

Three Sterling Performers In New York State League; Another In Canadian.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23. — Four youngsters who are destined for high places in baseball are playing in the New York State League and the Canadian League.

Mike McNally at short, and Joe Leary, at first, for Utica are the real sensations of the New York State League. Leary, it is said, will go to Cleveland in the fall and McNally to Detroit.

The playing of McNally is described "as the most marvelous in the history of the league." The boy is playing his first year in professional ball.

Leary is not a big man, as first basemen go, but he is playing the best first base the league has ever seen.

"Finners" Quinlan, left fielder of the Scranton team, seems a big league sure shot in 1914. He has played professional ball two years with his home team, and a losing team. In any other place, Quinlan would hit better than .280, his present average. He has been looked over by scouts, and Bobby Lowe, of Detroit, is impressed with him.

Bill Donahue, winning pitcher of the Hamilton, Ont., club, is the best pitcher in the Canadian League. This is his first year as a professional. He is a right-hander and a big fellow, only twenty, and noted for his splendid control and speed.

TRACERY IS WORTH $300,000.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 23.—August Belmont's Tracery, the horse which won the Eclipse stakes of $50,000, is worth at least $300,000 to Belmont, according to Belmont, who says he might part with Tracery for that sum, providing he had a chance to buy as good a horse for $200,000.

TWIRLER FOR "REDS."

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Aug. 23.—Pitcher Dave Davenport, of the San Antonio Texas League club, was sold to the Cincinnati National League club yesterday. The price is reported to be in excess of $4,000.

Young Golfers in the Limelight

Three Great 'Kids' at East Lake

By Tick Tichenor.

IN amateur golf in this country as a general rule it is the young golfer who is in the limelight, while in England old John Ball and Harold H. Hilton still hold the center of the stage in almost all of the important events, as they have done for the past twenty years.

If any investigation was made of the ages of the players who qualified last in the amateur championship in this country I firmly believe that it would develop the fact that 75 per cent of them or 24 of the 32, who successfully weathered the qualifying day, were under 30 years of age, while many of them were around the 20-year mark.

Chick Evans, who is the pride of the West, even though he was beaten by young Allis in the Western championship, is hardly more than 21 and there are a host of others about the same age around Chicago, which is the golfing center of the West, who may not shine quite so brilliantly as Chick but who are able to put any golfer to his best to have them down at the finish.

In the East, Jerome Travers, the present title-holder and the only man placed at scratch on the handicap list of the U. S. G. A., is hardly more than 25 or 26. Of course there is the grand old man, Walter J. Travis, who is always dangerous in any tournament, who is the exception to all rules as he did not take up the game until he was past 35 and yet has won two, or is it three, championships. As a winner of tournaments—big and little, large and small—I believe that Travis would easily head the list in the number of prizes won during the year.

In the South the young players do not stand out in such numbers as they do in the East and West. This is very probably due to the fact that in the beginning of the game in the South the idea was prevalent that it was an old man's game and it was so generally laughed at by those who had never tried it, that for a long time it did not seem attractive enough to draw any of the youngsters away from their other games.

Within the last three or four years there has been a change in the idea entertained by the boys as to the game, and they are more and more taking it up and seeking to master its intricacies and overcome its difficulties. There are at this time in the South quite a number of boys who have the foundation of a good game well started and who will in the course of two or three years give any player all he wants to defeat them.

It was only last May that Rollo Steinmehl, a 15-year-old boy, upset the dope of the Birmingham invitation tournament by winning it when he was practically unknown even to the members of his own club. A few weeks later he went to the Southern at Montgomery and made a creditable showing during the early part of the week, but the constant grind of 36 holes a day wore him out toward the end and in his match with Hardy he was not able to play his game at all.

Charlie Hardy, of New Orleans, is another youngster who made his debut at Birmingham. In this, his first tournament away from home, he had a bad case of stage fright and did not make much of a showing. This tournament, however, taught him a lot of things, and he made a fine showing at the Southern a few weeks later. He qualified well up in the championship flight and won his first match, but lost his second in a close match with Jack Edrington, who was going very well that day. This put him in the second flight, where he worked his way to the final. Here he met W. H. Rowan, who was playing par golf on nearly every round, and he went down to defeat, though he made a brilliant effort in the afternoon to regain the big lead Rowan secured in the morning.

D. S. Weaver, of Memphis, had his son, Dudley, at Montgomery last June for his first experience in a tournament away from home. Before the tournament this youngster did some good work, but the qualifying round got on his nerves and he failed to qualify.

Down at Savannah they have a youngster, Fred Howden by name, whom I saw play in a team match last winter, and who has all of the earmarks of the making of a good player. For a youngster, he drives an exceptionally long ball with a good carry to it, which is absolutely necessary to clear the old fortifications, which are used as hazards on nearly every tee shot at Savannah.

Here in Atlanta there are three boys, who, if I do not miss my guess, are going to give anybody a lot of trouble to beat them in the course of two or three years. They are Perry Adair, Bob Jones and Frank Meador. All of these boys can get around the East Lake course in less than ninety, which is better than a large majority of the older players can do.

Perry and Frank have both been around in 84, while Bob reeled off an even 80 a couple of weeks ago. This is a good score for any player in the club, but when a 12-year-old boy, who won't weight over 75 pounds, causes a golf ball to travel around a course 6,400 yards in length in 80 strokes, it is remarkable, in big letters.

In doing this round little Bob was out in 38 and back in 42, which is one stroke better than bogey on each side, while his total score was only five strokes over par.

Give these boys a few years to obtain additional weight and strength and they will be making golf history in the South or I miss my guess.

BLACKBURN IS RECALLED.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—The Chicago Americans to-day recalled Shortstop "Lena" Blackburn from the Milwaukee American Association team.

Greatest Pitcher Ever Seen on Diamond, Says Hans Wagner of Mathewson

HANS WAGNER, of Pittsburg, in speaking of Matty, says: "Mathewson is the greatest pitcher ever seen on the diamond. Some may differ with me, but I have batted against him many times, and just when I thought I had him, he would shoot one over, and I went to the bench. He has as much speed now as he ever had, but as he can win games without using it, he does not resort to trying to knock the catcher down. I remember one game he worked against us last summer in which he did not use a curve ball. He had such excellent control that day that he used nothing but a fast, straight one. You can say for me that I think Mathewson is just as good to-day as he ever was."



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THE COCA-COLA COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

WHAT ATLANTA MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS ARE DOING

ATLANTA HAS SUPPORT FOR HOME-GOODS EXPOSITION

Spirit Which Makes City Famous Prevails, and Enough Exhibitors Sign Agreements to Take Space to Assure Success of Project.

Decision Necessary Tuesday So That Plans for New Commerce Building Might Be Changed. Manufacturers Are Responding.

It was a close shave, everyone admits, but as usual the Atlanta spirit prevailed, and the "Made in Atlanta" exhibit is assured.

Tuesday's luncheon at the Ansley was the "clincher." Several years of agitation, a year of actual work, brought to a climax by a vigorous campaign of three months, developed the exhibit project to a point where about 35 manufacturers had signed their names to agreements binding them to take floor space for a period of three years.

Thus matters stood Tuesday. Meanwhile the contractors were at work in the new Chamber building remodeling it. The plans called for offices. If a change were to be made, a decision was necessary at once.

The case was put squarely up to the Atlanta manufacturers Tuesday, and on Tuesday's luncheon was staked the entire plan. The result of the appeal was success.

To Have Four Floors.

Four floors will be devoted to the exhibit. One floor will be given over to the cotton industry—textiles, oils and by-products. Furniture made in Atlanta will take another entire floor. Building materials probably will take a floor, kindred lines of manufacture will be grouped together as far as is consistent with economical disposal of space.

Who will be in charge of the exhibit in the new building at Pryor street and Auburn avenue has not been determined. Neither has it been decided when the exhibits will be installed. All this remains to be done.

This much is certain—there will be telephone service on each floor, an expert in charge and an intelligent effort to make the exhibit pay in dollars and cents for every participant.

Had the project fallen through, it would have been lamentable, for Nashville, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Hartford, Conn., St. Louis and other cities have such exhibits; others are planning them, and Atlanta would, for the first time, be forced to admit itself less progressive than its rivals.

Those Already Pledged.

The following firms had signed for space up to Saturday, the nature of the business being suggested where the name is not self-explanatory:

Southern Engraving Company.
Frederick Disinfectant Company.
J. K. Orr Shoe Company.
E. VanWinkle Company (motor trucks).
Atlanta Gas Light Company.
Southern Upholstering Company.
Atlanta Stove Works.
Southern Spring Bed Company.
Burnett, Bell & Klapper (furniture).
Gholstin - Cunningham Company (bed springs).
All-Star Manufacturing Company (neckties).
Byrd Printing Company.
Norris, Inc. (candies).
Willingham-Tift Lumber Company.
Tripod Paint Company.
J. P. Stevens Engraving Company.
Atlanta Paper Company.
Atlanta Blank Book Manufacturing Company.
White Provision Company.
Dowman-Dozier (metal workers).
Foote & Davies (office furnishings).
Golden Eagle Buggy Company.
Metzger Mattress Company.
Whittier Mills (textiles).
Marcus Loeb & Co. (overalls).
Nunnally & McCrae (overalls).
Phoenix Planing Mills.
Parlan Paint Company.
Atlanta Show Case Company.
Greer Manufacturing Company (jewelry).
F. J. Cooledge (building materials).
M. D. & H. L. Smith (awnings).
Reed Oil Company.
Atlanta Metal Bed Company.
Atlanta Auto Top and Trimming Company.
Moncrief Furnace Company.
Coca-Cola Company.
Walter Ballard Optical Company.
Hagan & Dodd Co. (soft drinks).
Atlanta Art Glass Company.
A. E. Hill Manufacturing Company (razor blade strops).

In addition to the above, the Southern Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, the cotton oil mills, the textile and other cotton interests have an entire floor, where they will exhibit the cotton plant and all of its various uses.

Green Shirts Shown For Winter Wear

Long-Pointed Collars in White and Self-Striped Effects Continue in Vogue.

New features are noted among collars and shirts shown by leading manufacturers for fall and winter. Imported dress shirts, in soft laundered effects with mushroom tucks and semi-French cuffs are selling readily. Shirts with a short stiff bosom in various color combinations are also featured.

White self-striped effects in French pique with stiff and unstarched bosoms are also meeting a good demand. A soft bosom with cross-striped plaits, in various color combinations, is a new fall feature that has been well received.

Woven madras in colored effects will be strong.

The demand for silk shirts is increasing and they are becoming more of a staple than formerly. Green will be a popular shirt color for the new season.

The long pointed collars in white and self-striped effects are continuing into the next season.

A departure in them is the wider two-inch band instead of the narrow one now worn. These new collars have a three and a half inch point.

The wider band is claimed to give them more the appearance of a standing collar, besides causing them to sit better and afford greater comfort.

TURNING TO FRENCH MODELS.

Fall models for men's lounge suits show complete ignoring of English fashions and tend toward the French for the first time in many years. Cheviots yield to unfinished worsteds, and the colorful textures to the plainer. The popularity of dark greens and browns in "off" shades is evidenced by the earlier selections of tailors, while inconspicuous plaids and gun club checks are also well in demand.

SAMPLES COST DRY GOODS MEN MANY DOLLARS

Dealers Feel Something Should Be Done to Stop Incessant Drain on Their Profits.

There is strong feeling in dry goods circles that something should be done to curb the increasing demands of buyers for samples. In most quarters there is a strong opinion expressed that the giving of samples is a necessary evil up to a certain point, but there is also a strong opinion that this point has long since been passed.

Few manufacturers and wholesalers take the trouble to find out just what samples cost them. In only a few cases are definite records kept and the cost of the samples figured.

A New York silk firm gets out about 250 styles a season and the buyers got fair-sized samples of each style they bought. This is really necessary, but it is trade custom, the house follows the general path.

A big woolen firm in New York which does business with the cutting-up trades, and larger retailers is one of the best informed on the subject of sample expense.

"On our books," the head of the firm said, "there are about 2,500 accounts. Of these about 1,800 are manufacturers of clothing. To each manufacturer we give five or ten sample books. The cloth in each book is valued at about 20 cents, and the expense of getting them up brings the cost to about 50 cents. This means that each manufacturing account costs us about $3.75 a season for samples. With two seasons a year and 1,800 manufacturers' accounts it is easy to see what samples mean to us without trying to figure the cost of samples for the retail accounts."

In another quarter of the woolen goods trade it was said that the samples given out mounted up to a tidy sum in the course of a year, but that the expense had not been so great of late because several houses had agreed to make clothiers pay for most of the samples they got.

"One of the worst features of the sample business in this industry," this agent said, "is the way some members of the clothing trade use them. Many of them have no scruples at all about taking our samples to a competitor and asking him at how much less than our price he can get the goods made up by his mill. This is a little off the subject, perhaps, but it illustrates one of the worst phases of the woolen industry."

Among the cotton goods houses the evil is seen in its worst form so far as quantity is concerned, but the cheaper qualities of these goods tends to lessen the aggregate loss as compared with wool and silk goods. Lace and embroidery firms also pay tribute to the sample god at the rate of several hundreds to several thousands of dollars a year.

Last, but not least, comes the big department store. Inquiry at several of them in New York brought out the assertion that samples cost them from $30,000 to $60,000 a year. Only 15 to 20 per cent of the people who take these samples from the stores really buy anything afterward, and the resultant loss necessarily is heavy.

KNITTING YARNS SLOWER BECAUSE STRIKE IS ON

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Buying of knitting yarns has slowed up, due to the knit goods strike in New York and Brooklyn, but prices show no change. Just how the strike will affect the market is a matter of conjecture, although most dealers admit that prices will drop if it is continued.

Spinners were unwilling to raise quotations on worsted yarns materially, as it would result in advancing the prices for worsted goods and so kill the prospective demand for them.

Cotton yarns were quiet, the small demand for them being attributed to the spinners' high prices. Weaving yarns were selling at lower figures than for several weeks, but only small orders were placed. Buyers, influenced by favorable cotton crop reports, were holding out for still lower prices.

There were no changes in Southern frame-spun knitting yarns, but there was less activity noted in the coarser counts of single combed yarns.

SUMMER TRADE DEVELOPED BY BRAINY EFFORT

August Dullness of Years Ago Is Overcome by Teaching Public What to Buy Then.

"Summer isn't the terror to us that it used to be," remarked a white-haired veteran of the department stores of Atlanta—a man who is an interesting talker and a consistent advertiser, but who keeps his own name and his own personality persistently in the background.

"There was a time," he went on in reminiscence, "when we might almost as well have closed up the store during July and August. That was years ago.

"In the summer all the well-to-do customers went out of Atlanta, and did not return until fall. Fall was a mad scramble for customers and stores alike.

"The less wealthy, who stayed in town, did little shopping. Everyone thought it was too hot. No one ever paid any attention to buying in midsummer. The stores were unattractive. Usually the proprietor was vacationing—if that's a good word—himself.

"I do not know who had the inspiration first in Atlanta. But a change came about. The wisest merchant, whoever he was, decided there were people in town with money to spend, even in the summer time.

"He schemed out the way to get it, which is followed almost universally by Atlanta stores nowadays.

"To make the story short, he offered bargains so attractive that shoppers simply had to come to town for the August sales. The custom has grown until to-day the things which have no season of necessity have been exploited so skillfully that the public believes summer is the season for them.

"That may sound obscure, but I do not intend it to be.

"Take furniture, for instance. There is no more reason why one should buy furniture in January than in August. Nor is there any reason why one should buy furniture in August in preference to January.

"But the summer furniture sale has become so much a fixture in the leading stores that people wait for it. It is good business for all concerned. The merchant is striving toward the ideal condition, which would be sales and collections of an unvarying amount every month in the year—unattainable, but none the less an ideal state of affairs.

"The customer, likewise, is winning. She effects economies by midsummer buying of furniture and blankets, and distributes her expenditures more evenly over the year."

Textile Furs Being Featured for Fall

Wide Variety of Pile Fabrics Shown in Cloaks for the 1913-14 Season.

Many new effects in pile fabrics are being featured for the fall and winter seasons. Matelasse plushes in brocaded effects and high colors, to be used for cloakings and millinery, as well as other brocaded effects, are prominent features in present trading.

There is also a tendency to moires, in Scotch plaids and checks, for dresses, cloaks and trimmings. A wide variety of Oriental and Bulgarian effects in plushes and velvets are also shown for vestings, collars and cuffs.

A new item is the jasper effect, which has a rich woolen appearance and is featured for cloakings.

The fabric is of an indefinite striped appearance, and is shown in black and white and blue and brown mixtures.

Imitation Persian lamb is also popular among the more expensive fabrics, being made to retail at about $7.50 for 50-inch widths.

ENGLISH TRADE GROWS.

The July statement of English Board of Trade shows increases of $17,436,500 in imports and $25,880,000 in exports. Imports of foodstuffs increased $8,875,000, and raw material about $5,000,000.

Southern Hosiery Buyers in Market

Winter Goods Reported Scarce and Stringency May Become Acute by Fall.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Southern hosiery buyers are visiting the local market. Although mill agents report cheap goods sold up, some provision is evidently being made for the newcomers. The Southern jobbers have waited this year until the indications of the cotton crop were fairly certain before operating. They are not taking 84-needle bundle goods, as they predict lower prices on those lines. There are said to be fewer orders for extracts booked this year than formerly.

This is not affecting the volume of sales, as extracts are made up only to order, and customary buyers of those lines are simply seeking a different finish. Winter goods are already reported scarce, and, as the duplicating period has not yet begun, the stringency will probably be acute before the end of the fall.

Cotton Goods Buying Seems to Lack Snap

Limited Number of Desirable Spring Dress Fabrics Taken by Purchasers in East.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—While certain cotton good sellers are satisfied with conditions, nearly everywhere is the complaint that the market is without any snap save for a limited number of desirable spring dress fabrics.

A number of buyers are reported to have gone home without purchasing, while others took only sample pieces. Such wide lines were shown that, in some cases, buyers got the impression that there was plenty of goods back of them. This was not the case, but the buyers were frightened off.

Staples are not in demand as they should be at this time, and specialties are holding the lead. Fancies in ratines, crepes and voiles have shown little tendency to lose their popularity.

According to The Textile Manufacturers' Journal, several larger selling agencies have opened their spring lines of dress ginghams, zephyrs, seersuckers, madras, krinkles, cheviots and shirtings.

MEN WANT AMERICAN STYLES IN THEIR CLOTHES

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—During the past few weeks several English clothing manufacturers have had representatives in the local market with their garment samples. While some interest was displayed, it was mostly for obtaining information.

The sales made were principally on overcoats, and were intended only to add a few imported garments to the lines regularly offered. The English salesmen learned that the majority of retailers in the larger cities of the United States prefer American styles.

A local manufacturer said that foreign competitors will have to realize this still more and make their clothing which they intend selling here more on American lines, or else there will be little business developed in this country.

He also said that foreign ready-to-wear garments would not have to be seriously reckoned with by local merchants for some time to come.

WHITCOMB CO. IMPORT MUCH CORNED BEEF

Soaring Prices of Meats Bringing South American Product to the United States

Meat is going up, and up, with no end in sight.

This has led to a curious state of affairs. Corned beef, peculiarly a product of the United States, now is being imported from South America in great quantities, and Libby, McNeill & Libby, the Chicago packers, advise their representatives in Atlanta, H. H. Whitcomb & Burke Company, that nothing but the South American product now is to be had.

The quality is declared to be excellent. The steers of the Argentine prairies are fully equal in quality to those of our own Western ranges, and the only difference the consumer can detect is that instead of saying "U. S. Inspected and Passed," the labels bear the stamps, "Inspected under the Food and Drug Act of June 30, 1906"—in other words, the customs service now does the inspecting instead of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Never before, so far as anyone remembers, has it been profitable to import tinned meats. This could take place only under exceptional conditions such as the present, when corned beef in 14-pound containers is quoted to retailers at $37 per dozen or thereabouts, while two years ago it was quoted at about $21.

Libby, McNeill & Libby were among the first to foresee the inevitable shortage of American meats and to establish a packing house on the other side of the equator. They now are reaping the benefit.

While it is believed that corned beef never before has been imported direct from South America, last year the same packers, after shipping large quantities of the product to Europe, reimported it at a profit because of a sudden bulge in prices in the United States.

Vienna sausage and potted ham, the Whitcomb company advises, have advanced 5 per cent in the past ten days, and pork sausage, pure, has advanced 28 per cent in three weeks.

Temporarily, the live stock market is depressed by the heavy shipments from the West, East and South, due to the great damage to the corn crop in the West and to the hay crop in the East. The shipments from the South were attracted by the high prices buyers paid when they made a "raid" on Southern cattle a month or so ago, which attracted the attention of the United States Government.

The Government warned the farmers of Georgia and Florida to keep their cattle, not deplete their herds, and to fatten them for market at home instead of selling them lean for fattening in the West and North.

Women's Footwear Seen in Many Colors

Leather and Cloth Combinations Shown—Men's Shoes Made Along English Lasts.

Imported models on which fall and winter styles for women's evening slippers are based are leather and cloth color combinations, among which red, green, gray, white and champagne are to be featured in strap and colonial effects.

There is a tendency to drop cut steel buckles, and those of jet will be much used. Another popular buckle will be of oxidized silver, in colonial design, with a satin filler to match the panel.

Panel effects are featured in the smartest slippers. A model well thought of is of patent leather, has a modified duck bill, too, and a jet buckle filled with satin matching the narrow panel extending from the buckle to the side seam. The heel is full Louis-Cuban. Featured suede slippers are of taupe, also with color combinations.

Women's street shoes shown have the long French vamp and square throat combined with cloth top color combinations. They are made with a plain toe, are fitted with the full Louis-Cuban heel and are of the button variety.

Men's shoes for fall and winter are made along the straight, laced, English last, and the color tendency is toward dark tan and gunmetal. Low, flat heels are shown almost exclusively. The blucher style is taboo.

ENGLISH MAKERS INVENT CAP WHICH KEEPS SHAPE

A problem that has engaged English cap manufacturers for some time has been how to produce a cloth cap that will keep its shape after it has been in use for some time. An enterprising firm of manufacturers now claims that they have solved the problem and that the shape of their caps is not affected by rain. The idea introduced consists of placing a flat plate of straw plait in the cap between the lining and the cloth crown.

This makes the top of the cap sit flat, and as the straw is not affected by wet it is said the cap can be worn for a much longer period than the ordinary kind.

DEMAND FOR RAMIES TO IMPROVE IN THE SPRING

The fall linen season is shaping up well. The demand for ratines has hurt ramie linens, but it is pointed out that the former soil more easily and do not hold their shape as well as ramie suitings, and that a better demand for ramies is looked for next spring. Light blues, pinks and browns will lead the color demand for ramie goods.

MEN'S COLLARS ARE INVENTION OF A HOUSEWIFE

Ingenious Woman Contrived Familiar Article to Lessen Amount of Washing in Home.

The detachable collar now worn by men the world round was the invention of a thrifty housewife 83 years ago. It sprang from sheer necessity, and yet it was so simple an article of wearing apparel that its first maker never looked upon her production as an invention, and it is doubtful if the other early manufacturers thought of patenting the idea.

During the succeeding years, in which the manufacture of collars and their allied products has become a great industry in and around Troy, N. Y., the incident of the invention of the collar had almost been lost until recently brought to light by the unearthing of a family tradition.

It is now certain that Mrs. Hannah Lord Montague was the maker of the first detachable linen collar. Mr. Montague was engaged in the manufacture of fine shoes for women. He was a large man, very particular in matters of dress, and in those days before the invention of the sewing machine and before great public laundries were established, the making, washing and ironing of the shirts formed quite an item in the work of the household.

Mrs. Montague was resourceful, and in endeavoring to lighten her household duties she hit upon the idea of a detached collar, which could be fastened to a neckband of her husband's shirt and washed and ironed separately. Before this time, when the collar was soiled, the whole shirt had to be washed, but by this device two or three collars might be used to one shirt. Acting upon the idea which had come to her, Mrs. Montague went to the patch bag, selected a strip of white linen, which she cut and shaped to fit the neckband of her husband's shirt, sewed it, turned it inside out, and attached a narrow string of braid at either end to tie about the neck. This was the original string collar.

A sister of Mrs. Montague washed and ironed the collars. It was an easy step to adapt them to women's wear.

Thus through the resourcefulness of a woman the modern detachable collar was evolved.

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To Atlanta is available to the merchant who buys an adequate bill from the members of the Merchants' Association.

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Have You Bought Your
SCHOOL SUPPLIES?
Schools will be opening again in September---be sure you are ready for them.
Send for our new 500-page Catalog illustrating the most complete line of School Supplies in the South.
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"True Friendship's Laws Are by This Rule Expressed-
Welcome the Coming, Speed the Parting, Guest."

The good word that's passing up and down the line to-day, anent the convention, is "All's well."

We believe everybody had a good time. We tried to make it so, and without laying any unduly flattering unction to ourselves we feel that we have had a pair of mighty pleasant weeks.

The prospects for the coming season are brightening every sixty seconds. The smile is chasing away glum doubt. The step that yesterday was fearsome and cautious is to-day strong and steady. The mists are rolling up and away and the good old sun makes genial shining for us all.

Look about you and see what's happening. Get ready for the reaping. And while you do it, have this thought in your mind, you Men who Merchandise:

We Southern folks are bound together in peculiarly close business relations. Our section is our empire! We can make it. We can shake it!

If we who WHOLESALE and you who RETAIL will pull together, push together, work together, trade together, we will PROSPER together.

Good sentiment, but better business!

ATLANTA is the logical Base of Supplies for you Southern merchants. She's your best bet when it comes to the goods you need. She's your surest ally in the upbuild of your own particular section, because her vision is broad and her interest is not selfishly local—it's all-Southern.

Come to see us just as often as you can. The right hand of fellowship will greet you every time. We want you to know us and to like us and to feel sure of us and to make us your MARKET.

ATLANTA will measure up with the best in America and make a proud showing. WE ARE SEEING TO THAT EVERY DAY. Come here to buy, and we will prove it to you.

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ATLANTA

News and Views by Experts of Finance, Industry, Crops and Commerce

SPECTER OF HIGH FOOD PRICES HALTS STOCKS; GRAIN CROPS FALL OFF

Financial Optimism Chilled by Prospects of Shortage in Necessities of Life, a Condition That Depresses Securities Market—Cotton Likely to Give U. S. a Big Trade Balance.

By CHARLES W. STORM.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Financial enthusiasm has been chilled by the spectre of higher prices for food that loomed up on the economic horizon. Simultaneously a halt has been called in the advancing column of security values because higher prices for food stuffs rarely go hand in hand with higher quotations for securities.

The past has also proven that there is less money available for investment when people are paying more to fill their "dinner pails."

Aside from the improvement in the prices of stocks and bonds, investment has been greatest in the reports of damage to corn, the greatest American grain. The major proportion of the corn crop comes to market on hoof, that is, in the shape of meat.

It inevitably follows that a short corn crop means higher prices for meat, and the Chicago packers, realizing this, sought last week to prepare the public for the shock by announcing that it would within six months have to pay much more than present prices if the beefsteak is to remain on the dinner table.

Lack of moisture has also left the hay crop and pastures in bad shape, so that there is a certainty of increased prices being paid for meat.

Meat prices in New York are on an average three cents higher than on the same day last year, and from five to seven cents higher a pound than ten years ago.

Grain Held Over.

Experts figure that the combined harvests of wheat, corn, oats, flaxseed, rye and potatoes will be about 1,000,000,000 bushels less this year than last. The food markets, however, will not be as bare as expected owing to the very large amount of grain held over last year by farmers. But for this big carry-over the prospective shortage of grain would be viewed with greater apprehension.

The general food proposition must be considered as not dangerous but acute all over the world.

Europe will be a larger purchaser of our grains this year for the inhabitants of the Eastern part of the Eastern Hemisphere have been behind guns instead of plows. It is estimated that Eastern Europe can hardly make within 25 per cent of its usual production. It must necessarily call upon America to fill its larders.

Cotton Exports.

The trade balance of the United States will probably be swollen by early exports of cotton at higher prices than those prevailing last year. The new crop from Texas is going in at good prices per bale for early deliveries. This will produce an unusually good volume of sterling for this season of the year.

Humanity balks at higher prices and for this reason the demand for high grade bonds has fallen off last week. Owners of capital recently showed a disposition to exchange their savings for high grade bonds yielding five per cent and selling around par, but an advance of three or four points has caused them to lose all enthusiasm.

The rush of bankers to participate in the underwriting of the Southern Pacific certificates of interest created a favorable impression and demonstrated that their is plenty of money available for investment provided the securities are offered on an attractive basis.

Europe Again Friendly.

Financiers were particularly gratified at the large subscriptions for the Southern Pacific offering made by European bankers, thus reflecting a willingness on the part of the foreigners to lift the embargo that has been on American securities abroad for the last six months.

Europeans are still accumulating their gold as indicated by the increased reserve of the Bank of England, so that their participation in the Southern Pacific underwriting syndicate is not believed to warrant any expectation of a rush by Europeans to the bargain counter for American securities.

Steel has been an exception to the general tendency of commodities to advance. The Steel Corporation announced it had not reduced prices but independents have reduced their quotations from $1 to $5 a ton. Orders received by the trust last week were slightly better than those in the same week of the previous month.

Copper in Demand.

A better demand has also been reported for copper metal, which advanced to 16 cents a pound.

Money has worker easier. Well-informed bankers believe that sentiment, relative to the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in offering to deposit money with Western and Southern bankers, is at the bottom of the easing off in rates.

Some bankers expressed the opinion that banks, in expectation of Government deposits, have been letting the bars down a little too much with some tendency toward over expansion. Because of this they looked for some reaction in rates.

Bankers expect full rates for money during the crop movement period. The drain by the West does not begin for from four to six weeks, but the first shipment made to the West for crop movement purposes took place last week. The South has already been a heavy borrower for the movement of King Cotton.

DROUTH ASSUMING CALAMITY ASPECT

MEMPHIS, TENN., Aug. 23.—The cotton crop west of the Mississippi River continues its steady and rapid deterioration, because of the excessive drouth and abnormally high temperature, and at the same time there is a break in the ranks of the uniformly good reports that have been coming from the East. The cessation of progress in the latter section, however, is due almost wholly to the fact that the cotton of first plantings has about reached the stage where deterioration incident to maturity begins. There are a few complaints of lack of sufficient moisture, but these complaints are few and come from widely scattered localities that make in the aggregate only a small area.

In the west the continued drouth is assuming grave proportions, and unless soon relieved, bids fair to become something of a calamity. At the moment there is no indication of immediate relief, or even of relief in the very near future. There were good indications of rain during the early part of last week, and a few scattered showers fell over sections of Southern and Central Texas, but they were insufficient even in the districts where heaviest. In Northern Texas, all of Oklahoma and Western Arkansas no rain has fallen for several weeks, and prospects that were considered nothing short of brilliant a month ago have dwindled until present indications are for far less than an average crop, even should good rains fall over the entire area within a week.

Conservative estimates of the yield in Texas and Oklahoma have been revised from 6,000,000 bales or better to 5,000,000 bales or less, with the right reserved to make further revision should the drouth continue. There still is a large portion that has not been damaged beyond repair and that would make a fairly good yield with good rains now and favorable weather for the remainder of the season.

To offset the poor promise in the west, the promise in the east is better than that of any other year except 1911, and even compares favorably with the record crop of that year. The crop is reaching maturity in splendid condition and another well-distributed rain will practically insure a near-record yield. Scattered showers during the past week were in time to prevent possible damage where rains were beginning to be needed.

The new crop is moving in increasing volume. The dry, hot weather in Southern Texas is rapidly opening the bolls and the crop is being harvested and marketed as fast as it opens. Port receipts to date are somewhat larger than at the same time last year, and during the past week demand from spinners showed a distinct improvement, owing to the fear of a curtailed yield as a result of the dry weather. With the improved demand Texas reported an improved export basis.

FRENCH CALICOMAKERS MAKE 20-YEAR COMPACT

Several years ago an attempt was made to organize the French calico printing trade, a cartel being formed which included the principal producers, and an effort was made to fix standard prices. The results were not altogether satisfactory, and the agreement was allowed to expire. The matter was taken up again recently, and it is now reported that a new cartel, comprising seven of the leading French firms whose works are situated in Rouen, Epinal, Bolbec and Valenciennes, has been formed.

A central sales bureau, which will transact the entire selling business of the concerns interested, has been established under the style of the Comptoir de Vente des Tissus Français Imprimees.

According to the Daily Consular and Trade Report, the agreement is for twenty years.

SMALL TOWN SECURES NATIONAL BANK CHARTER

STOCKTON, CAL., Aug. 23.—Announcement is made that application the first big rubber factory to be es at Riverbank has been granted.

This is the first time in California that a town of 600 inhabitants has secured a charter for a national bank. The bank is capitalized at $25,000.

ANXIOUS FOR COTTON BILLS.

In circles where foreign trade is financed, the appearance of cotton bills in the New York market is always looked forward to as the beginning of a period of relief. It will be especially so in this season, when the crop is pretty well cleared up, on account of the steady demand in the late old-crop months for the staple for export purposes. During both May and June this year exports were 57,304 bales larger than during the corresponding months of 1912, when the exports were nearly 2,000,000 greater for the season.

Sweet Potato Crop Yields Big Returns

Would Bring Much More if Southern Farmers Did Not Glut Market at Harvest.

Each year the sweet potato is becoming of greater importance as a money crop in the South. The value of this crop in the United States in 1900 was $34,429,000, 90 per cent of which was produced in the Southern States. The total area devoted to sweet potatoes in the United States increased from 537,000 acres in 1899 to 641,000 in 1909, and the yield increased from 42,500,000 to 52,200,000 bushels. The total value of the crop increased at a much more rapid rate than either the acreage or the yield, showing an increase of 78.3 per cent in ten years.

With better methods of storing and marketing the potatoes, it is said, their value could be doubled without increasing the acreage or production. This is especially true in the South, where the potatoes are either rushed on the market at digging time, when the price is low, or stored in outdoor pits or banks, where a large portion decays.

Very few of the sweet potatoes stored in pits or banks ever reach the market, for from 25 to 50 per cent spoil, and those that remain are not of good quality. Even if the pit or bank method of storage would keep the potatoes, it is not economical.

Too much labor and expense are required to make these banks every year and to get the potatoes out when wanted for market. Sweet potatoes can be marketed more economically and to much better advantage from storage houses.

N. O. T. & M. Receiver May Ask Big Loan

Frisco Subsidiary Almost Certain to Default on Interest Due September 1.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—As soon as New Orleans, Texas and Mexico receivers know whether Frisco receivers will or will not pay the $700,000 interest due September 1, they will make application for permission to issue approximately $1,000,000 receivers' certificates. In the meantime the Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company is making temporary loans to the receivers comprising $100,000 for debt falling due August 1, and about $200,000 additional to middle of September.

The engineers employed to examine the properties which make up the Frisco's South Texas lines have not yet made their report, but the most favorable statement would show that at least 18 months of steady work and adequate funds would be necessary to put New Orleans, Texas and Mexico in a position to earn interest on its bonds. Others believe that at least three years would be consumed in putting the line on its feet, and between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 expenditures would be needed.

Under these circumstances assumption is made in certain quarters that Frisco will default its guarantee of the interest due September 1. In fact, it is said that any other course would be improper.

Fertilizer Concern Has Splendid Year

American Agricultural Chemical Earns Close to 7 Per Cent on Its Common Stock.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—American Agricultural Chemical for its year to June 30 is understood to have earned something better than 6 per cent on the $18,330,000 common. In fact, it is barely possible that the final figures will come nearer 7 per cent on this issue.

Unless conditions in the fertilizer trade become very much worse than for the last two years, the company can continue to earn and pay the present 4 per cent dividend. This dividend rate is, by the way, a testimonial to the wisdom of directors in making the initial distribution on the common stock rather modest. If a 5 per cent or 6 per cent rate had been adopted two years ago, the future outlook would not be nearly so happy as it is to-day.

A very strong feature of American Agricultural operations is the high percentage of branded or trade-marked goods which it sells. It is safe to state that 90 per cent of the company's tonnage consists of trade-mark goods, which farmers buy on the reputation of a particular brand for the specific purpose desired.

Frick an Optimist On General Business

Cessation of Governmental Harassments Greatest Need of the Day, He Believes.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—In an interview with the London correspondent of The American, Henry C. Frick says he considers J. P. Morgan his father's successor in the financial world.

"He is a most able man," Mr. Frick continued, "a highly conscientious, great worker. In taking over the reins he has certainly risen to the occasion and situation. I have the utmost confidence in him, and believe he will wear his father's mantle with the greatest credit to himself and to the country generally.

"On general business conditions, I am an optimist. I am always a firm believer in our country. I see absolutely no reason for alarm at the present moment. A general feeling of hopefulness seems prevalent. The crops promise well, and good, average crops should give a strong impetus to trade and insure continued prosperity.

"The one greatest need is a let-up in Governmental lawsuits and interference which continually threaten capital and inevitably create an atmosphere of general uncertainty and mistrust.

"I don't believe the tariff bill will lead to any great business disturbance. Its effects have been largely discounted, and our country is big and prosperous enough to quickly shake off any unexpected evil result."

WILL NEGRO CONTROL FARM LANDS OF SOUTH? NOTE OF ALARM IS BEING SOUNDED BY LEADER

Community Villages Will Solve Rural Racial Problem—Breaking Up of Large Estates Into Small Farms With Village Centers Affords the Opportunity—Whites Will Be Encouraged to Become Land-Owners.

CHARLES A. WHITTLE
Georgia State College of Agriculture.

Clarence Poe, editor of The Progressive Farmer—a leading Southern publication—has stirred wide interest in favor of segregating the races in the rural South. "The negro now has an advantage in the struggle for control of our rural districts, and it is only to equalize matters, to give the white man a fairer show, that segregation, the grouping of races in separate communities, is proposed," says Mr. Poe.

He insists that there is nothing new or radical about his proposal, instancing that the races are separately grouped in Southern cities, that they have separate churches, separate schools, are separated in trains, that California has its Chinatown, the Indians their reservations.

Summing up his arguments, Mr. Poe holds that segregation is necessary to give the Southern white farmers and their families a satisfying social life, to insure them greater safety and protection, to give them better schools and churches, to open the way for co-operation and co-operative enterprises now impossible as between whites and blacks, to improve moral conditions in the relation of the races, to give the South a greater proportion of white people, first, by stopping the crowding out of white farmers by the negroes, and, second, by providing all-white communities such as white people of other sections will be willing to move into; to induce whites to become tenants in white communities who are now unwilling to compete with the negro in mixed communities, and to induce white tenants to aspire to become landowners.

Would Arouse Sentiment.

How to bring about a segregation of races in Southern rural communities, Mr. Poe does not venture to say other than to arouse public sentiment and to indicate that it will doubtless be necessary to go further and adopt some legislation such as Atlanta has passed, which provides that when a majority of the property owners in a block elect they can forbid the selling of any piece of property in that block to a person of a different race than theirs. "Why can not Georgia, or any other State, pass a law giving a similar privilege to its country people?" is the query of the leader of the movement.

The assumption is that property holding will automatically segregate the races. But it may well be asked when, if ever, any considerable portion of the black race will be prepared to become landowners and thus bring about effective segregation, and where will the whites, as the dominant landowners sell, or permit to be hold, to the negro any of their acres, especially when such a law as that mentioned increases the power of the white owners to resist increasing the domain of the black? Would not segregation by such terms be merely a mirage and the negro more than ever a wanderer and social menace?

Issues Are Vital.

So vital are the issue set forth by Mr. Poe that they may well evoke public interest, as they are. The South needs to be setting itself hard at the large and man-sided problem, bearing faithfully in mind that each race should be hindered the least by the other in working out its own salvation.

Any solution of the Southern rural problem must take into consideration the one vital need of the South, the community village. Indeed, it may be doubted if the problem will ever be rightly solved until the South's rural population is recast into a community village life.

The village at once solves the Southern rural school problem, the rural church problem; it provides protection from the negro fiend; makes for better sanitation, for co-operative enterprises; affords the satisfying social life so much denied by the isolated farmhouse.

Where the village is established in the rural South there will be the negro town, that segregation now existing in Southern cities which Mr. Poe wants so much for the country.

During the ante-bellum period each plantation, with its mansion and negro huts, constituted a social unit. The relationship of master and servant sufficiently segregated and empowered for control. But with the freedom of the negro came naturally, drifting and irresponsible habits, and the plantation unit was destroyed. The white landowner felt the humiliation of his loss of independence and became more and more helpless as the negro asserted his independence as a laborer, until finally a great many of the landowners leased their plantations to the negroes and went to the towns and cities to follow other pursuits. One has only to consult the census reports to note the appalling number of absentee landlords throughout the South. Nor has the drift of landowners to town ceased. Those remaining on the farms claim that the lease system has left only the poorest and least reliable negroes available for hire.

Soil Is Depleted.

Poor methods of agriculture, practiced by negroes under the present lease system in the South, has accomplished nothing so much as the depletion of soils. Land values are low. Absent landlords who have felt financial stress have parted with some of their lands to thriftier negro tenants, and thus the negro is slowly becoming a landowner.

Facing the fact that the lease system is ruining Southern farm lands, much of which is destined to go into the hands of the negro race at a very low price, unless there is a check to the movement, Mr. Poe has been constrained to say, "The negro now has an advantage in the struggle for control of our rural districts."

The lack of co-operation among white landowners is largely responsible for the demoralization in land conditions, and the lack of co-operation, of course, is largely due to lack of the community village.

It is not too late for landowners to organize and consider lease terms that will conserve and build up farm lands. The South can well turn to European countries for guidance in making leases. With proper co-operation in this direction much may be saved that will eventually be lost by present methods. Right crop rotation, right cultivation and right fertilization for soil building when provided for in a lease, benefits, of course, not only the lessor but the lessee.

But permanent agricultural advancement is not based on leases and never can be. The problem of the rural South will be solved most nearly aright when the man who cultivates the land owns it. The plantations must be broken up into small farms and sold to men who can not have the inspiration to succeed without a sense of ownership.

Opportunity Has Arrived.

With the breaking up of the large plantations comes the opportunity for establishing the community village and the practical solution of the problem of segregation of races. The plantation owners can assemble the tenant houses into a village. Of course, there must be something in it for the plantation owner, and so there would be. If the landowners are willing to sell off small farms, a village house would be sold with each tract. The house in the village would be worth more than a house on the tract of land, and once the owner is located in it and enjoys the privileges of village life, he will prefer to live there and go out to his farm to work during the day; he will prefer the school advantages, the protection of his family while he is away from the house at work.

Unquestionably too, there will be found plenty of thrifty tenants who will be willing to buy house and land on easy terms. Certainly if such are not to be found in a community, a colony of thrifty people from some other section of the country or from foreign lands can be found. Thus, village construction in the rural South may find its greatest incentive in the direct profit to those establishing them and in the disposal of their farm lands.

To what end would this operate to help or hinder the negro in his land-owning aspiration? It has been stated that each village would naturally have its negro town. This means segregation. What matters it, then to the white man if the acres adjoining his are owned by a negro so long as he or the negro are living on their respective tracts, so long as the family of the white man has white neighbors in the village and is not isolated on a farm and surrounded by negroes? True, there will always be racial prejudice. There will always be white men who will be opposed to negroes owning land, but there will doubtless always be opportunities for the negro to buy land, and racial friction will be at least only where the adjoining white and black land-owners are not neighbors, and this can be only where the population dwells in community villages.

Plantations to Blame.

Slavery and large plantations are largely the reasons for not having settled in villages, as has been the case in other sections of the country, where smaller farms permitted the following of this natural instinct for closer social contact.

The holding of the large plantations intact by absentee landlords and their attempt to operate the plantations by a lease system has in no wise affected the isolation of Southern rural homes. The landlords have followed the custom of the South and have built cabins for tenants on the tract of land which each was to cultivate. Where so many negroes are tenants the white tenant is isolated not only by distance but by race and unequal competition. It is, therefore, natural that more and more of the white tenants of the black districts should be drifting away to the towns, leaving the land to the undisputed tenant claim of the negro.

Just as naturally does it come to pass that when the negro dominates as a leaseholder in any territory that the land becomes less desirable to the white man. Since the white man's ownership or willingness to buy gives land its chief value, it follows that when only negroes are in the market to buy, that property goes for less. It is because of the black population and the black leases as well as ignorance of how to maintain soil fertility that land values in the South have not increased as rapidly as in some other sections of the country. Here, too, is the plausible excuse of the absentee landlord for holding onto his great plantation acreage. He does not want to sell to the negro at a sacrifice.

Hope for Good Price.

These landlords have been hoping that they would get a white man's price for their lands, somehow, some time. The time will probably never come until they have established a community village for whites and are then ready to sell off their lands in small tracts to white farmers.

Occasionally one sees advertisements of a sale of a large plantation in small tracts—a step in the right direction—but if another step is taken and there is created a village center, both tracts and village lots could be sold for more than the tracts separately. A hint to the wise real estate agent and colonizer is sufficient.

So much of the worse side of racial differences has gone out to the world in the press dispatches that it will be found more and more difficult to influence colonists, or home seekers to buy land in the rural South, except in connection with the community village, an assurance to the stranger of safety for his family.

Most of the home seekers who will come into the South to buy land are people who have lived in villages and towns and who can not be fully satisfied until they can find such a situation in the South.

Newcomers will be looking up the schoolhouses and the churches to observe what advantages they offer for the growing up of the children. Unquestionably, there is not much to show of either in the average country community of the South. The village centers make it possible to assemble the largest number of children at school and thus so reduce the expense of teaching as to make it possible to have long terms, and with money enough to get good teachers. The same is true of the church enterprises. Better church facilities, better paid ministers, and, therefore, better ministers.

The Coming Settlers.

Furthermore, most of the desirable home seekers will come from regions and countries where co-operation among farmers has been in force more than it is in the South. They will expect to find an opportunity to combine the little that he can grow of vegetables, fruit, fowls, etc., with that of his neighbors so that a carload may be shipped to the best markets. The centralization of the population in villages or towns, of course, admits not only of co-operative selling for the best prices but also of co-operative buying, and from present indications opportunity for co-operative borrowing.

The village affords the nucleus and point of radiation for agricultural information and exchange of experience—factors that have made agriculture successful in European countries more than anything else.

Some wise landowners who would like to dispose of his hundreds of acres to the best advantage could mortgage his property, if need be, to obtain sufficient money for tearing down the tenant houses and rebuilding them at a desirable point for a village, add to them and make them nicer construct a schoolhouse and a store building, and then proceed to plat his land into small farms, each plat to be sold with a house and lot in the village. It would surprise the landowner to find how much the value of his land has been enhanced, how much more he can get for it by offering the social advantages of school, church, and the protection that village life affords.

BEARS ON RUN; WEST'S SCARE BOOSTS PRICES

Reported Texas Rains Dwindle Officially to Showers—Buying Heavy Ever Since.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 23.—More definite assurance from Washington that the Clarke bill would receive its quietus before long, has revived bullish sentiment in the cotton market.

Weather developments in the western belt, where little rain has fallen during the past month, also have favored the bulls, and the large outstanding short interest has been completely put to rout.

Alarming reports have been received from reliable sources as to the deterioration that has taken place in the condition of the crop in Texas and Oklahoma. These reports have been supported more or less by the reports of M. C. Cordill, the well-known traveling crop expert. His first message Tuesday from Dallas set the talent here and in New York by the ears, and buying on a large scale set in at once.

Liverpool also awakened to the menace of the short crop in the western belt, and even far-off Russia has heard echoes of a crop scare, and bought heavily in the English market.

The bears had some encouragement Monday, when the market opened about 18 points down on reports of rains in Texas over Sunday. It subsequently developed, however, that the rains reported were nothing more than showers, and had not relieved the drouth situation to any material extent. Renewed buying then set in, and shorts have been on the run ever since.

On bulges leading long interests show an inclination to take profits, but it is likely that profit-taking on the big scale will be deferred until the next bureau report, which is expected to make a very bullish showing.

In some of the reports received from Texas and Oklahoma, it is estimated that the deterioration within the last two or three weeks has been 25 per cent, which points to low condition figures for those two important States.

ROADS BUY LOCOMOTIVES.

Ten Mikado locomotives have been ordered from Baldwin Locomotive Works by Pere Marquette Railroad. The Canadian Northern is in market for 30 locomotives and the Norfolk and Western for 10.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SUES ON BONDS HELD INVALID

"Carpetbagger" Securities of South Carolina Basis of Action to Recover $50,000.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—To enforce the payment of $50,000 in State bonds the Attorney General of New Hampshire is prepared to bring suit in the United States Supreme Court against the State of South Carolina, according to information received by E. E. Carpenter, of this city. Mr. Carpenter is chairman of the Louisiana Debt Committee, and is interested in the collection of repudiated paper of Southern States.

Under the Constitution a State can not be sued by an individual, but can be sued by another State.

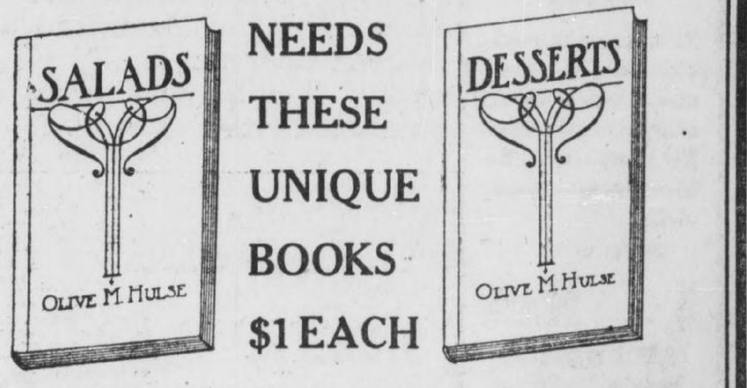
The South Carolina bonds held by New Hampshire were part of a bequest made to the New Hampshire State College 30 years ago. The interest on the bonds was not paid and the college authorities regarded them as worthless. At the last session of the Legislature an appropriation was made to enable the Attorney General to seek a settlement from South Carolina or to bring suit. Two weeks ago the Attorney General visited the Attorney General of South Carolina and found there was no prospect of a settlement.

The State bonds were issued by a reconstruction or "carpetbag" government in 1869 to refund all outstanding obligations, including arrears of interest. In 1872, with the "carpetbaggers" ousted, the State repudiated the bonds by putting in the constitution a provision that they should not be recognized or paid.

NEW KIND OF PIPE LINE.

One of the most remarkable mechanical devices ever used in connection with the manufacture of paper is being installed at Orange, Texas. This is a "blower," more than a mile long, through which the waste yellow pine timber from a local lumber mill will be sent to a paper mill. The slabs as they come from the mill will be ground into small particles and forced by means of compressed air through the long pipe to the paper manufacturing plant. This paper mill is said to be the only plant in the world that makes paper from yellow pine pulp. It has a daily output of thirty-three tons of wrapping paper.

EVERY WOMAN



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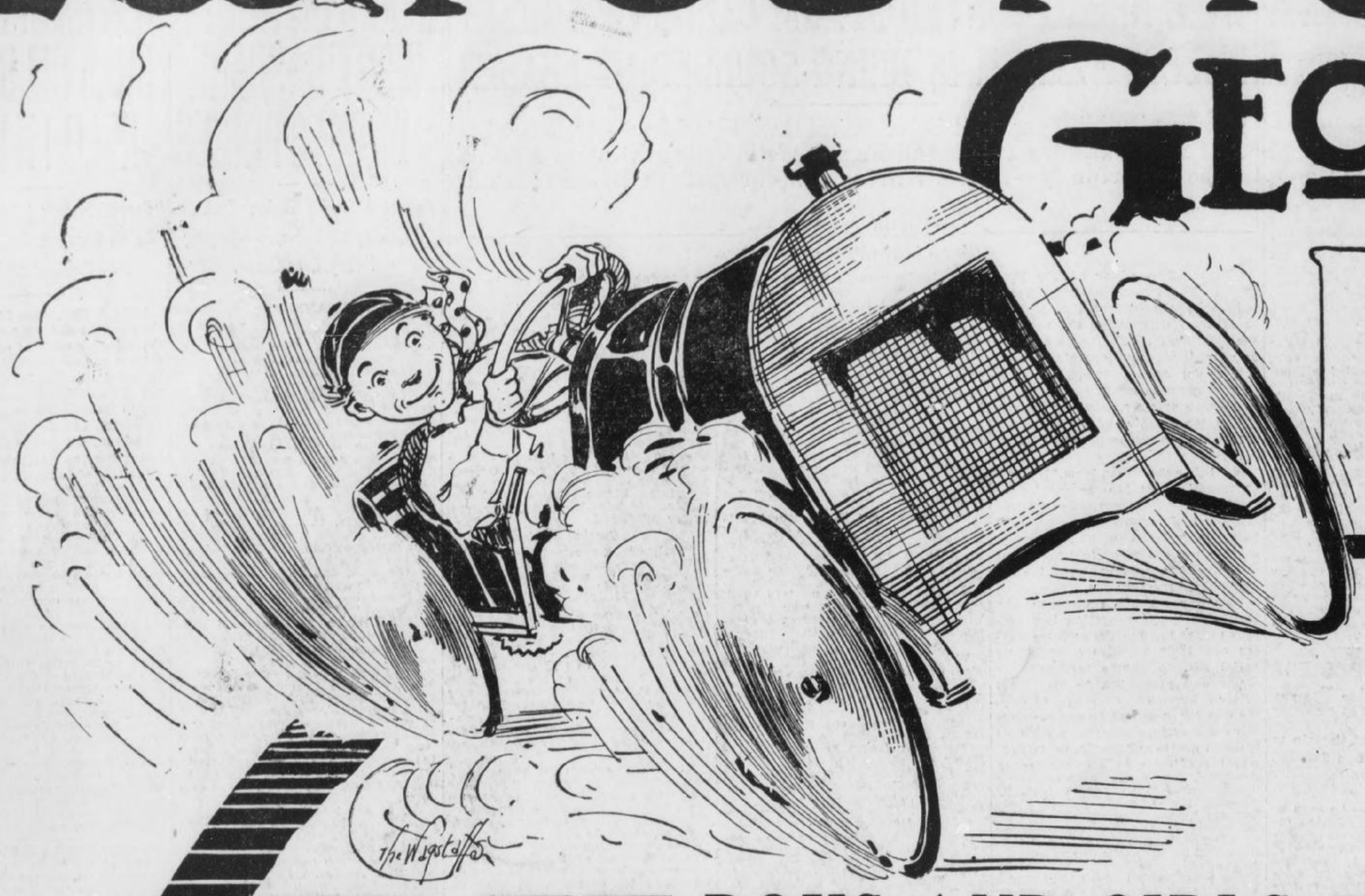

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BOLL WEEVIL COSTS SOUTH BILLION; ZONE CURE URGED

Senator Smith of South Carolina Secures Government Expert's Figures on Total Estimated Ravages During Last 17 Years.

Shows How $107,539,127 Yearly Cost of Proposed Remedy Could Be Counteracted by Diversified Crops and United States Aid.

(The zone strip to which Senator Smith refers as a remedy for the boll weevil, as proposed, would begin in Tennessee and run down through Alabama and part of Florida.)

By ELLISON D. SMITH.
(United States Senator From South Carolina.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—A few weeks ago I asked some of the officials in the Department of Agriculture to give me an estimate of the losses the farmers of the South have suffered as the result of the boll weevil. The figures furnished me are startling. From the report I make the following extract:

"The only adequate way of arriving at the losses due to the boll weevil is by studying the average production per acre by States, comparing years of non-infestation with years of infestation. It is quite noticeable that every State by the third year of infestation has shown a decided reduction in average yield per acre.

"This average production is used in connection with the acreage planted to obtain an estimate in money value of the loss from the boll weevil to the producers. This is only the primary loss and is turned over and over again as it reacts upon ginners, oil mill men, merchants, bankers, property values, manufacturers of the textile and the final consumers.

"The total loss to producers obtained by this method from 1895 through 1912 is $841,521,135, or an average during the 18 years of $46,751,174 per annum, with the loss now reaching over $100,000,000 per annum.

These Only Obvious Losses.

"Only the more obvious losses from the ravages of this pest can even be estimated. These are the losses in productivity suffered by the producers and the losses in business of the first processes in manufacture.

"Figures are presented to show the losses to the planter, the ginner and the oil mills as follows, for the period from 1895 to 1912:

Loss to the planters	$841,521,135
Loss to the ginners	17,446,295
Loss to the oil mills	72,270,421
Total	$931,237,852

"To these must be added losses in business suffered by cotton buyers and brokers, merchants, bankers and cotton mills, the loss in property values, the ultimate effects upon the consumer."

In other words officials of the Department of Agriculture estimate that the loss to the South from the boll weevil between 1895 and 1912 has been considerably more than $1,000,000,000. This is staggering.

The Government has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to stamp out the boll weevil, but without avail. The Government experts, entomologists, farm demonstration agents and others have done splendid work in teaching the farmers better methods of cultivation, rotation of crops, etc., but so far as checkmating the boll weevil is concerned they themselves admit that their work has been a failure.

Moves Eastward Steadily.

The weevil continues its march eastward at a steady pace each year, and in no section where it has made its appearance has any method been discovered of minimizing the damage done by it.

Unless something is done it will not be very long until the entire cotton area of the South is infested.

Of course, some cotton can be grown in the area infested by the boll weevil, but the yield per acre and per farm is greatly reduced, while the cost of production is greatly increased. I am told by a member of Congress who owns a large plantation in an infested section that it costs just about twice as much to produce a bale of cotton now as it cost before the boll weevil came. Many others have given me testimony to the same effect.

When one undertakes to estimate the loss to the South during recent years because of this little insect, and then tries to estimate the probable loss in the future, the result must be appalling.

I have been deeply interested in the boll weevil for a number of years. I have watched its spread from the time it made its first appearance in

Continued on Page 4, Column 5.

New Cancer Cure Arouses Germany

Kaiser's Subjects Have Cornered Supply of Mesothorium, Found in U. S. and Brazil.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Mesothorium, the new cure for cancer, is causing great excitement in Germany, according to Dr. F. D. Donoughe, of Boston, who has just returned from the Cancer Congress at Brussels and the Medical Congress in London. German towns have subscribed large sums for the purchase of mesothorium, which is found in Colorado, the Carolinas and Brazil.

A rayless product of therum, it becomes active through transformation into radio-therum. The price, formerly one-sixth that of radium, recently has become higher. Hungary and Germany have purchased the supply of mesothorium available until 1915. It is said to be a dependable cure for certain forms of cancer.

Sir Herbert Tree's Cast Stirs British Ire

Americans in 'Joseph and His Brethren' Win Noted Playwright's Praise.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Antagonism has been aroused in London theatrical circles because Americans are to play the principal roles in Sir Herbert Tree's production of "Joseph and His Brethren."

Sir Herbert said:

"The Americans are wonderful in whatever they attempt to do. I have the greatest faith in their powers, and, without wishing to enter on a comparison between American and English methods, I must say I think Maxine Elliott will be a peerless Zeulika, and George Relph a most romantic Joseph."

Woman Toper Has Thirst Amputated

Obstruction in Her Throat Was Believed Cause of Her Longing For Alchohol.

LIMA, OHIO, Aug. 23.—Mary Calahan, 22, submitted to a surgical operation in the Chief of Police's office today, and it is hoped Mary's thirst was cut out, literally and figuratively.

Several years ago she was shot in the jaw. A splintered bone lodged against her palate, creating a continuous desire for drink. She insists the desire was for strictly alcoholic drink and that she had tried grape juice in vain. Since that time Mary and her tickling bone have given the police a ticklish time.

Chief Ernest May consulted with City Physician Steer. Between them they decided on the operation.

Caruso Sadly Says: 'My Star Is Dimming'

Tenor Thinks Public Soon Will Desert Him for Young and Brilliant Star.

Special Cable to The American.

ROME, Aug. 23.—Caruso, who is taking the cure with his eldest son at Monte Catini, is in a philosophical mood. To a newspaper man he said:

"It is about time the public ceased to take an interest in me. There are plenty of young stars rising who soon will shine with dazzling brilliancy in the firmament of art. Mine is dimming; don't you think so?"

Then he sadly shook his head and walked slowly away.

5-Cent Fraud in Ice; 5 Days on Rockpile

Portland Dealer Is Sentenced for Cheating Customer in 25-Cent Transaction.

PORTLAND, OREG., Aug. 23.—Five days at the rockpile for a 5-cent fraud in the sale of a piece of ice was the sentence imposed by Municipal Judge Stevenson upon Thomas Barnes, proprietor of the National Ice and Coal Company.

Barnes delivered a 40-pound piece of ice worth 20 cents, saying it weighed 50 pounds and charging 25 cents.

HEARTHSTONE 200 YEARS OLD FOUND IN MINNESOTA

ST. PAUL, MINN., Aug. 23.—The hearthstone used by early French voyagers who made their headquarters in the stone house at Taylors Falls, in Interstate Park, was found by workmen excavating in the foundations for relics. The house is thought to have been built 200 years ago.

EX-BANDIT GETS RELIGION; COLE YOUNGER CONVERTED

LEES SUMMIT, MO., Aug. 23.—Cole Younger, once a bandit, became a member of the Christian Church at a revival meeting to-night.

Evelyn Thaw Gets Threatening Telegram Signed 'H. K. T.'

'Take My Name Off the Signs at Once,' Is His Command

Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw in two poses made especially on Tuesday for the Hearst newspapers.



Photos by International News Service.

"He Shall Never Have That Baby," Declares the Actress, Aroused and Angry, but Fearing for Her Life.

Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 18.

I want you to have that name taken off the theater at once. You realize your mistake. (Signed), H. K. T.

Such was the threatening telegram which was handed to Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, Harry Thaw's wife, in New York Monday. Her eyes blazed as she read it. Of course, "that name" meant plainly the electric sign that blazes nightly on the theater where Mrs. Thaw is dancing.

Wearied by the heat, agitated, Mrs. Thaw's nervousness increased after reading the message.

"I can not doubt that Harry Thaw sent this," she said. "It is exactly like him. Never have I received a telegram from him which was not signed like this, with his initials. Probably he sent it by the same messenger who mailed his letter to his mother.

She Sees a Veiled W[illegible]

"The words 'You r[illegible] take,' is like him [illegible] something wo[illegible] body but H[illegible] gram to [illegible] know M[illegible] He kn[illegible] 'Why? [illegible] be a[illegible] sa[illegible]

what have the alienists called it?—yes, 'egomania,' 'megalomania.'

Wife Criticises Letter.

"He writes 'I might be asked for interviews and do not wish to refuse. Yet do not care to make a statement.' I—I—I, the most important person on earth."

"But if Mr. Thaw has any purpose to attack, how could he get into New York without being caught?" asked The American reporter.

"Harry is a great make-up artist," Mrs. Thaw answered. "I have seen him in disguises that would baffle his most intimate friends unless they got a look at that stare of his eyes. They are absolutely expressionless except when he is making a grimace. He is of a height, coloring and bearing that would make it easy for him to wear any sort of make-up without arousing suspicion."

Calls Mother His Tool.

"It would be possible for Harry to [illegible] into the Victoria Theater," she [illegible] he feels would [illegible] the more convinced I am that [illegible] is no longer capable

merstein's roof just after Mrs. Thaw had finished her strenuous dancing act. She appeared tired and nervous.

"I have had no sleep," she continued, "and between the worry over what may happen to me, the rehearsals and my singing lesson, I am a wreck. The newspapers are my best friends in this crisis."

"Do you think Dr. Austin Flint is in danger after testifying against Mr. Thaw at his trials and legal attempts to free himself?"

"I think Dr. Austin Flint realizes the danger he is in as much as I do," Mrs. Thaw answered. "He knows how Harry feels toward him. He remained fixed in his belief that Harry was a paranoiac regardless of which way the Thaw money was flying.

Says Thaw Fears Dr. Flint.

"It is because of the unassailable professional standing of Dr. Flint that Harry Thaw has such fear of him.

"The more I think of the liberty allowed Harry at Matteawan, liberty that has given him the opportunity to

Alcohol Dip Makes All-Night Dancers Fit

Newporters Trot Till 5, Get Four-Hour Nap, Then Play Tennis.

NEWPORT, Aug. 23.—A dance given by Francis Roche at the Golf Club ended at 5 o'clock this morning. Then the guests adjourned to Berger's and had breakfast of scrambled eggs, coffee and rolls.

Maids and valets sent their charges into retirement before 6 o'clock with alcohol baths, awakening them four hours later for another alcohol bath. They arrived at the tennis tournament looking as though they had been in bed all night.

Offers to Serve Out Hawthorne's Term

Pastor-Classmate of Author-Convict Says it Would be 'Utmost Pleasure.'

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—The Rev. William Davis, of Everett, a member of the class of 1867 of Harvard and an evangelistic clergyman, has written his classmates, Julian Hawthorne and William James Morton, in the Federal Prison at Atlanta, offering to serve the remainder of their sentences, and states to do so would give him "the utmost pleasure."

Policewoman Uses Her Stare as Club

Declares She Has No Trouble With Mashers After One Stern Glare.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Squelch the masher with a look. You don't need a whistle like the Boston women; hatpins do not make good weapons, and a club should be used only in a tight squeeze.

This is the opinion of two of Chicago's policewomen, both long in the business of protecting women.

"I haven't had any trouble with men on the beach this year, even those who didn't know I was a policewoman," said Officer Mary Boyd, who is in charge of the Thirty-ninth street bathing beach. "All you have to do when a man speaks to you insultingly is to look at him. He turns and runs."

AUTOIST IS RUN OVER BY HIS OWN MACHINE

JOLIET, ILL., Aug. 23.—Because he cranked his automobile while it was in gear, Harry Lewis, a Joliet banker, was run over and badly injured. Lewis was in a hurry to take some friends to the Union station and neglected to inspect his gears, the machine would not spark the first few whirls of the crank, so he opened the throttle wider, one of the friends put on the exhilarator to help [illegible] ters, and now Lewis has been [illegible] weeks in the hospital.

ENDLESS SNARL OF LAW MAY BAR THAW FROM N. Y.

Fugitive From Matteawan, Backed by Family's Millions, Will Utilize Every Legal Technicality to Prevent Deportation From Canada.

Even if Dominion Expels Him, He Will Fight Desperately Against Return to Empire State, Where He Has Been Declared Insane.

Probability of Long-Continued Litigation and Ultimate Liberty Counted on by Millionaire Before Starting Dash from Asylum.

SHERBROOKE, QUEBEC, Aug. 23. With Harry Thaw's case now in the courts of Canada, the prediction made that it would be months—years, perhaps eternity—before the slayer of Stanford White is again in the jurisdiction of New York State is strengthened.

His family, wealthy and powerful, has rushed to his defense. He has unlimited resources to fight the legal battle against his deportation from Canadian soil. When the first writ of habeas corpus was granted, it assured him the right to appeal his cause to the highest Canadian court.

It is believed that this litigation can be made to last over years. It will be impossible to deny him bail in the Dominion, for he is a lunatic only in New York State. His status now is that he is simply considered an undesirable by Canadian immigration authorities, who, it is thought, may override the courts and deport him.

Should the courts of Canada finally rule against him, his case might be taken up from Washington. Even then if he were finally deported, should he be sent to any other State than New York, he could fight extradition there, and there are many eminent lawyers who believe that it is absolutely impossible to bring him back into New York then.

Probably Considered These Facts.

All these things probably had been considered when Thaw made his daring escape from Matteawan Asylum, when he dashed across the Connecticut border, then through the State into New Hampshire and from New Hampshire into the Dominion of Canada.

Thaw knows well the law's delays. He remembers his long period in the Tombs before he was first brought to trial for the slaying of White. He remembers the long fight for life and liberty then. He remembers the enforced wait after the first mistrial. He remembers the weary days of his second hearing.

He remembers the slow progress of his cause during his legal efforts to get his release from Matteawan. Knowing these things and recognizing that there was hardly a bare possibility that bail would be denied him, he turned toward Canada rather than seek safety at sea, as his pursuers thought he surely would do.

It was probably due to this realization that he accepted his arrest at Coaticook, Quebec, coolly and that he awaits the issue of his habeas corpus proceedings just as coolly now.

Secures Talented Lawyer.

He is represented in his [illegible] for habeas corpus proce[illegible] [illegible]leff and Colon[illegible] [illegible]

Photos of Harry Thaw at Crises in His Life and Map of His Flight From Matteawan

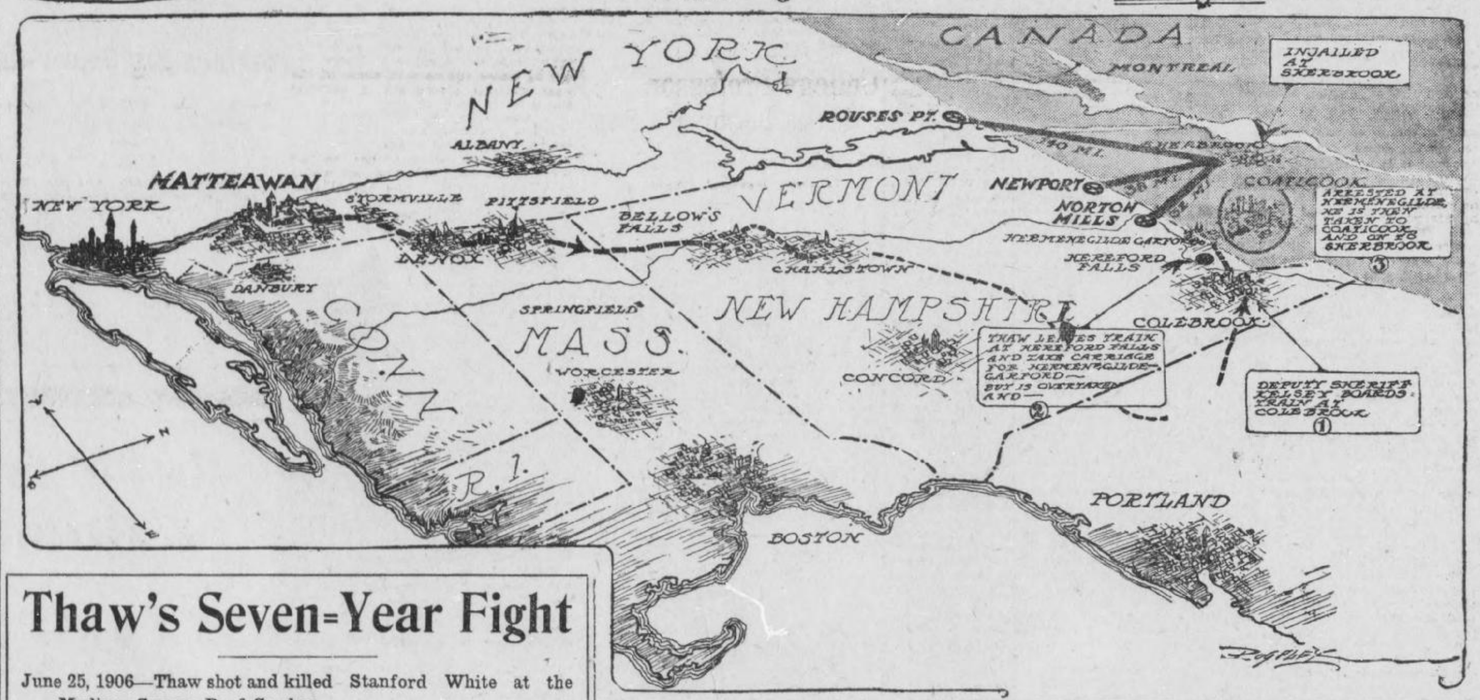
From left to right the photographs in the upper picture show Harry K. Thaw as he appeared after the murder of Stanford White; while on trial for his life; at the time of his marriage to Evelyn Nesbit, and as he appears to-day while fighting the attempts to return him to Matteawan from his refuge in Canada.

The lower picture is a map showing the route taken by Thaw in his flight from Matteawan to Hereford, N. H., and from there across the Canadian border to St. Hermenigilde de Garford. Just before the train in which Thaw was speeding to liberty reached Colebrook, N. H., he was recognized by Sheriff Kelsea.

Kelsea dropped off at Colebrook, secured an auto and raced to Hereford, where Thaw and his companions had alighted. They had hired a liveryman to drive them across country to Coaticook to strike the Grand Trunk Railway. Deep in the woods their driver deserted them, and they groped their way to a lonely farmhouse and paid the tenants $9 to drive them to St. Hermenigilde.

There Thaw was found by Sheriff Kelsea, who secured a constable at Coaticook, detained Thaw, had him arraigned in Coaticook as a fugitive from justice, and secured his commitment to jail in Sherbrooke.





ENDLESS LEGAL TANGLE MAY GIVE THAW LIBERTY

Continued From Page 1.

do not seek vengeance. My wife, Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, need not fear me. Nor need anyone else fear me.

"All I want is peaceful and legal liberty. I feel that I am perfectly safe. I have studied law ever since I was admitted to Matteawan, and I believe that I am qualified to speak in this matter.

"Statements to the effect that I only sought liberty to kill are senseless. They are so ridiculous that I won't talk of them. I have the kindest feelings toward the people of Canada, and will retain such feelings, no matter what action the Dominion Government takes, but I hope that they do not deport me. Detention in an insane asylum is a living death. It is enough to make a maniac out of a perfectly sane man."

Refuses to Betray Friends.

Asked for a detailed story of his flight, he refused.

"Yes, I was the man they spotted in Lenox, Mass., said he. "But from that point on I must say nothing. I won't betray my friends."

Mrs. George Lauder Carnegie, sister of Thaw, arrived soon after his arrest and immediately sought her brother. Thaw sent word to Roger O'Mara, the Pittsburg (Pa.) private detective, who has been his counsellor since youth, to rush here on the first train.

He said that he wanted to get the fight over with. His first trepidation came with the news that District Attorney Conger, of Dutchess County, New York, and Dr. Kleb, of the Matteawan Institution, would come to cooperate with the United States authorities in an effort to have Thaw deported back to New York, or extradited.

Plans for the court battle in Thaw's behalf were carefully made by Mr. Shurtleff and Colonel Fraser and hopes to have his release ordered by Judge Globensky and plans to leave immediately for Quebec if he gets out. He intends to sail for France if he gets his freedom, so that he will be sure to be safe. Ultimately he hopes to have his legal freedom established so that he can return to Pittsburg.

Contend Thaw Is Tourist.

Among the grounds upon which the Thaw lawyers put into their plea for their client's liberty is that he is only a tourist passing through Canada, and they point to the case of Jack Johnson, the negro pugilist, as a precedent. They contend that Johnson was under conviction of an infraction of the United States law, whereas Thaw had broken any law. They contend Johnson was a fugitive whereas Thaw was [illegible]

United States Government were both represented by able counsel who resisted Thaw's efforts to gain his liberty on a writ of habeas corpus. They contended that the law governing Thaw's case is very plain and they pointed to precedents.

In fact, it was reported that Acting Superintendent of Immigration Blair in Ottawa had been counseled by the Ministry of Justice that Thaw should be deported at once. When Thaw heard this report he trembled and became pale. He was unnerved by the news and showed it.

The presence in Sherbrooke of the most spectacular and sensational prisoner in the world made a gala occasion. Not one of the Provincial fairs which are being held throughout Eastern Canada at this time could vie with Thaw as an attraction. Great crowds came into Sherbrooke from the surrounding country.

Families gathered about the jail, hoping to get a glimpse of the well-known prisoner if he was taken to the courthouse. Some came a distance of 100 miles to see Thaw. The street on which the jail is located was jammed.

Glad to Please Curious.

This curiosity tickled Thaw immensely. He said he did not want to disappoint anyone who really wanted to see what he looked like.

Mr. Shurtleff was resentful against Justice of the Peace Dupuis, of Coaticook, who held Thaw on the charge of being a fugitive and sent him here for further examination.

"We contend that Justice of the Peace Dupuis acted illegally," declared Shurtleff. "He exceeded his authority. He had no right to hold Thaw."

Colonel Fraser assured Thaw that conspiracy is not an extraditable offense and that he need not feel any great alarm over the fact that a warrant charging Thaw with conspiring to gain his liberty is on its way here from Dutchess County. He did not give such optimistic assurances about deportation, however.

Thaw lost no time in arranging to secure cash. He telegraphed to a banker relative in Pittsburg (where the bulk of the Thaw fortune is invested) to send him money to fight his case.

Thaw faced the habeas corpus hearing coolly and confidently. Before going to court, he ate a hearty breakfast and dressed with minute care, evidently realizing that he would be gazed on by thousands on the short ride from the jail to the courthouse.

Smuggling Claim Advanced.

He had prepared a [illegible]

Thaw's Seven-Year Fight

June 25, 1906—Thaw shot and killed Stanford White at the Madison Square Roof Garden.

Jan. 22, 1907—Thaw's trial for murder started.

March 20, 1907—District Attorney William Travers Jerome halted Thaw's first trial to prove him insane.

April 5, 1907—Commission pronounced Thaw sane.

April 12, 1907—Jury before which Thaw was tried disagreed and was discharged.

Feb. 1, 1908—Thaw acquitted by jury on his second trial, on the ground of insanity. Justice Dowling committed him to Matteawan as a dangerous lunatic.

April 22, 1908—Thaw applied to Justice Morschauser for his first writ of habeas corpus.

May 25, 1908—Justice Morschauser dismissed writ, asserting Thaw's release would be "dangerous to the public."

June 29, 1908—Thaw demanded a jury trial to prove sanity.

Sept. 16, 1908—Justice Mills denied application.

Jan. 4, 1909—Thaw appealed.

July 5, 1909—The Apellate Division denied Thaw's appeal.

Aug. 12, 1909—Justice Mills ordered Thaw returned to Matteawan, dismissing his second writ.

Dec. 30, 1909—The United St[illegible]me Court refused to review th[illegible] Court of Appeals.

[illegible] habeas corpus

[illegible] Suit.

[illegible]fluence

[illegible]s re-

[illegible]w

Women Make Bow With New 'Weskit'

Latest Parisian Fashion Introduced by Fair Hotel Guests in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—The "weskit" fad has arrived in San Francisco.

Wearing one of the ultra-mannish vests and gold chains that are the very newest in French fashions for the fall, a dashing young woman from the East strolled up to the clerk at the St. Francis and started to register.

Instead of taking the proffered pen of the clerk, she reached to the end of the chain on her vest, pulled out a gold-mounted indelible pencil and affixed her signature to the book with the precision of a bank teller.

Edwin Booth Saves Lillian Russell

Rescuer Is Only Nine and His Playmate at Maine Resort Was Drowning.

PORTLAND, ME., Aug. 23.—Edwin Booth saved Lillian Russell from drowning at South Harpswell when she fell from the wharf. Both are summer visitors.

Edwin is 9 years old, and the son of Charles E. Booth, of Yonkers, N. [illegible] while Lillian is 13, and the [illegible]ghter of Charles A. Russell, of [illegible]on. Edwin, her playmate, was [illegible] clad, but he dove into the [illegible] like a veteran, drawing the [illegible] safety.

POEM THAW WROTE IN MATTEWAN

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The following verses were written by Harry Kendall Thaw in his room at Matteawn and found in the waste-paper basket beside his reading table last December:

"There are lights aflame on Broadway,
There are hopes and lives undone;
There are debts of sin no man can pay,
And Broadway hates the sun.

"There are vain regrets on Broadway,
There are secret sighs and tears;
For one must smile as well as pray,
And the weakling meets with jeers."

Couple Will Re-wed To Gain $1,000,000

Ceremony by Mormon Judge Is Called Unsatisfactory by Administrators of Estate.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 23.—In order to comply with the wishes of the administrators of the $1,000,000 estate of her father, the late Thomas R. Lamb, of Edinburgh, Scotland, Mrs. Anna B. Lamb-Wilson must be married to her husband again.

The husband is E. Douglas Wilson, of the Pennsylvania Rubber Company, of this city. He pursued Miss Lamb more than 10,000 miles across the United States and over the Pacific Ocean before he married her in Honolulu last April. The ceremony was performed by Judge Hernandez, whom Wilson says is a Mormon. This marriage, though legal, did not meet with the approval of the administrators.

Mail-Wooed Bride On Journey to Coast

Millionaire Ranchman Is Given Fine Recommendation by Pastors of His Neighbor.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Theresa Patterson, a handsome widow, aged 30, of Allentown, Pa., is nearing Los Molinas to-day, a journey of 3,000 miles across the continent, to become the bride of Charles H. Smart, a wealthy rancher, after a romantic courtship by mail.

Clergymen in Los Molinas and Allentown gave each a clean bill, the former stating that while Smart is not a millionaire, he is worth nearly that sum and would make a home happy for any woman of his choice.

The marriage is to take place immediately upon Mrs. Patterson's arrival.

"Back on the Job"

again and very quickly, too, if you will only let Hostetter's Stomach Bitters help the digestion to become normal, keep the liver active and the bowels free from constipation. These are absolutely necessary in order to maintain health. Try it to-day but be sure it's

HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters

PAY ME FOR CURES ONLY



If you have been taking treatment for weeks and months and paying out your hard earned money without being cured, don't you think it is high time to accept DR. HUGHES' GRAND OFFER?

You will certainly not be out any more money if not cured. Consultation and Examination are Free for the next thirty days.

If I decide that your condition will not yield readily to my treatment, I will be honest with you and tell you so, and not accept your money under a promise of a cure.

My treatment will positively cure or I will make you no charge for the following diseases:

KIDNEY, BLADDER AND URINARY TROUBLE, STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, HYDROCELE, NERVOUS DEBILITY, RUPTURE, ULCERS AND SKIN DISEASES CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON

Eczema, Rheumatism, Catarrhal Affections, Piles and Fistula and all Nervous, Chronic and Private Diseases of Men and Women.

Newly contracted and chronic Cases of Burning, Itching and Inflammation stopped in 24 hours. I am against high and extortionate fees charged by some physicians and specialists. My fees are reasonable and no more than you are willing to pay for a cure. All medicines, the surest and best of drugs, are supplied from my own private laboratory. OUT-OF-TOWN MEN VISITING THE CITY, consult me at once upon arrival, and maybe you can be cured before returning home. Many cases can be cured in one or two visits.

CALL OR WRITE—No detention from business. Treatment and advice confidential. Hours 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 9 to 1. If you can't call, write and give me full description of your case in your own words. A complete consultation costs you nothing, and if I can help you I will.

DR. HUGHES, Opposite Third National Bank 16 1-2 North Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

MRS. GODBEE CALM; CALLS SELF A TOOL OF JUSTICE

Divorced Wife of Millen Judge, Who Killed Him and Young Bride, Shows No Remorse. Planned Shooting With Care.

Trouble Alleged to Have Started Twenty Years Ago Over Prisoner's Property—Jurist Is Said to Have Slain Brother-in-Law.

MILLEN, Aug. 23.—Convinced that she has been an instrument of justice, satisfied that the work she had planned for days has been well performed, Mrs. Edna Perkins Godbee, in her cell in the Jenkins County jail, to-day calmly and confidently awaits the hour when she will face a court to answer to the law for the slaying of her former husband, Judge Walter M Godbee, and the bride who had taken the slayer's place in his affections.

Mrs. Godbee saw life pass from the body of the man with whom she had lived for years, and there was no remorse shown on her face. While imprisoned for his slaying she was told that she must also answer to the charge of having murdered his wife. She did not blanch.

She had determined on the death of both. She had planned her deed carefully. She believed that she was justified in resorting to arms to avenge her real or fancied wrongs, and persons who know her best declare she is ready to meet the consequences.

No effort to obtain bail has been made by her. She has waived the right of preliminary trial. She is content to remain in jail until her time of trial comes.

Started Twenty Years Ago.

The attitude of this woman, who has passed her fiftieth year, is one of the most remarkable features of this remarkable tragedy.

Twenty years ago, when Judge Godbee and his second wife found they were mismated, the foundation for the double slaying was laid. The climax came Monday morning in the Millen postoffice, when Judge Godbee was almost instantly killed and his young wife fatally wounded by pistol shots fired by the woman from whom he had been separated by the courts.

Both Judge Godbee and the woman held as his slayer are of prominent Jenkins County families. Godbee had been prominent in politics. He had been married three times.

His first wife died many years ago, but, at his request, he is buried at her side in the cemetery at Waynesboro. Soon after her death he married Miss Edna Perkins, daughter of the late Millis Perkins, and heiress to considerable property.

They lived in apparent happiness until the early nineties, when the first signs of trouble came. At this time Judge Godbee acquired rights to certain properties which belonged to his wife before their marriage. It is charged that the judge afterward sold this property and reinvested the proceeds for his own personal benefit.

Shot Brother, Is Rumor.

Then there is an old story that years ago in Burke County Judge Godbee became involved in a difficulty with a brother of the woman he afterward married, and killed him. He pleaded self-defense and was acquitted.

There is no record, though, that this trouble had any bearing on the marital differences of the couple.

Friction between the couple reached a critical stage ten years ago, when Mrs. Godbee filed suit for divorce in Jenkins County, charging cruelty on the part of her husband.

She declared that the judge had humiliated her before her children, had driven her from his room and had nailed the entrance between the two chambers in which they lived.

Even after this suit was filed there was a reconciliation, but the trouble cropped out again about five years ago, when Mrs. Godbee again entered suit. She was granted absolute divorce, but the judge was successful in resisting her plea for alimony. Mrs. Godbee was also given the custody of her minor child, Miss Sarah Godbee, with whom she lived at the time of the tragedy.

Divorce Didn't End Trouble.

The divorce decree did not end the troubles of the pair, however. Mrs. Godbee always contended that the money on which Judge Godbee was living luxuriously after the decree rightfully belong to her.

It is certain that she was in straitened circumstances at the time of the killing, and it is believed that the sight of another woman enjoying the fortune she believed hers, while she virtually was living in poverty, had no little to do with her determination to take justice into her own hands.

For after the divorce Judge Godbee married again. His third wife was Miss Florence Boyer, 25 years old, of Youngstown, Ohio. After their meeting at the sea shore Judge Godbee continued his courtship at her home, and little more than four months ago he brought her to Millen as his bride.

A crisis was reached. Soon after the judge's return, it is declared, he received demands from his former wife that he contribute to the support of her and her daughter. In these demands she cited the fact that she was entitled to at least part of the income he derived from property which had originally been hers.

Judge Feared for Life.

Intimate friends of the judge say that from that time on he feared, not only for his own life, but for that of his bride.

So alarmed did he become that on receiving a threatening letter Sunday he refused to take his bride to church, although he was a steward of the First Methodist congregation, and requested the pastor, the Rev. E. E. Rose, to come to the Hotel Estelle, where he had apartments, to conduct private prayers.

It is evident that on that same day Mrs. Godbee No. 2 decided on the deed she committed Monday. She got into communication with Marshal P. T. Foote and requested him to call on her at her daughter's home.

There, the marshal says, Mrs. Godbee showed him a .32-caliber pistol.

"Will this kill as quickly as a .38?" was the surprising question he was asked.

"It will if it hits the right spot," he replied. She seemed satisfied with the answer and the interview closed.

This same pistol was in Mrs. Godbee's handbag Monday morning when she went to the Millen postoffice. She knew that each day the judge visited there early in the forenoon to inquire for mail. She was seated writing as he entered the building, accompanied by his young wife.

Tried to Save His Bride.

Eyewitnesses declare that the judge saw her and immediately seized his bride and hastened to leave the place.

His retreat was too late. The woman who had divorced him was on her feet. Her pistol was in her hand and she leveled it steadily. The first shot struck him in the body. The wound was mortal, but with his last strength he threw himself between the pistol and his wife, acting as a shield for her.

Another shot sent a bullet through his brain. He died instantly. Mrs. Godbee stood frozen with horror. One look at the judge's body told his former wife that she had done her work there well. Again the pistol was leveled and as the young woman cried hysterically two shots were fired into her body. She sank to the floor, then attempted to rise. A third shot left her lying helpless.

The divorced woman then turned and without haste left the postoffice and returned to the home of her daughter and calmly told her what she had done.

She was found there a few minutes later by Sheriff N. G. Johnston, who placed her under arrest.

Mrs. Godbee died Tuesday night in the apartments in which she and her husband had lived during the two months of their married life. Mrs. G. W. Boyer, mother of the slain bride, was en route from Williamsport to Millen when her daughter died.

An interesting legal point now arises. It was at first contended that as the shooting took place in the postoffice, a Government reservation, the United States Court would have jurisdiction in the case.

Now, however, the point is advanced that the Government merely leases the postoffice property and that accordingly the case will be tried in the Jenkins County Circuit Court.

Bulk of Estate to Daughter.

The will of Judge Godbee has been found in the possession of W. B. Wallace, a merchant, and one of the dead man's closest friends. The value of the estate is between $45,000 and $50,000. He bequeathes the bulk of his property and securities to his daughter by his first wife, formerly Miss Maggie Godbee, now married and living in Augusta.

Small portions of the estate are left to Frank Mills and King Godbee, sons of the divorced wife, and Miss Sarah Godbee, also an issue of the second marriage. The divorced wife is not provided for in the instrument. Frank Mills Godbee has been appointed temporary administrator of the estate of Judge Godbee, and A. S. Anderson, temporary administrator of the estate of Mrs. Florence Boyer Godbee.

The third Mrs. Godbee has been buried beside her husband and his first wife in Waynesboro. The condition of Mrs. Boyer, the slain bride's mother, is said to be somewhat improved following her collapse upon first seeing the dead body of her young daughter. Her two sons have come from Pennsylvania and will remain with her until she returns to her home at Williamsport.

Neither of the boys expresses any animosity toward the slayer of their sister and her husband, but both join their mother in hoping that exact justice will be done. Archibald and LeRoy Boyer, the brothers, have not yet decided whether they will attend the trial of the second Mrs. Godbee.

JUDGE WALTER M. GODBEE and his third wife, whom he married four months ago, and who, with her husband, was slain by Mrs. Edna Perkins Godbee, divorced second wife of the jurist, now awaiting trial in the Jenkins County jil.



Victims in Millen tragedy, who are buried side by side at Waynsboro.

African Chieftain Is Harvard Student

Begins Stupendous Task of Reducing His Own Language to Written Form.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Aug. 23.—A full-blooded African chieftain has just passed his entrance examinations at Harvard with flying colors and will enter the university next September as a member of the class of 1917. He is P. Gbe Wolo, and his people, 300,000 strong, are the Krus of Liberia, on the west coast of Africa.

They have no written language, so that the only way he can communicate with his family is through traders on the coast, who send the message by word of mouth along the trail. He has begun the stupendous task of reducing his language to writing.

Woman Works as Circus Roustabout

Breaks Down While Handling Heavy Tent Pole and Her Secret Is Revealed.

LA CROSSE, WIS., Aug. 23.—Mrs. Ada Broughton, unable to support her two children and invalid husband on wages paid a woman, donned a man's attire and labored beside farm hands in Dakota wheat fields. She broke down under the strain and came to La Crosse to seek lighter employment, becoming a circus roustabout. Lifting heavy poles and canvas resulted in her complete breakdown. Then she told her story to the police and collapsed. She was taken unconscious to a hospital. Relatives are on the way from her home at Rice Lake.

'Star Baths' Latest Complexion Remedy

Young Women Campers Take Nightly 'Plunge' in Milky Way Beams on Tower.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Star baths are the fad at the summer camp of the Young Women's Christian Association in Blauvelt, N. Y. Miss Marion Hopkins, the camp leader, is given credit for the innovation. The baths are taken on top of a high tower in the center of the camp. It will accommodate a dozen bathers.

There is a long waiting list of young women campers who are anxious to enjoy the reported benefits of immersion in starlight. Chief among these is said to be the "star-shine complexion."

Veering of River Threatens Farms

Every Laborer Available Is Rushed to Head Off Flow of Missouri.

FREEMONT, NEBR., Aug. 23.—Every laborer available is being sent by the Burlington Railroad to Folsom to fight the Missouri River, which is again eating into the valuable farm lands of that section and threatening to cut its way to the railroad tracks. Many carloads of stone have been dumped into the river.

The river suddenly began veering from its channel a few days ago. Inside of two days it had swamped 20 acres of land. Fear is now felt that the river will eat its way back to the extensive put in within the last year at a cost of more than $500,000.

WATCHING MAN WHO STOLE AND HID A FORTUNE

Detectives Shadowing Mail Thief Believed to Have Cached $40,000 After Robbery.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 23.—Charles Savage, a negro mail robber, released from the penitentiary in Leavenworth, is being shadowed by three detectives. He will be kept under watch constantly because somewhere is hidden $40,000 of the $50,000 in currency he stole five years ago from a registered mail pouch, and nobody except Savage knows where it is.

When Savage was released he was met at the door by his mother and a young woman to whom he was engaged before he was sent to prison. They came at once to Kansas City to see an uncle, who is dying.

"They needn't watch me," he said. "If they think I'm going to dig up $40,000 they're mistaken. I wish I knew where there was $40,000 buried."

"Isn't it queer that $2,000 in $20 gold certificates of the same series as stolen from the mail sack were found blowing around in the wind near your mother's home in South Leavenworth this spring?" Savage was asked.

"Yes, that's queer. I don't understand," he answered. "I read about that, and I figured it out that some person who lived in South Leavenworth had stolen that mail sack and hidden the money there, and the rain had washed away the dirt where it was buried, and the wind got at it and blew it away."

Tents Only Shelter For Toledo Families

City Is Growing So Rapidly That Builders Can Not Construct Houses Demanded.

TOLEDO, Aug. 23.—Because the city has not enough houses to rent and builders are not able to construct houses as rapidly as they are desired tents are being used as homes in Toledo.

Two tent colonies have been established in the city. In both districts occupants of the tents are owners of lots on which the temporary homes have been erected. The lots have been purchased as home sites and tents are serving as temporary homes.

The tent homes consist of living rooms, dining rooms and kitchens. Each has a flower and vegetable garden and one is equipped with a chicken park, a stable and outbuildings. Living rooms are convertible into bedrooms, and hammocks, stretched in the open, are used day and night.

College Professor Seeks Laborer's Pay

Unable to Make Both Ends Meet, Teacher Resigns Chair in University.

BERKELEY, CAL., Aug. 23.—Unable to make both ends meet on a salary of $900 paid him by the University of California, Paul Boehncke, an instructor in the German department, has withdrawn from the faculty and is seeking a position in which he can support himself and family of two children.

During the last few summers Boehncke has managed to augment his meager salary by working as a plasterer at from $5 to $7 a day, or nearly twice the amount he was paid by the university.

Goes to Cemetery Instead of Ball Park

Fan Mistakes Funeral Hack for Omnibus on Its Way to Diamond.

MONTGOMERY, MO., Aug. 23.—A baseball rooter came here from a distance to attend the St. Charles-Montgomery game, and by mistake he got into a hack at the depot filled with pallbearers going to a funeral.

As he had crepe on his hat, the pallbearers thought he had come as a mourner and he was taken to the cemetery instead of the ball park.

Finding himself in a funeral procession, he woke up and escaped. He got to the ball grounds just in time to see the home team win.

Rector Denounces Paid Choir Singers

Clergyman Declares There Is No Worship in Their Strange and Unutterable Music.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Aug. 23.—The Rev. E. J. Craft, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, caused a sensation while addressing a meeting of the parishioners of Calvary parish by telling them what he would do if he were entering upon a new pastorate.

For one thing, he said, he did not believe in paid singers for church choirs "The service of the church was designed for the people as a whole and not alone for the choir," he said. "These modern choirs take the worship away from the people of the congregation and do all the worshiping themselves. They sing in wild and strange ways and in unutterable tongues the praises of God."

BERI BERI CAUSED BY RICE DIET, SAYS EXPERT

Special Cable to The American.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—The Berlin Medical Association reports that the well-known investigator of beri beri, Dr. Max Moszkowski, finds, after a remarkable experiment, that the disease is caused by the use of rice.

Dr. Moszkowski for 138 days subsisted almost entirely upon rice. All the symptoms of beri beri manifested themselves.

At the close of the experiment an injection of serum containing an extract of rice resulted in a complete recovery.

SOUTH IS PAYING HEAVY TOLL FOR CANAL BENEFITS

Colonel Gailliard, of South Carolina, Breaks Down Under Tremendous Task.

More than any other section of the country, the South is expected to realize in prosperity and development by the opening of the Panama Canal. But the South is to pay its toll and pay for it dearly.

Just when the canal was an assured fact, Senator John T. Morgan, of Alabama, father of the Isthmian Waterway idea, died as a result of his years of ceaseless labor impressing the necessity of rthe canal on Congress.

Nok Lieutenant Colonel David Du Bois Gailliard, of South Carolina, the army engineer who dug the Culebra Cut, has had to abandon the scene of his triumph and return to the United States to give his nervous system shattered by his work, a rest which it has needed for months.

And that is not all. From the zone the advices come that Colonel William L. Sibert, of Alabama, the army engineer in charge of the work on the great Gatun Dam, is on the point of a breakdown and it is extremely doubtful if he will be strong enough to stay in the zone to see his work completed.

Careers of Two Similar.

The careers of Colonel Sibert and Colonel Gailliard have been remarkably similar. Gailliard was born in South Carolina; Sibert, in Alabama. They entered West Point the same year and both graduated in 1884 among the first five men in their class.

After their graduation, both were sent to Willets Point and in 1908, when the canal work was put in the hands of the army engineers, Colonel Goethals immediately picked the two Southerners as his chief aides. Sibert was put in charge of the work on the Atlantic side, which included the building of the Gatun Dam, while Gailliard was in charge of the work in the interior of the zone.

That Lieutenant Colonel Gaillard had suffered a nervous breakdown was known only to a few of his intimate friends in the army. A few weeks ago when his condition became serious the matter was brought to the attention of General Bixby, the chief engineer in Washington, and by General Bixby called to the attention of Secretary of War Garrison, who immediately granted the stricken engineer a long leave of absence.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles F. Mason, Medical Corps, U. S. A., the director of the Ancon Hospital, in the Canal Zone; Mrs. Gaillard and Lieutenant Colonel Gaillard's young son came with him and went with him to Baltimore, where he will enter the John Hopkins Hospital. There he will be under the care of some of the most eminent specialists in nervous disorders in this country.

Leave Did Not Aid Him.

Colonel Gaillard was in New York less than two months ago after a six weeks' leave of absence that he had taken in the hope that the rest would benefit his health to the extent that he would be able to remain in the Canal Zone. He sailed from New York on June 27 last, again to take charge of the work in the Central Division.

Those who talked with him at that time remember that he expressed a desire to get away from the Isthmus as soon as his work was finished, but, he added, with a touch of sadness in his soft Southern voice, "then I do leave it will be with deep and sincere regret."

Lieutenant Colonel Gaillard is the first of the famous army engineers employed in the construction of the Panama Canal to be stricken as a result of his work. A few weeks ago Colonel William M. Black, Corps of Engineers, the chief of that branch of the service in this part of the United States, the officer who was head of the engineering board which solved the problem of raising the old battleship Maine, was in Panama and was Gaillard's guest.

Close Friends for Years.

The two officers have been intimate friends for years. During his stay at Empire, the headquarters of Colonel Gaillard, Colonel Black noted and realized that the builder of Culebra Cut needed a long and complete rest.

"Gaillard," said Colonel Black last night, "is one of the most wonderful organizers the army has developed. His work in the Canal Zone has been little short of marvelous. He laid out his plans in such a way that he got the maximum out of everything, especially in the handling of the railroad part of the work. He was also able within a few months after he took charge at Empire to double the work accomplished in a specified time. Some of the things that he did experienced railroad men had said were practically impossible."

Woman Given Job Of Cleaning Up State

Success in Making Tacoma a Spotless Town Causes Promotion in Service.

TACOMA, Aug. 23.—Because of her successful efforts to transform Tacoma into a "Spotless Town," Miss Arizona B. Wimple, food and market inspector, is to be rewarded with a bigger job—the cleaning up of the State of Washington.

This was the advice received here today from the Governor's office in Olympia, where it is said Miss Wimple is to be appointed State bakery and sanitary inspector.

Her methods in cleaning up Tacoma were simple and direct and included publicity as an aid in bringing about the desired reforms.

Frequent inspections of bakeries and other food dispensing establishments were made and the score announced in the newspapers.

Miss Wimple, who is young and pretty, will receive $4,000 a year from the State.

She is a graduate of the University of Michigan.

CANDLES BURNING AT WAKE SET HOUSE AFIRE

CALGARY, ALBERTA, Aug. 23.—A fire which started from candles set about a coffin at a wake, at the house of J. Selar, here burned the hair and eyebrows off the body of an aged woman. Portions of the face were charred. Firemen extinguished the blaze.

Tame Trout Craves Petting; Fed by Hand

Feels Insulted if Food Is Not Served in Manner to Which He Is Accustomed.

ESTES PARK, COLO., Aug. 23.—Sunbeam, the pet speckled trout in the fish hatchery at Estes Park, has just recovered from an indisposition caused by stomach trouble or rheumatism, and is again able to take its place as the only pet trout in captivity.

The fish, now a 3-year-old and about eleven inches long, is as good an example of gentle and loving trouthood as it is possible to find. Fed from the hand from the time it was hatched, it feels insulted now unless its food is given to it in that way.

It is very fond of being stroked and petted, and will swim around and rub itself against a person's hand whenever a chance is given it.

Employees' Pension Measure Approved

Pennsylvania Cities Are Permitted to Establish Fund for Faithful Municipal Workers.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—Under the provisions of an act passed by the Legislature, which Governor Tener has approved, this city is given authority to establish a municipal pension fund for employees. The act applies to all city employees who have given twenty years of service to the city.

The act provides that in the event of the creating of the fund every employee will be compelled to pay into the fund 1 per cent of his yearly salary.

The pension to be allowed the beneficiary will be equal to one-half of the average yearly salary received by him during the last two years before his retirement.

Apache War in '80's Is Cause of Divorce

Husband Deserted Thirty Years Ago by Wife Who Didn't Like Wild West.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Geronimo and his wild hordes of Apaches, who terrorized New Mexico in the eighties, were the direct cause of a divorce suit which Allen L. Eaton begun yesterday in the Superior Court against Zuma E. Eaton.

The Eatons were married in Silver City, N. Mex., in 1886, when the Apache uprising was on. Mrs. Eaton, who hailed from Pittsburg, did not enjoy the wild Western life her married life entailed, and she deserted her husband.

Common Laborer Strikes Big Gold Vein

Ore Will Run $60,000 to Ton and Mine Is Largest In Southern Oregon.

MEDFORD, OREG., Aug. 23.—What is reported as the biggest gold strike made in Southern Oregon has been been reported by Elmer Higginbotham on the mine owned by him and M. G. Womack on Kane's Creek. The ore will run $60,000 to the ton, according to assays of samples made here.

Higginbotham had been a common laborer for many years until Womack offered to "grub-stake" him on a prospecting trip up Kane's Creek.

LOOKS FOR BODY OF FATHER LOST IN ICE 43 YEARS

Miss Edith Randall, of Boston, Expects to Find Corpse on Glacier at Foot Mt. Blanc.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Miss Edith Randall, of this city, has gone to Chamonix, Switzerland, one one of the strangest errands known. She hopes to find in the glacier there the body of her father, who lost his life climbing on Mont Blanc forty-three years ago. Ten others were lost with him in a snowstorm near the summit. All told, two Americans, one Scotchman and eight guides and porters died.

Five of the bodies were recovered. It is expected by guides that the six others will be delivered up by the glacier this year.

Scientists are interested as it may supply evidence to prove their theories on the speed of the annual march of glaciers toward the valleys.

Miss Randall's father, John Randolph, a Boston banker, was fifty-four when he lost his life in 1870.

Last year Miss Randall came to Chamonix, as the ice axe and several small articles belonging to Mr. Randall had been found by guides at the foot of the Glacier des Bossons.

Many Americans and English Alpinists, as well as guides, joined in the search for the body, but without result. All hope for better luck this summer.

Dweller in Desert Sees First Pine Tree

Full Grown Woman Is Mystified by Foliage—Also Takes Mountain Snow Bath.

CHICO, CAL., Aug. 23.—Miss Ilene Locey, of Visalia, cousin of Frank M. Moore, of this city, a grown woman, saw her first pine tree when she went with the Moores for an auto trip to the mountains.

She has resided long in the desert southland, and was not only pleased but mystified at the foliage and the fact that she could reach the snow-bound regions of the Sierra Nevadas inside of an hour's time.

The party left here especially to give Miss Locey an idea of the diversified climate of the Sacramento Valley and a snow bath in the higher altitude.

Husband in Prison; Wife Willed $20,000

Richmond Woman Given Share of Estate After Helpmate Is Sentenced for Embezzlement.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 23.—Mrs. Maud Kent Rowley, whose husband, William J. Rowley, formerly connected with a hotel here, was recently sentenced to serve two years in State prison for embezzling $8,000 from the Jefferson Hotel in this city while auditor there, inherits $20,000 from the estate of her aunt, Mrs. Junius A. Morris, of Richmond, who died August 3 at Atlantic City.

The value of the estate is placed at $496,000.

WAR IN MEXICO BLOCKS WEDDING OF PAIR 5 TIMES

Young Engineer Kept From Love by Succession of Revolutions in Republic.

DENVER, Aug. 23.—What chance has a little fellow like the god of love in a mix-up with a big bully like the person who holds down the job of god of war?

The young man is Arthur N. Zwetow, a mining engineer employed in Mexico. He and the young woman, Miss Mildred Lowin, have tried to get married five times, to use their own expression, and each time that god of war person has "butted in" and dealt Cupid a knock-out blow.

Young Zwetow is in Concepcion del Oro, a mining camp near the border of the State of Coahuila. Six months ago he wrote his betrothed that he had obtained a leave of absence and the wedding bells would ring any time she said. The young woman got her trousseau ready and set the wedding day. But the bridegroom did not come. A letter from him said the Federals had started a war, the railroad had quit running, bullets were flying and he had to stay.

So it has been for five successive attempts.

Stranger Is Son, Gone for 20 Years

Father Turns Wanderer Away, but Mother Calls Him Back, and Reunion Follows.

GLASGOW, KY., Aug. 23.—Virgil Huffman had been away from home twenty years, seeking his fortune in Alaska, and the father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. James Huffman, were sitting in a room of their home near here discussing him and wondering if he would ever come back.

There was a knock at the door and Mr. Huffman opened it to see a dusty traveler, who said he was tired and was seeking lodging for the night. Mr. Huffman thought he could do nothing for him, but Mrs. Huffman "reckoned" they could manage somehow.

Then they led him into the hall, under the swinging lamp, and as the light fell on his face the aged couple recognized him as their son.

FRECKLES

Don't Hide Them With a Veil; Remove Them With the Othine Prescription.

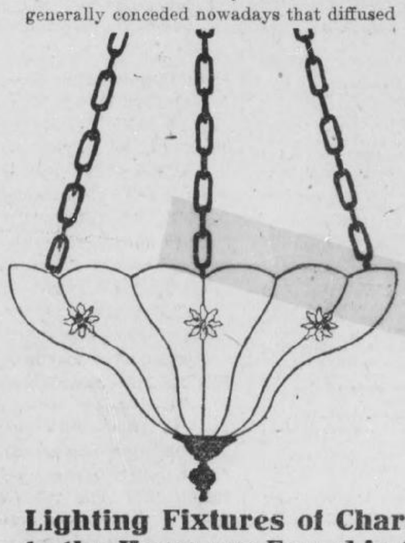
This prescription for the removal of freckles was written by a prominent physician and is usually so successful in removing freckles and giving a clear, beautiful complexion that it is sold by Jacobs' Pharmacy under an absolute guarantee to refund the money if it fails.

Don't hide your freckles under a veil; get an ounce of othine and remove them. Even the first few applications should show a wonderful improvement, some of the lighter freckles vanishing entirely.

Be sure to ask the druggist for the double strength othine; it is this that is sold on the money-back guarantee.

Here is the Very Newest in Home Lighting Fixtures

It is one of the very newest Indirect Lighting Ideas of Lighting Fixtures. It is generally conceded nowadays that diffused light is by far the best for home.



The fixture shown in the illustration is highly artistic and one of the very newest designs that has been produced and is exclusive at the J. E. Hunnicutt & Co. store.

And you are buying it—not only from the finest and most exclusive stock of fixtures in Atlanta, but from a firm who absolutely guarantee you an EXPERT INSTALLATION.

$15.00 and Up

Come and look at this highly attractive fixture that is shown in this advertisement. Equipped with four lights, ready to switch on the current for the price above.

Lighting Fixtures of Character and Distinctiveness to the Home are Found in Greatest Assortments Here

If the Lighting Fixtures are well designed and executed, they form an important part of the interior decorating—if they are of the ordinary showy kind, the entire effect of a room may be easily destroyed.

OUR EXTENSIVE LINE OF LIGHTING FIXTURES

embodies a large and varied range from the simplest to the most elegant, but even the simple, less expensive fixtures show correctness of design and careful workmanship.

The special designing of lighting fixtures appropriate for your particular requirements is one of the strong features of this concern.

J. E. HUNNICUTT & CO.

53-55 N. Broad St. "Look for the Tile Store Front"

IRISH RAISE HUGE FUND TO ASSURE HOME RULE

American Hibernians Respond Liberally to Appeal Made After Great Demonstration in Chicago Against England's Domination.

Another Feature of Meeting Was Adoption of a Resolution Condemning Great Britain's Policy Toward U. S. in Canal Dispute.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Following the gigantic demonstration for Irish home rule at the thirty-eighth annual picnic of the United Irish Societies of Chicago, held in Brands Park, sons of Erin here are confident that in a few weeks American Hibernians will have raised a fund that will insure the home rule for which they have fought so long and which they have almost brought about.

Fifteen thousand persons visited the park during the day and they responded liberally to the call for funds with which to carry on their campaign. Three thousand dollars was raised at that time and the fund has grown steadily since.

A feature of the occasion was the reading by James T. Clark, president of the United Irish Societies, of a telegram from William Randolph Hearst, in which he warmly favored home rule. The president was quick to reply, expressing the thanks of the societies for the co-operation they have received in their work from Mr. Hearst's papers.

British Canal Stand Scored.

Another important feature of the day was the resolution prepared in advance and passed by a unanimous vote, opposing the British contention over the Panama Canal tolls.

The resolutions strongly uphold the views of the United States that this country, having built the canal and paid for it without aid, should have the right of passing her own ships through it without paying tolls, and that this action of the United States is entirely within its rights as a nation and is not subject to the criticism of any other nation.

The work of John Redmond, parliamentary leader, in forcing the home rule bill to the verge of final passage, also was commended highly.

One of the most impressive features of the occasion was the exhibition of a full-size model of the statue of Colonel F. Finerty, the famous soldier-journalist and a son of whom Erin is very proud.

Colonel Finerty wrote the story of the Custer campaign against old Sitting Bull, and the massacre in which Custer's whole command was wiped out. In his later years Colonel Finerty was editor of the Irish-American, and devoted all his energies to the home rule campaign, now so nearly won.

Work of Irish Sculptor.

The splendid statue of the old fighter is the work of Professor Charles J. Mulligan, of the Art Institute, a pupil of MacMonnies and Saint-Gaudens.

Among the speakers who addressed the enthusiastic throng were United States Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon, former Attorney General Maurice T. Maloney, P. H. O'Donnell, Joseph E. Ryan, John T. Sutton, of Lincoln, Neb., and Harry W. Smith, of Springfield, Ill.

In part, Mr. Maloney said: "We of the Celtic race have always struggled for a place in the sun, and have made a good deal of history, but we have been accused in the past of not being quite what we ought to be in the old country, and did not act to our own interest. English misgovernment and oppression were solely to blame for this.

"Now I can see a new Ireland rising above the horizon, a nation once again. The Irish people had advanced with giant strides, now that the long tribulation of our night is passing away."

Senator Twists Lion's Tail.

United States Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon said:

"My people came to this country to avoid persecution in the mother country, persecution by the English Government. Ireland had no measure of freedom in those times."

Speaking on the Panama Canal, he said: "We have a perfect right to arrange to suit ourselves charges on a canal that was made in America, solely by American money. If England will not send her exhibits to the San Francisco Exposition on this account, I would say let her keep them at home.

"If we were not careful to withstand these encroachments of the British Government, we might in the end find ourselves in the same case as Ireland finds herself to-day. I foresee home rule for that country, within the next two or three years without question of doubt."

Tight Skirts Make Idle Factory Girls

Mill Men Assert Present Styles Curtail Demand for Goods and Cause Lack of Work.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS., Aug. 23. That the factories manufacturing cloth are suffering from the present styles in women's wearing apparel, owing to the smaller sale of cloth, and that many operatives are being thrown out of work in consequence, is the opinion of many leading New Bedford manufacturers.

In the past three years the circumference of women's skirts has been cut down on the average about two yards. The smaller sales of cloth have necessitated a curtailment in the payroll and hundreds of idle operatives are waiting until the styles change before they will be put to work again.

Irish Societies Leader Thanks Mr. Hearst for Support of Home Rule

CORDIAL telegrams of congratulation and thanks were exchanged between William Randolph Hearst and James T. Clark, president of the United Irish Societies of Chicago on the occasion of their annual picnic recently. Mr. Hearst expressed his belief in the justness and the ultimate success of the cause of home rule, while the head of the Irish societies in his reply earnestly thanked the publisher for his co-operation in their work in behalf of their fatherland. Mr. Clark's message follows:

CHICAGO, Aug. 20, 1913.

Hon. William Randolph Hearst,
San Francisco.

The sentiment of the United Irish Societies toward your papers has always been one of appreciation. Often in the past we have admired your unselfish advocacy of the cause of liberty and the 15,000 Irish-Americans at the ceremony of unveiling of the John F. Finerty monument were thrilled by your message in favor of home rule for Ireland. This monument is symbolic of the revitalized Irish nation that has been the inspiration of Parnell, Redmond and other patriots, and we believe it would strengthen the home rule cause immeasurably if you would publish in your Sunday papers, in the near future, a comprehensive account of our recent demonstration here, and emphasize its significance to Irish liberty.

JAS. T. CLARK, President,
United Irish Societies.

Mr. Hearst's Home Rule Message

San Francisco, Aug. 15.

As an American believing ardently in liberty and opportunity in equal rights and equal justice, I believe sincerely in home rule for Ireland.

If I were an Englishman I would believe with even greater earnestness in home rule not only for Ireland, but for every individual integral part of the British Empire.

I would believe in genuine home rule and in general home rule. I would believe in home rule which would insure complete independence in local government for every state and in a general government which would afford every state equal rights, equal liberties and proportionate representation.

Such just and genuine home rule is the best and perhaps the only remedy for the threatened decadence and possible dissolution of the British Empire. The preservation and perpetuation of the British Empire in its full prestige and power are only to be found in a voluntary federation of independent states, not held together loosely by compulsion, but molded into an imperial entity by the natural and nationalizing forces of mutual confidence, mutual affection and mutual interest.

If I were an Irishman I would take pride in this fight for home rule, first because of the benefit I was helping to confer upon my own country and my own countrymen, and, secondly, because of the benefit which will inevitably ensue to all other sections of the British Empire and to other nations throughout the world.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.

'Perfect Baby' Fed on Soup and Vegetables

Hundred Per Cent Child Also Gets Abundance of Water and Fresh Air.

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 23.—"Good, substantial food, well cooked, is what I feed him," said Mrs. Thomas Watterston, of No. 110 Central avenue, when asked how she reared her son, Leslie, just declared the only 100 per cent perfect baby in the "better babies" contest in Passaic. Three hundred infants contested. He is 27 months old.

"He gets soups, fruit, vegetables, puddings, cereals," continued the mother. "I give him very little meat, few eggs, but plenty of water, inside and out."

Baby Leslie goes to bed about 8 p. m. and arises about 7:30, awakening of his own accord and bounding out into the fields before breakfast. He has a two-hour nap every afternoon, and always sleeps with the windows in his room wide open.

Women Voters Save Mayor From Recall

Committee From Their Organization Canvasses Every Ward to Prevent His Defeat.

JANESVILLE, WIS., Aug. 23.—Mayor James A. Fathers was the victor by a narrow margin to-day in Wisconsin's first recall election of importance under the commission form of government. He was elected by 98 votes, with a total of more than 3,00 votes cast, more than were ever before voted in a Janesville municipal election.

Mayor Fathers received 1,570 votes and his opponent, John C. Nichols, 1,472. Fathers carried three wards, the First, Second and Third, those chiefly occupied by the church and aristocratic elements, while Nichols carried the Fourth and Fifth Wards, the homes of the poorer people.

The election foldiws the trouble over saloons six months ago, when the Fathers administration started a campaign to clean up the town. Every ward in the city was canvassed by women's committees in the interest of Fathers.

Standardize Book to Simplify Grammar

Educators Work to Have Study of English Language Made More Uniform.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 23.—Standardization of grammatical nomenclature, which will do away with the confusion in the study of English, as well as other languages, in American schools, has been effected by a committee of fifteen, of which Professor Hills, of Colorado College, was a member.

The committee made a report to the National Educational Association in convention at Salt Lake City and its adoption without amendment virtually insures the following of the committee's recommendations in all schools and colleges.

According to Professor Hills it was found that in the sentence "John is good," the word "good" was called by nine different names in 25 grammars; the word "John" in "This is John," was called by nineteen terms, and in "We made John president," the word "president" was given eighteen different names in the text books examined.

Philippine Hero Can't Re-enlist in Army

Battle-Scarred Pensioner Rejected by Recruiting Office on Account of Wounds.

SPOKANE, Aug. 23.—One of the seven heroes of the United States army who survived the bloody massacre of Balingiga, P. I., when he saw more than 100 of his comrades and officers go to their death at the hands of a savage Philippine tribe, and himself, was mutilated in many places on his body and given up for dead, John M. Newhouse, applied for reenlistment in the United States army.

Newhouse is 37 years old and came from Helena. He is now drawing $30 a month for the injuries he received in the massacre. Newhouse told of his experience while pleading with local army recruiting officers to take him into the army again.

Officials were compelled to reject the applicant on account of a stiff right arm caused by one of the cuts from a bolo.

Lightning Bug Used To Illuminate House

West Virginian Discovers New Light Medium Which He Declares Surpasses Electricity.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., Aug. 23. Thornton Flowers, of Mora, claims that by treating the common firefly or lightning bug with a secret chemical process he has produced a light surpassing the tungsten incandescent. He has his home illuminated with the new light.

Several weeks ago, Flowers says, he captured an immense lightning bug. It gave out a brilliant light, and this gave him an idea that the light from fireflies would illuminate a room if they were made to glow incessantly. He hit upon a mixture of chemicals, which, he says, not only will retain the glow after the insect's life is extinct, but will increase it.

He captured the insects by hundreds, treated them with chemicals and placed them in globes throughout his home.

Blind Girl Student Marvelous Gardener

Produces Daisies Three Times Size of Ordinary Flowers and Vegetables Just as Big.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 23.—Twenty-seven deaf and dumb girls and boys, ranging from 10 to 17, are being taught to speak, read, write stories, sew, make biscuits, solve arithmetic problems, spell and garden at the Sixteenth Street school here, where an exhibition of their work was held recently.

Miss Elizabeth Kenealy, 15, is creating a sensation at the school because of her wonderful success in raising flowers and vegetables.

In a middy blouse and dark skirt, Miss Elizabeth works in her gardens, one at home and the other at school, producing daisies three times the size of the ordinary flowers, and beets that make the average vegetable look like radishes in size.

WOMAN IS KEY IN STRUGGLE TO UNSEAT SULZER

New York Governor's Foes Call Wife's Illness a Sham and Confession a Ruse.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Apparently deadlocked until the High Court of Impeachment meets September 18 to try the charges of high crimes and misdemeanors against Governor William Sulzer, both the accused Executive and Lieutenant Governor Martin Glynn are busy, the one strengthening his defense, the other preparing to invigorate his attack. In the meantime, the official business of the Empire State is at a standstill.

The government of New York presents a paradox unique to republican government. The State has two Governors, and it has none. Two men maintain they have the right to transact the State's business. No business is being transacted.

And in this struggle for power, the battle seemingly centers about a woman, a woman who has no voice in the government, who is not even allowed to vote under the statutes of the State.

Wife's Illness Questioned.

In addition to the law point raised by the defenders of Sulzer that he can not be impeached or tried for things he did before he took the oath of office, the defense lays greatest stock on the declaration by Sulzer's wife that she, not the Governor, used checks he had received as campaign contributions to speculate on the stock market.

On the other hand, it is learned that the Frawley Committee, which brought to light the charges on which the Governor was impeached, will make her confession the subject of a rigid examination to shatter, if possible, the defense, which will be based largely on her statement.

In the meantime, Mrs. Sulzer, it is reported, is dangerously ill, her nerves broken, it is said, under the strain which she has experienced since the charges were brought against her husband.

Sulzer's enemies even question this illness. They question it so seriously that it, too, is to be investigated. The first step in this investigation,

Both Accused of "Shamming."

The committee believes that "talking too much" consisted of telling stories of Mrs. Sulzer's true condition which were not to the liking of the Governor. An inkling of this purpose was contained in an interview with Assembly Majority Leader Aaron J. Levy, who declared:

"Not only is Mrs. Sulzer's confession a sham, but the pretended illness of Mrs. Sulzer is a sham, of which William Sulzer is the chief perpetrator."

However, should Sulzer be removed from office by Tammany votes, with all the judges of the Court of Appeals voting in his favor, he would count it a vindicaton and proof of his assertion that he is being persecuted because he would not turn over the State to Tammany Hall.

Maryland Jews to Raise Shaft to Friend

Thomas Kennedy, Who Passed Law Giving Them Right to Hold Office, To Be Honored.

HAGERSTOWN, MD., Aug. 23.—Mendes Cohen, of Baltimore, a grandnephew of one of the first Jews elected to office in the State of Maryland, will act as treasurer of the fund to be raised to build a monument to Thomas Kennedy, author of the law passed in 1826 that gave Jews the right to hold office.

Kennedy was famous in several other respects than as champion of the cause of political equality, for which he fought as a member of the Legislature eight years. He wrote many ballads that aroused the martial ardor of his fellow citizens in the days preceding the War of 1812.

Crusade Started on Big Sunday Dinners

Domestic Science Teachers of Kansas Schools Are Enlisted In The Campaign.

TOPEKA, KANS., Aug. 23.—The custom and the physical requirements that a man must rest at least one day in seven have brought about a campaign in Kansas against the big Sunday dinners that have so long been the delight of the average man. The domestic science teachers of the schools have enlisted the aid of domestic science students throughout the State and the big Sunday dinner is going the way of the hard biscuit and the underdone meat in the Kansas homes.

The campaign was started a year ago at the University of Kansas, but it now has the support of every high school and college with domestic science courses.

Thieves Warn, Then Rob Rail Station

Telephone Central Office They Had Looted Pay Phone, Then Steal Instrument.

NYACK, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Before carrying away the telephone from the Stony Point station of the West Shore Railroad last night, thieves telephoned to the central office to say that they had robbed the office and telephone coin box. The operator thought some practical joker was at work and paid no attention to the man who called.

This morning it was found that the money drawer at the station had been robbed of 75 cents in cash, and from the telephone box had been taken about $3 in coins. The thieves also took the telephone.

SMITH URGES ZONE CURE FOR BOLL WEEVIL

Senator From South Carolina Declares South's Loss in 17 Years Is $1,000,000,000.

Continued from Page 1.

an isolated spot in Texas until it has now reached the State of Alabama, and I have been appalled by the damage wrought by its ravages. During all these years I have been hoping for the discovery by which the pest could be exterminated, or even checked, but in both I have been disappointed.

Likes Zone Remedy Plan.

Some time ago the suggestion was made to establish across the entire cotton belt, east of the areas infested by the weevil a zone of 100 miles, in which no cotton should be planted. It was argued that this would check the eastward advance of the weevil, as it subsists only on the cotton plant, and it was also argued by entomologists and other experts on plant and insect life that my moving this zone westward from year to year all the weevils in the Cotton States would be starved out and entirely exterminated until the Mexican border was reached.

The idea appealed to me very strongly, and I have given the subject a great deal of study ever since. I believe this plan is entirely feasible, and while at first thought the cost may seem prohibitive, yet when the estimated cost is compared with the estimated saving the zone plan must be looked upon as a very sound business proposition.

The Government entomologists, farm demonstration agents and others admit that if this zone plan is put into operation it will undoubtedly check and finally exterminate the boll weevil, as it will have nothing to feed upon, and they admit at the same time that no other plan that has been tried so far has been at all effective.

I have had an estimate made of the cost of the proposed zone and I think it is a very liberal one. It follows:

"The cessation of cotton growing over an area of 46,245 square miles, in which the crop is valued at $98,990,047 per annum, is at first glance such an appalling suggestion that few have even thought to look deeper.

Sees Need of Substitute.

"We must add also to this the loss in ginning business, which is computed at $2,915,518 per annum and the loss in seed products totaling $5,633,562. This means that there must be compensation for a loss in earning value of $107,539,127 per annum.

"In the first place, any scheme which would call for the cessation of cotton growing must provide the means and knowledge for growing something else in the place of cotton.

"A large crop of trained agriculturists instructing in the cultivation of new and profitable crops and in the principles of rotation, maintenance of soil fertility, etc., would help the people to double and treble the output of their land within very few years. It would also be necessary to supply seed for planting the 2,573,672 acres of cotton land in other crops. Thus the greater part of the prospective loss can be met at a reasonable expense.

"The loss of the ginners and part of the loss of the oil men will have to be assumed by the Government. This loss would not exceed $9,000,000.

"It would be necessary for the western portion of the quarantine area to remain out of cotton for possibly three years.

"East of the proposed quarantine line there lies an area of 112,027 square miles of territory in which cotton can be produced. The average yield per acre (1908-1811) for this territory has been 3,051,103 bales (500 pounds), of which 32,892 bales (500 pounds was sea island cotton. The value of the latter was $4,224,235.

Places Faith in Expert.

"The value of the remaining or upland cotton, valued at 11.9 cents per pound, was $174,345,554. The value of the equivalent amount of seed produced would be $33,943,532. Thus the annual value of the producers of the crop to be protected is $217,514,211.

"History of the boll weevil has shown that if this area is not protected its production will be lowered year by year until possibly 50 per cent of the crop is taken, and sometimes as high as 75 per cent."

The zone plan is the only suggestion that has yet been offered that holds out any promise of relief. The cost of the zone plan is undoubtedly great, but when the estimated cost is compared with the estimated saving, the protection of sections not yet reached and the ultimate eradication of the boll weevil throughout the entire cotton belt, the cost does not seem to be prohibitive. In fact, the cost of the zone system will be mild compared with the loss that will be entailed if the boll weevil is not exterminated.

Sea Island Crop Imperiled.

It is practically certain that if the boll weevil spreads to the South Atlantic States the sea island cotton industry will be wiped out entirely. This is by reason of the semi-tropical nature of the islands, the luxuriant foliage which affords a safe harbor and breeding ground for the insects during winter and summer, and the fact that there is neither extreme heat nor extreme cold, both of which are destructive to insect life. It is my deliberate judgment that if the boll weevil reaches the sea islands, there will be no more sea island cotton.

I have spoken of the aggregate loss to the country, but the feature that appeals to me most strongly is the loss to the individual. The country may eventually recover from the damage done to the cotton crop, but the individual cotton farmer whose income is cut in half or destroyed, and whose property is made to depreciate in value, may never recover. The loss to him will be irreparable.

My object in writing this is in order that the people may know just how seriously the cotton crop is being menaced, and that they may discuss and understand the only plan that has been offered, which promises to accomplish the result needed. If any other plan is suggested that promises to accomplish the result at a less cost or in a quicker manner, I will give it my heartiest indorsement.

I will be glad to have the farmers and others of the South consider this problem carefully and write me what they think of it.

Southern Drawl an Opera Asset

Alabama Singer Lauds Accent

Sees Fame for Dixie Song Birds

Miss Neida Humphrey.



Miss Neida Humphrey, of Huntsville, Blames Laziness for Dearth of Divas.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., Aug. 23.—The soft, musical voice of Southern women, which poets have raved about, others have envied and the comic papers have made subject of satire, has a value in dollars, and it has an ever greater value in the world of art.

So thinks Miss Neida Humphrey, of Huntsville, who has just returned home after a three-year course of voice culture under Caruso in New York.

Miss Humphrey, realizing the supreme demand for American prima donnas on the operatic stage, not only in this country, but in every capital in Europe, thinks there is a world of opportunity for the young women of her own section in this field.

"The Southern woman's voice," says Miss Humphrey, "possesses more natural musical qualities than the voices of any other women in the world. With proper cultivation that quality should make them the greatest opera stars. The world has long known of this quality, but the Southern women of talent have just refused to grasp their opportunities.

Blames Indolence in Part.

"And I guess the laziness so generally attributed to our people may have a great deal to do with it. Singing, I mean serious singing, is the hardest sort of work.

"There is hardly a girl of social position in the Southland who has not a smattering of musical education. The trouble is it's only a smattering. When they reached the point where singing meant real work they retired gracefully to other fields.

"But I believe that the time is not far off when the Southern girl of talent will realize the life she is overlooking and then I am certain that there will be girls of Dixie whose names will be just as famous as those of Farrar, Suzanne Adams and Louise Homer, all American born.

Miss Humphrey is very young and she is very, very pretty, but that is not all. She has a voice of remarkable power and dramatic quality, but withal she holds in it that soft sweetness that declares her home as plainly as it would be declared were she to walk on the stage waving the Stars and Bars.

Has Charmed the President.

She has already done things in music and she intends to do more. In New York she has sung before the most critical audiences in concert and has won their high approbation. It was she who charmed President Wilson and a distinguished gathering in New York recently at a concert.

In Chattanooga last May, during the reunion of the Confederate Veterans, she sang before the old soldiers and was given an ovation.

Miss Humphrey intends to return to New York in the fall to complete her studies. She has already been assured of an operatic engagement and Huntsville believes that it will soon boast an operatic celebrity.

AGED FATHER THRASHES SON WHO THINKS HIM EASY PREY

EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO, Aug. 23. When Francis Beaver, 30 years old, charged his father, Henry Beaver, aged 65, with having spoken in an uncomplimentary tone of the former's wife, the father resented the imputation and soundly thrashed his son.

The son, thinking he could easily worst his aged father, began the fight with a hard blow on the elder man's nose. Thoroughly aroused, Beaver, Sr., then started in and soon the son was lying on the ground with a fractured ankle and a fractured right leg.

SAYS WIFE AND MAGICIAN WERE IN DEATH PLOT

Husband Declares That Their Conspiracy Kept Him in Bed Three Years.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Alleging that his wife was madly infatuated with a man of strange, weird, magnetic powers, and that they conspired to incapacitate him by administering mysterious potions, Theodore Speaber, a former undertaker of Chicago, filed suit for divorce from Anna Speaber in the Circuit Court at Laporte, Ind.

Through the machinations of his wife and a man who represented himself as being a magnetic healer, assuming the name of Louis Odillo, Speaber avers that they tried to convince him that he had become a victim of tuberculosis. Odillo then injected a chemical in his ear, he alleges, which brought on an illness that confined him to a hospital bed for three years. This, he charges, was done with the deliberate intention of causing a fatal sickness to set in and get him out of the way.

His wife then sold out his undertaking business and their household effects, he charges, for less than one-third of the real value. She then refused to see him after he had been released from the hospital.

Friends of Speaber say that he was at one time an inmate of the Elgin State Insane Asylum. But he was released later as cured.

College Girl Walker Goes 25 Miles a Day

Little Pedestrian Reaches Pittsburg on Jaunt From New York to San Francisco.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 23.—With a jaunty rose-colored hat, Miss Gladys Mason, a petite New Yorker, who is "footing it" from Broadway to the Golden Gate, is on her way West.

The little pedestrian left New York on June 29 and has averaged 25 miles a days. Her high mark for a day is 41 miles, made east or Harrisburg.

Miss Mason is 22, a graduate of Emerson College, Boston. She expects to reach San Francisco Thanksgiving Day.

COUNTY TO GIVE COOK BOOKS TO NEWLYWEDS

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Leaden biscuits and leather-crusted pies and all the other dinner delicacies of Mrs. Newlywed soon may cease to cause physical pain and matrimonial estrangement. Their existence is threatened.

Authorities of Cook County are considering the advisability of giving away official Cook County cook books with all marriage licenses. Robert M. Sweitzer, County Clerk, will present the plan to the County Board.

You Can't Be Well When Constipated

"Keep Your Bowels Open"—Doctors Estimate 75 Per Cent of Sickness Due to Torpid Liver.

Some undigested food is left in the stomach daily, which the liver should clear away. A heavy or unusual diet, or a change in water, may cause the liver to leave a few particles to press and clog, and the next day more are left over. So this waste accumulates, clogging stomach and intestines, and causing constipation.

That is not all. If the waste is not eliminated it ferments and generates uric acid, a poison which gets into the blood and through the system.

JACOBS' LIVER SALT immediately flushes the stomach and intestinal tract and washes away every particle of waste and fermentation; it purifies the blood by dissolving what uric acid has accumulated and passing it off in the urine.

JACOBS' LIVER SALT is much better than calomel; no danger of salivation, no need of an after-cleansing dose of oil. It acts quickly and mildly; never forces, gripes or nauseates. It effervesces agreeably. Take it before breakfast and in an hour you'll feel splendid.

Don't take an inferior substitute; some closely imitate the name, but none produces the same result. All druggists should have the genuine JACOBS' LIVER SALT, 25c. If yours can not supply you, full size jar mailed upon receipt of price, postage free. Made and guaranteed by Jacobs Pharmacy Co., Atlanta.—(Advt.)

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SUNDAY AMERICAN'S SPECIAL CABLE LETTERS RECEIVED FROM ALL THE GREAT CAPITALS OF EUROPE

'BURIED ALIVE' IS BEST PLAY IN LONDON—DALE

America He Believes Will Revel in Dramatization of Arnold Bennett's Story.

By ALAN DALE.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The best thing in London is Arnold Bennett's "fancy" play, "The Great Adventure," at the Kingsway Theater. This could be construed into meaning very little, or even nothing, for the paucity of dramatic material in London at the present time is sending American managers home discouraged. However, I'll hasten to say that "The Great Adventure" could hold its own in a season filled with pleasure-giving theatrical events. It is delightful; it is cozy; it is sedately humorous, and it is clever.

There is no allusion at all on the program or in the published play to the fact that "The Great Adventure" is Arnold Bennett's own dramatization of his own novel, "Buried Alive"—a story that I shunned for ages on account of its grewsome title, only to find anon that it was a skittish, satirical and gorgeously amusing storiette. The play at the Kingsway is "Buried Alive," made into a short, pithy and incidental four-act play.

It contains an actress who is so admirable, so unusual and so distinctly enjoyable in London, where one gets the same old fogies year in and year out, that the occasion becomes doubly interesting. That actress is Miss Wish Wynne, and I use her Christian name with all my heart in connection with an appearance in America. Wish Wynne is one of those peculiar women who seem to arrive suddenly on their sheer merits. She is no beauty; she is pictorially quite uninteresting. If you met her before she had tried the stage, you would say to her, "Keep away from it; you've no chance, because you are such an ordinary looker."

But Wish Wynne is charming. She is quiet, "natural," artistic and magnetic. She "gets" you. You can't imagine that you are watching an actress acting. There is nothing of the theater in her manner. Yet, of course, it is all theater. Only art, and art of the highest order, could get Wish Wynne over the footlights.

In "The Great Adventure" she plays the part of the widow, who marries the artist whom the world imagines to be buried in Westminster Abbey. Nearly all "The Great Adventure" consists of scenes between the man and the woman, beautifully written, sympathetically acted, overweeningly "natural." The story keeps to the book pretty closely. In the begininng you see the artist with his dying valet, cared for by a doctor. The valet dies, the artist takes his place; the valet is buried as the artist, and the artist lives to begin all over again.

Each of the four acts is divided into two scenes, separated by a passage of time, more or less short. Electric signs appear between the scenes, indicating how much time elapses. It is all most concise and to the point. At the Kingsway there is no music, but merely the "knockings" that prevail at French theaters. I think that a pity. Although entr'acte music is detestable and inartistic, I loathe those French knockings. They sound so barbaric. Why should London imitate such a stupid custom when it would be so easy to think up something novel and relevant?

The weakest spot in "The Great Adventure" occurs when the artist is confronted with his dead valet's widow and curate-sons. This, of couse, is broad farce. Played as quiet comedy, it doesn't convince; in fact, it irritates. Although it is very well done, and the curate-sons are amusing (curates on the stage have really taken the jocular place of mothers-in-law), it is a jarring note in such a gentle and placidly ironic little play as "The Great Adventure."

The Philistinism of England is shown in Arnold Bennett's best vein, and Mr. Bennett raps his own country, as "own countries" always are rapped by their affectionate children. This is as it should be. Only a man who knows a country by being born in it can rap it. The stickler for stodgy plays will, of course, say that "The Great Adventure" is absurd and improbable; that no such series of events could conceivably occur. Yet it contains truth, sincerity and reality—in spite of all. I loved it all, from start to finish, and if only it isn't spoiled by a second-rate cast in New York, it ought to be a big winner.

Don't forget that it needs fine acting; that without fine acting it has little chance with the "masses," and—remember, I've said that. The hero, called in the play Ilam Carve, was acted by Henry Ainley, who was at one time a matinee favorite. He has followed in the footsteps of our own Faversham and ceased to be beautiful. He now acts and is addicted to character roles. As the artist, he portrays a nervous, dreamy, out-of-the-world creature, who despises the pomps and ceremonies. Mr. Ainley does it all very well, indeed, and though he is helped a good deal by the splendid work of Miss Wish Wynne, he gets at least halfway there on his own. In all, there are eighteen speaking parts, mostly of no importance. The entire play is intrusted to Henry Ainley and Wish Wynne. A young woman called Lydia Bilbrooke is interesting.

There is absolutely no point of resemblance between "The Great Adventure" and "Milestones," yet the former made me think of the latter all the time, possibly because they are both so out of the ordinary groov. The worth of "The Great Adventure" is undeniable.

'Jewels Look Best on Pigs' So Says Polaire, the Dancer Is 'Ugliest Woman in Paris'

Polaire, the Paris dancer, and the stuffed pig upon which she arranges her jewels. Both are coming soon to America.



Also Is One of the Cleverest of Parisiennes; Her Scheme to Advertise a Perfume.

Special Cable to The American.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—Polaire, the dancer and actress, who declares that she is the ugliest woman in Paris, and who is recognized generally as one of the cleverest, will soon be on her way to New York with her original perfume, her ideas about jewelry and her stuffed pig.

The pig is ugly, but like its owner, who will join Gertrude Hoffman and Lady Constance Stewart-Richardson in a great three-star tour of America, is interesting. On its ungraceful neck the dancer places her jewels, for she declares that is the appropriate place for gems.

Has Two Life Missions.

Polaire's idea caused much comment. Those who had jewels scowled; those who did not laughed, but Polaire believes she has two missions in life. One is to dance and the other to explain that jewels are best used to adorn a pig.

"I certainly shall take my pig to America," she said recently. "I believe I shall have as much reason to show it there as I have had here in Paris, and as I had in other places in Europe.

"Perhaps it will do no good. I have only my art to consider; I have no room for jewels. My pig is welcome to them."

Incidentally Polaire has demanded of her American managers, Comstock & Gest, that no one but she in the three-star tour shall use perfume of any kind on the stage, the train or elsewhere. She says she will refuse to leave France unless she has this guarantee.

Her Perfume Is Subtle.

"I have a delicate, subtle perfume," she declares. "No one else can purchase or use it. It is so delicate that any other scent would interfere with my enjoyment of it, and unless I am assured that Miss Hoffman and Lady Constance will use no perfume at all, I can not consent to go to America."

It is said that Polaire has a contract with a Paris perfumer who is to pay her 25,000 francs to advertise in the United States an "exclusive" perfume he will soon put on the market.

Ex-Premier Clemenceau's new paper, L'Homme Libre, gives this week a solution of a problem which has been puzzling all Paris: Why has Polaire started the extraordinary fashion of wearing a gold ring in her nose at a well-known watering place? Mlle. Polaire declares, according to the paper, that she adopted the Zulu style in jewelry simply in order to avoid being again billed in New York, as "the ugliest woman on earth." Now, she says, American managers are simply bound to feature her as "the only living actress who wears a ring in her nose."

Leper Sings Ragtime In His Confinement

Dahab Hassan, Syrian, Deported From Philadelphia, Will Probably Be Sent to Jerusalem.

Special Cable to The American.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 23. — Dahab Hassan, the Syrian leper who arrived here from Philadelphia on the Dominion, has been detained at the New Ferry isolation hospital, where he spends his time singing ragtime. According to his story Hassan left England a year ago and proceeded to Cleveland, Ohio, where he did work in a tobacco factory.

When he fell ill the doctors decided he was smitten with leprosy, following which discovery the American authorities deported him.

During the voyage to this country Hassan was naturally a most unpopular passenger with the crew, which was badly scared and gave him a wide berth, notwithstanding the fact that there was no danger from infection. He will likely be sent to Jerusalem, his native city.

MORE BULLS DEMANDED AFTER EIGHTEEN ARE SLAIN

Special Cable to The American.

MADRID, Aug. 23.—After a ten-hour bull fight at Santander, in which eighteen bulls were slaughtered, the 10,000 spectators noisily demanded that more bulls be brought into the ring and killed. The Mayor of the town and local police had great difficulty in persuading the audience to leave the arena. Twenty horses were killed. Several of the picadors were wounded, one of them seriously.

Girl Halts Attempt To Rob State Lottery

Screams of Clerk Alarm Pedestrians When Italian Thief Tries to Chloroform Her.

Special Cable to The American.

MILAN, Aug. 23.—It was only by the slightest chance that a bold robbery of one of the State lottery offices was averted the other day. A young fellow entered the office and asked to purchase some tickets. While the young woman clerk was writing the number on the tickets the man suddenly tried to throw a bottle of chloroform in her face.

She recoiled and screamed, and the man ran out of the office. Her screams had attracted attention and several men started in pursuit of the man.

A university student grasped the fugitive as he ran down the street brandishing a revolver. The student was shot in the face by the fugitive, who dashed into a cafe. Just as the pursuers were closing in on him he ended his life with his pistol.

GONDOLAS OF VENICE GIVE WAY TO MOTOR LAUNCHES

Special Cable to The American.

VENICE, Aug. 23.—Stubborn resistance on the part of the Venetian boatmen to modern means of locomotion on the Grand Canal seems about to be overcome by the formation of a co-operative association among the gondoliers.

This body is providing a public service of motor launches between the railway station and the Adriatic shore.

'SLANT' A 'ONCE OVER' AT BYRON, DONE IN SLANG

Americanese Puts "Punch" in Poetry, According to One English Admirer.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The American language, says a writer in the London Daily Express, is developing a new literature which is imaginative, metaphoric and full of color, besides being the time-saving device of the age. It is the shorthand of spoken languages.

Precisely what is this remarkable language? he asks. Some one defined cauliflower as plain cabbage with a college education. In the same way it may be said that American is simply the well-known slang with a university training. It is superslang.

To illustrate, let us take a word which is a marvel of condensed description. Suppose I wanted to say of a man that he was clumsy, futile, helpless and undesirable; that he was slovenly in his manner and shabby in his dress; that he was intellectually insignificant and spiritually nil; that he never minded his own business and meddled with every one else's; that his presence was an abomination to me—if I wanted to say all this, and a little bit more, I should merely declare that he was a "gink."

It is this pregnant, compact quality which especially recommends American for poetic use.

Ragging the "Red, Red Rose."

Suppose Robert Burns had written his exquisite "Red, Red Rose" in American instead of English. For tenderness in the exaltations of a loved one, American is unrivaled. Witness:

O my luve's a red, red rose,
She's a pippin, she's just rippin',
she's a bear!
She can turkey-trot and tango,
She's a quince, O she's a mango,
She's the candy kid for fair.
Are you there?

O my luve's like a red, red rose,
Just take it from me, kid, she's a
dream, she's a scream.
Pipe her in her glad rags there.
I should worry! She's a bear!
She's all peaches and cream.
Get a gleam!

And would not Byron's "Maid of Athens" be infinitely more expressive in American?

Maid of Athens, ere I beat it,
Give me back my heart—I need it.
Cut, O cut that taffy, please!
Stop your teasin',
Quit the squeezin',
I implore you on my knees.
I'll admit you got me going
And my love for you is growing,
But 's enough, kid.
Call the bluff, kid,
I've got your number and I'm wise,
There's no use your making eyes.

Not only in the language of love is American so rich. It can be mellifluous or bitter, as you wish. It can express hatred as eloquently as affection, and that is more than can be said of English. Byron was severely handicapped whe nhe wrote his criticism of Scotch reviewers.

Slanging Byron's Diatribe.

How infinitely more stinging he could have been had he had the average Yankee's knowledge of American.

You two-for-a-nickel Scotch reviewers,
You're nothing but a bunch of brewers,
You've got my goat, but by Hank!
you'll rue it.
I'm on the job and I'll beat you to it.

You're just a lot of pikers from pikerland.
Why can't you boost a poet with the glad, glad hand?
You're a bunch of beany ginks; a gang of piffy gooks,
You gollywobble, runty-punty, lollypop spooks!

You've missed your right vocations;
You'd have been just simply grand
As nifty engineers of Antonio's peanut stand.
So fade away. Beat it! Twenty-three! You're full of flies.
Just put an egg in your goldarned shoe and beat it! Are you wise?

KAISER SANCTIONS BETS ON AEROPLANE CONTESTS

Special Cable to The American.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—One of the German State governments has decided to give official sanction to betting on aeroplane contests. The State gets a percentage of the stakes on all bets.

The chief objections thus far raised come from the aviators themselves, who point out it will be impossible to tell whether or not the aeroplane is "being pulled" or driven at top speed.

To Discard Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Wrinkles

(From Feminine World.)

The use of creams on the face sometimes causes hair to grow. You can avoid the risk of acquiring superfluous hair by avoiding cosmetics and using mercolized wax instead. There is nothing better for any condition of the skin, as the wax actually absorbs the offensive cuticle. The latter is naturally replaced by a clear, smooth, healthy complexion, full of life and expression. It's the sensible way to discard a freckled, tanned, over-red, blotchy or pimpled skin. Get an ounce of mercolized wax at any druggist's and apply nightly like cold cream, erasing in the morning with soap and water. It takes a week or so to complete the transformation.

The ideal wrinkle eradicator is made by dissolving an ounce of powdered saxolite in a half pint of witch hazel. Bathing the face in the solution brings almost instantaneous results.—Adv.

BRITISH NAVAL MEN TO STUDY U.S. WARSHIPS

Board of Experts Sent by Admiralty to Spend Six Months in This Country.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—England is troubled by the superior conditions of lower-deck life in the United States Navy as compared with the British.

The admiralty has decided to send a board consisting of Vice Admiral Williams, Fleet Surgeon Munday and E. N. Mooney, of the Royal Corps of Naval Constructors, to spend six weeks in America, chiefly at Newport and the New York Navy Yard.

They will begin with studying the system of ventilation in United States battleships.

The visit ought to have practical results for British sailors. The Orion class carry a complement of 800. The Wyoming carries 1,115.

If the Navy Department at Washington can get 315 more men into a ship on an increase of nine feet more length, five feet more beam and one foot more draught, and at the same time house and sleep them much better, the British constructor has certainly something to learn.

Turkey Offers Art Treasures for Loan

Even With Imperial Museum Collection as Security, London Financiers Shy.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Turkey has been trying to raise a loan in London, offering as security the antique treasures in the Imperial Museum at Constantinople.

The security evidently is not appreciated, for so far the loan has not materialized.

That Turkey is willing to pledge her treasures proves how dire are her financial straits, for the Imperial Museum is one of her most jealously guarded possessions.

The Turkish Government has increased the collections without cost, as archaeologists have been allowed to work in the Holy Land only on condition that they sent their finds to the museum.

10,000 Ask Autograph Of Paris Centenarian

Famous Writer Published His First Book in 1830 and Last One in 1912.

Special Cable to The American.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—Ten thousand requests for his autograph and 6,000 for his photograph have been received by Francois Fertiali, of the Society of Men and Letters, who has just celebrated his 100th birthday.

The old man became famous immediately. He was born in 1813 and published his first book in 1830. His latest volume was published last year. Though he has been a hard-working writer he is poor.

Duelling Scars Are Advertised for Sale

German Firm Promises To Make Men Attractive Without Aid of Sword.

Special Cable to The American.

HAMBURG, Aug. 23.—A new industry has been started with the object of "making men interesting to women."

One firm advertises it is prepared to provide cuts such as decorate the cheeks of students who have fought duels in the universities. This can be done "without pain or interruption to business," and accurate resemblance to the real thing is guaranteed.

Baron Hirsch's Son Rewins Erring Wife

De Forest's Reconciliation to Bride, Who Eloped With Guardsman, Surprises English Society.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—English visitors to Le Touquet, the fashionable little French resort near Boulogne, were amazed this week to find Baron De Forest and his wife playing golf together, evidently on the most friend together, evidently on the most friendly and intimate terms.

Baron De Forest was the adopted son of the late Baron Hirsch, the multi-millionaire, who purchased for his protege an Austrian title, married the pretty sister of Lord Gerald, who, three years ago, eloped with a young guardsman. Then began a wild chase of the fugitive pair. The entire sympathy of society was with the erring wife.

The Baron, cut by every one, became a Socialist, but is believed to be yearning to be received by society once more; hence the reconciliation with his popular bride.

Czar's Alarm Bell System Works Well

Crazed Aviator Tries to Force Entrance and Entire Winter Palace Is Aroused.

Special Cable to The American.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 23.—The alarm bells of the Winter Palace were set ringing the other day by a terrified watchman, who found himself in a fight with a man forcing his way in and demanding to see the Emperor, who was at that time at the Peterhof Palace.

The invader was overpowered and proved to be Otochkin, one of the earliest Russian aviators, who recently has come down in the world.

The incident served as a dramatic rehearsal of the entire system of alarms, armed guards and secret protection which is set to work immediately if any stranger seeks to force his way into any of the Czar's residences.

'Corner' in Quinine May Increase Price

Manufacturers of Drug and Producers of Bark in Java Sign Agreement.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—An increase in the price of quinine is expected as the result of an agreement which has been signed between the European makers of quinine and growers in Java of the cinchona tree, from the bark of which quinine is produced.

The manufacturers are required to buy from the producers about 1,000,000 pounds of quinine a year at a regulated price.

Virtually all the cinchona bark used by quinine manufacturers in Europe is now produced in Java, whence it is shipped to Amsterdam to be sold by public auction.

Englishman Beats Street Car Thief

Russian Judge Compliments British Subject on Thrashing He Administered to Pickpocket.

Special Cable to The American.

ODESSA, Aug. 23.—The American's reputation as being always ready for a fight while traveling abroad has been rivaled here by a young Englishman who grasped the wrist of a pickpocket when he detected the latter stealing a woman's purse in a street car.

The pickpocket accused the Englishman of trying to steal the purse himself. This aroused the Englishman's ire and he struck the man a smashing blow on the nose, causing that member to bleed profusely.

The man was taken to court and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and the Englishman, who declined to give his name, was complimented by the Magistrate.

SOUTH AMERICA BUYING ARMS IN LARGE QUANTITY

Enormous Orders From Various American Republics Excite Interest in London.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Considerable interest has been aroused in certain quarters in London by the fact that various South American Republics are placing in England and on the Continent contracts for enormous amounts of arms and ammunition.

Within the last few weeks an aggregate of 500,000 rifles, with a corresponding amount of ammunition, has been placed on order, while so far as two of the Republics are concerned, inquiries are still in progress regarding the supply of new artillery.

An agent of the Uruguayan Government has arrived in London for the purchase of military transports.

All this may mean simply mutual precautions on the part of the respective Republics against each other, but there is a curious element of suspicion as to the possibility of some European interference.

Italian Lake Plays At Hide and Seek

Waters Disappear Every 20 Years Through Hole in Center, Then Appear Again.

Special Cable to The American.

ROME, Aug. 23.—Italian scientists and expert hydrographers are again puzzled by the sudden disappearance of the waters of Lake Canterno, not far from Rome, while the population of the district is in mortal fear of some imminent catastrophe.

The lake has been playing hide and seek with the villagers from time immemorial. The records show that every twenty years the waters recede through a large hole in the middle of the lake bed. Where the waters go constitutes the mystery which has so far baffled scientists. The fish disappear and return with the water.

According to a local legend, the water disappears every time an accident happens in the neighborhood of the lake. Two boys drowned there recently.

Powers Anxious to Seize Turkey in Asia

England, by Proposed Partition, Gets Arabia—Austria Hasn't Staked Claim Yet.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The great powers have been secretly discussing the eventual partition of Turkey in Asia recently, the main lines of which are now clear.

Arabia would go to Great Britain, Armenia to Russia, Syria to France and Anatolia to Germany. Italy, of course, has Tripoli and will probably receive a few of the Aegean Islands.

Austro-Hungary, alone of the great powers, has not staked out a claim, and to prevent her being left out, it has been seriously proposed to give her the Holy Land.

When the ambitions and jealousies of the powers are stirred up by the partition of Turkey in Asia, a new and more serious danger than the Balkan affair will threaten the peace of Europe.

'YELLOW MUSIC' WILL BE HEARD IN U. S. SOON

Brilliant Young English Composer's Harmonies Have Created Furor in London.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Emerson Whithorne, who started in London the present vogue of Chinese and Japanese music, vulgarly known as "yellow music," and has produced such popular pieces as "The Typhoon" and "The Yellow Jacket," is planning to go to the United States at an early date.

Just where Mr. Whithorne got his inspiration for the composition of this class of music is not known, but his creations are based strictly on the music of the yellow races and are played nightly.

Resurrects Medieval Harmonies.

He does not, however, confine his attention exclusively to the music of the East, as he has specialized extensively in a unique form of music based on that of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

He came out strongly in this direction at the famous Shakespeare ball given at the Albert Hall, having composed the music for the wonderful Elizabethan dances which played so conspicuous a part at that entertainment.

Music Charms Prince Henry.

This he did at the special request of Lady Randolph Churchill—then Mrs. Cornwallis West. The dances captivated Prince Henry of Prussia to such a degree that he now holds the originals MSS. for use of his own private band. The dances are orchestrated for over 200 instruments.

The brilliant young composer is now engaged on the composition of several new and striking pieces which he proposes to produce for the first time on his forthcoming American tour.

Shop Talk Barred by Famous Musicians

Composers, Conductors and Singers, Including Caruso, Fine Violator of Health Resort Rule.

Special Cable to The American.

ROME, Aug. 23.—At Montecatini, a favorite health resort, there are at present the composers, Leoncavallo, Mascagni and Puccini; the singers, Caruso and Bonci, and the conductors, Mugnonex, Serafin and Galeffi.

These famous musicians, who are constantly in each other's company, have formed an anti-musical society in which the penalty for speaking of music or of the theater when in each other's company is a heavy, fine.



Marble Entrance to Cox College.



This beautiful entrance symbolizes much to the young student who crosses it for the first time. She enters it with quick step, throbbing heart, noble ambition to do something and be something in the great moral and intellectual world that lies before her.

Within she finds a warm and joyous welcome. A thrill of delight goes over the student body when one more is added to the happy number. She also finds an atmosphere of earnestness and high endeavor. The college courses are attractive and interesting, the daily tasks are difficult but stimulating, the association is inspiring and character building goes on under the highest and most helpful influences.

Cox College is situated three miles from the city limits of Atlanta, the busiest center of life and activity in the South. On the double tracks of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, it may be reached by day travel from any point in this or adjoining States, and also enjoys the privilege of the electric railroad from Atlanta with 10-minute schedule at five-cent fare. When the students attend church services or any entertainment in a body they have the privilege of special cars which furnish ample accommodations, do not stop in transit, and shorten schedules.

Cox College, long famous for its conservatory work, has a literary course of equal rank. The academy furnishes splendid preparation for college. To keep abreast of the times a stronger faculty has been secured for the coming session. Many improvements have been made this summer in order to handle a larger enrollment than usual.

There will be a joyous reunion among the former students and quite a commotion and welcome by the little city of College Park when school reopens September 10th for its seventy-first session.

Those who are interested in the higher education of women may obtain a beautiful catalogue and illustrations upon application to Cox College and Conservatory, College Park, Ga.

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Sunday American Sporting Pages Lead All Others

COMING BACK WITH THE SAME OLD ACT

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By Tad





YANKEE BOXERS ARE GOING ON EUROPEAN TRIP

Dan McKetrick Secures Bouts for Jeannette, Moran, Williams, Dunn and Ahearn.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Dan McKetrick, the dapper little fight manager, is going to make another trip to Europe. He has been across the big pond so often that he forgets the number of times. On his next journey to the other side he'll take with him the largest string of fighters that any manager ever piloted to a foreign country.

McKetrick has just received a letter from Theodore Vienne, naming his terms for the appearance abroad of five American fighters, and McKetrick lost no time in hustling to the cable office and wiring his acceptance.

The boxers that little Dan will take abroad are Joe Jeannette, Frank Moran, both heavyweights; Barney Williams, a middleweight; Young Ahearn, a welterweight, and Mickey Dunn, a bantam.

This party will start for Paris the latter part of next month. Most of the battles that will be arranged for them will be held in the Cirque de Paris, the big club of the French capital.

Two of the boxers named above—Williams and Ahearn—are proteges of Dan Morgan's, but as Vienne wanted them, Moran agreed to loan them to McKetrick, who is his side partner.

Williams has been promised three fights, the first of which will take place within fifteen days of his arrival.

* * *

MORAN will first get a slam at the best of the French and English heavies, after which he will be pitted against the British heavyweight champion, Bombardier Wells.

Moran is confident that he'll again make good abroad. He was over there once before and made an awful hit. He knocked out Tom Cowler and Fred Storback, both of whom have tacked K. O.'s on the Boer, George Rodel, and he also put away Fred Drummond and Charlie Wilson.

* * *

JEANNETTE has been promised two matches, both of which will take place within five weeks of his arrival. He is likely to get the winner of the bout between Georges Carpentier and Al Palzer, and also he may be given a chance at Jack Johnson.

Young Ahearn, who was born on British soil, will be matched with Jimmy Summers, holder of the welterweight title, for the Lord Lonsdale belt. He will also encounter the French welterweight champion, and if he wins from both of these boxers he'll return to the United States and will be ready to fight for the world's championship.

Critic Upholds Griffin's Verdict

McAllister Lucky to Get Draw

By W. W. Naughton.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—In the ordinary course of things, the Sailor Petroskey-Bob McAllister bout would have been dropped as a subject of discussion by this time. It was in no sense a championship affair. It was devoid of knockdowns or sensational incidents, and to be frank about it, it earned no more right to live in memory than any one of the hundreds of commonplace events that are forgotten 24 hours after they occur.

The claims of any unfair ruling on the part of McAllister's friends are likely to keep the contest alive as a theme until the men again get together. It is one of these cases in which the alleged miscarriage of justice looms up as a greater wrong with each day that passes. In the course of a few months—until the return match intervenes—McAllister sympathizers will begin to regard Referee Jim Griffin's verdict as one of the foulest decisions ever given in a ring.

* * *

IT all comes of having too many friends. McAllister's cronies were semi-hysterical about his promise of future greatness prior to the tussle, and the fall—when he failed to win—was all the greater. If ever a man received every iota of credit that was coming to him, McAllister did when Griffin divided the honors between him and Sailor Petroskey.

The trouble with McAllister is that his blows are too light to imbue an opponent with a proper degree of respect. True, so far as speed and delivery were concerned, he landed three punches, maybe, to Petroskey's one, but what use were they?

In latter day boxing cleverness only counts when it accomplishes something, and the McAllister cleverness on that particular occasion compares to gold-bearing rock that shows the color and nothing more.

This may be putting it a little strong. There were odd punches from Bob that jarred the sailor a bit and even raised lumps, but I am referring to the majority of leads and his counters and, goodness knows, he led and countered to such an extent that it was hard to keep track of the times he connected. And his average punch was little heavier than a fly kick.

* * *

PETROSKEY caught on early in the game, and right here I would like to hark back to another contest I saw Petroskey engaged in. When he boxed Frank Klaus he sampled one of the Pittsburger's rip-tearing uppercuts while the clang of the starting gong was still in his ears. It warned him there was trouble ahead and he acted accordingly. He covered up and, if memory serves, he remained covered up the greater part of the twenty rounds.

It was very different in the affair with McAllister. The sailor, after taking a few straight, lefts and short rights, discovered that Bob's stabs and raps did not carry an ounce of weight. The sailor grinned time and again when Bob's gloves plumped between his eyes and inaugurated a policy of boring in which he maintained during the entire match.

* * *

HOWEVER, the bulk of McAllister's friends felt about it, I know that there were several of them near where I sat who were exasperated over the small degree of force that McAllister injected into his deliveries. They thought, as I thought, that he was sacrificing everything to a desire to score frequently.

Three punches to the sailor's one, forsooth, but if he had dropped two of the three and put some driving power into the remaining one he might have removed the sailor's disdainful smile and piled up material, credits that would have stood him in need at the judging time. But no, there he stood sending home clips and raps without drawing either elbow back an inch to accentuate the impact. Cunning little punches of that kind might tell in an old-time blackened glove contest, but, nowadays, when ruggedness counts for so much in a Queensbury tilt, a boxer must not only be able to hit, but hit hard.

* * *

WHEN Petroskey smashed McAllister in the fifteenth round it looked to me as though the tide had turned in the sailor's favor. Nor was there anything that happened between that and the twentieth round to lead me to think that McAllister had regained the lead.

As a matter of fact, I felt sorry for the local lad, with his distorted mouth and his deathly pale face, and while, as a general thing, I do not allow my feelings to sway me when watching a glove contest, I was "pulling" for Master Bob to escape the distress and ignominy of being knocked out.

He escaped, and he earned the right to share a draw decision. More than that he did not achieve, and I can not help but think that the opinion that he got less than he deserved is more the outcome of the club spirit than a careful disconnected review of what really happened.

* * *

IT may be that there will be another bout. Some of McAllister's nearest friends are urging him to withdraw from fighting for a year, believing that he will store up sufficient vitality during a year's rest to enable him to make more of a mark when he returns to the ring.

The suggested move may be a good one if McAllister follows the advice tendered. His showing since he became a professional seems to indicate that a lack of ruggedness is his greatest drawback.

M'ROY BLAMES WATER FOR THE SOX DOWNFALL

Says Floods in Early Spring Shoved Champs of World Out of Running.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Winning a pennant as well as the world's championship in 1912 and tumbling down into the second division in 1913 is the unexpected reversal of form shown by the Boston Red Sox. And in taking this drop the champions are establishing a record for A. L. pennant winners.

Never before in the history of the young major league has a flag owner of one season failed to come back as high as the first division the next.

Chicago won in 1900 and 1901, and was fourth in 1902; the Athletics won in 1902, and came in second in 1903; Boston won in 1903 ad 1904 and finished fourth in 1905; the Athletics won in 1905 and were fourth in 1906; the White Sox won in 1906 and were third in 1907; the Tigers won in 1907, 1908 and 1909, and were third in 1910; the Athletics won in 1910 and 1911 and were third in 1912.

And here are the Boston Red Sox fifth in 1913 when they became baseball champions in 1912. Now what has caused this tremendous slump?

It has been figured that the injury to Joe Wood and many other stars kept the Red Sox out of the current championship battling; also the trouble between manager and magnate. In fact, a dozen more excuses have been offered, but Robert B. McRoy, secretary of the Red Sox, comes out with a new alibi.

According to McRoy, the spring training trip, more than anything else, was responsible for the Red Sox losing out this year.

"The boys got ready too soon," explains McRoy. "Down in Hot Springs right after the series with the Pittsburg Pirates the team was in condition to play major league ball. They started out too early, and instead of going through the training stunts gradually were primed by April 1.

"The series with Pittsburg actually made them ready, but after that came the series of floods around the country, which had the athletes housed inside and kept them off the ball field.

"All the work and practice in Hot Springs was wasted, owing to the flood. With no daily practice, stiff arms, stiff legs and other ailments, which arrived rapidly, were responsible for the spring training being a total loss.

"Then, when April 10 did arrive, the boys were not in condition. After playing for a month we won but 10 out of the first 26 games. The Athletics, primed right to the minute, jumped out in first, and on May 14, while we had a .385 percentage, the Athletics had won 17 and lost 5."

SCHANG BEST YOUNGSTER IN BAN'S LEAGUE

Connie Mack Says Philadelphia Recruit Is Greatest Young Receiver He Ever Saw.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Aug. 23.—Connie Mack, famous leader of the Athletics, says that Catcher Walter Schang is the best young receiver that has broken into the big ring in many a moon.

Connie Mack was once a catcher himself—not a great catcher, for he was handicapped by his peculiar build—but he is a good judge of receivers. Consequently, when Mack whispers that Schang is the best catcher he ever saw, baseball fans are ready to buy ringside seats and take a look at Mr. Schang.

Schang is only 22 years of age. This is his second year as a professional. Born and raised in Wales Center, a small hamlet near Buffalo, he caught three years for Elbert Hubbard's East Aurora club. In 1911 he joined the Pullmans, a famous semi-pro club that holds forth in Buffalo. His work with that club was such as to cause Buffalo fans to urge George Stallings, then managing the Buffalo club, to give the youngster a trial.

Stallings rather half-heartedly agreed. He had heard town boys touted before, but he needed some one to help work out the pitchers down in Georgia, so he took the youngster along. Schang showed enough on the training trip to warrant his retention, but not until July did Stallings begin to give him a chance in the International League games. It was not long before the tip went around the big leagues that Buffalo had a most promising young catcher. Scouts began to tell the porters to "put them off at Buffalo." Within a few weeks Stallings was in receipt of a few offers. He turned them down, hoping to save the catcher over for the 1913 season. That caused thirteen of the sixteen big league clubs to put in drafts for the phenom.

Lucky Connie Mack—he drew the man they all wante This is how it happens that Schang is the first catcher of the Athletics to-day, having relegated Ira Thomas to the task of warming up the pitchers. Schang is as good a thrower as there is in the country.

He is a timely batter. If you don't believe it, ask the Nap pitchers. He is as fast as the average infielder. He can get down to first faster than most of the Naps and can amble around to third with the speed of a Jackson or a Collins. He is death on foul flies, handles any kind of delivery with skill and knows what to do with the ball when opposing players are running wild on the bases. He is the ideal catcher.

Threee Stars Uncovered.

This boost of Schang emphasizes the fact that the 1913 season will go down in history as a memorable one because of the uncovering of three star catchers in Schang, Schalk and Agnew, and the development of Steve O'Neil, of the Naps, and Wingo, of the Cardinals. McKee, of Detroit, is another who can almost be classed alongside of the five mentioned, but he is not quite their equal, although it must be admitted he shows great promise. Ranking Schang first, Schalk, O'Neil and Agnew look to be abtu even up, with Schalk and Agnew having the edge on the Clevelander in batting. Schalk is also a fast runner.

Need Winner's and Loser's End

Beaten Men Quit Too Easily

By W. W. Naughton.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—The high cost of fighting continues to be a bone of discontent among the promoters out here on the coast, and if the men who handle Queensberry enterprises will stand by their guns as they threaten to do, the scale of prices will be revised before the year is out.

There have been mutterings for a long time, but it was the Ritchie-Rivers contest that precipitated the present insurrection among the matchmakers. That affair drew $29,000, and out of this Ritchie received $18,000 and others $7,000. Promoter Graney did not have enough left to pay rent and running expenses.

The men who conduct the four-round shows are also up in arms. At each one of these Friday night entertainments as many as eight or ten bouts are provided, yet some of the short-bout specialists have been commanding and receiving as much as $700 for each appearance. In consequence there have been many losing ventures and quite a number of promoters have gone out of business. A discussion of the situation is not taking a hand, and numbers of writers are airing opinions to the effect that such conditions are causing the quality of ring sports to deteriorate.

It is easier of course to suggest reforms than to inaugurate them, and that is why the promoters shrug their shoulders when asked what is to prevent a return to the old order of things. Mr. Fight Fan—and Mr. Fight Fan is right—says there was more spirited boxing in the years when a set of articles called for a winner's end and a loser's end. It is pointed out that under the present system of paying pugilists fixed sums there is no incentive to struggle on once he begins to see defeat staring him in the face.

"Don't you think Joe Rivers would have taken more interest in his work and have shown more stomach for it had he not known that there was $7,000 waiting for him in the box office?" was a suggestive question asked after the Fourth of July bout. So as to bring about a new condition, the promoters are talking of standing together, but whether they will do so or not is a mooted question. What they would like to do is to establish a custom by which championship fights, which are naturally the highest priced pugilistic commodities, do not call for the paying over of more than 60 per cent of the gate receipts.

* * *

BUT how is such an arrangement to be established, and what are the chances of its being lived up to?

Even some of the promoters are asking this double-barreled question, and by the same token are answering it in such a way as to make it appear that the situation is in a measure hopeless.

One of the Queensberry entrepreneurs discussed the matter thus wise: "There are promoters and promoters, and a uniform scale would result in the most businesslike handler of glove contests securing all the attractions. The fighters themselves would go to the promoters who have the reputation of being the best money-getters—and they would be sure to do business with them. This means that a fixed rate for championship fights will work to the detriment of promoters who are not as smart as their compeers. And what would be the result? Would a man who has paid for a high priced yearly license and who has a lease on his hands stand by and see his rival in business get away with all the plums? Not on your life. He would approach the champion or the champion's manager with a side proposition of some kind and the proposed uniform rate would go glimmering."

* * *

"ANYHOW," said the same wise head, "you have the champions to reckon with before you can establish percentages again. The rank and file of the boxing brigade may be willing enough to conform to a scheme of that kind, but champions are different. A champion is a queer animal. He feels that the world is against him, and I guess he is right. You know and I know that there is more joy in sportdom over one champion being humbled than there is over a hundred second-raters being knocked cold. The champion says to himself 'they want to see me licked and they will have to pay dearly for the privilege. Maybe even then I'll fool them, but I want my price in any case.' Then he names his figure and holds out for it. The public may rail at him and the promoters may tell him that they can not pay such a price and live, but he sticks and finally his terms are accepted. His stubbornness simply increases the craze for a sight of him in action and at the same time, I suppose, adds to the prospects of seeing him flattened out.

"You can see, therefore, that so far as the fighters' end of it is concerned this thing of exorbitant prices is largely a one-man proposition. A champion stands alone and is master of the situation. It does not look as if the promoters will get much relief from the rapacity of champions until the boxing game is controlled by commissions in every place that the sport is conducted. Then if a champion does not conform to the official scale of prices he will be placed under the ban throughout the boxing belt. But I suppose the day is far distant when champions will be made amenable to official control of such a widespread character."

* * *

MEANWHILE the promoters are talking seriously of a committee of ways and means. Successive lean years have imbued them with the belief that the time is approaching when they will have to stand shoulder to shoulder.

Sullivan Made No Appointments, Says Secretary

Mulvey Not Chosen as Assistant Director of Exposition Sports, Says Ferris.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—In reply to the open letter in San Francisco yesterday by President John Elliott, of the Pacific Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, expressing resentment because of the reported appointment of Thomas Mulvey as assistant director-general of amateur athletics at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, announcement was made tonight that Mulvey was not given the post, but merely had been expected to confer with James E. Sullivan, director-general, in September relative to boxing at the exposition.

The letter of Mr. Elliott announced that inasmuch as Mulvey had no standing in amateur sport, since he is a fight promoter, the Pacific Association would not allow coast athletes to compete at the exposition if Mulvey was assistant director-general.

The announcement here that the report of Mulvey's appointment was incorrect was made by Daniel J. Ferris secretary to Director Sullivan. Mr. Sullivan is abroad.

UMPIRE IS RELEASED.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Aug. 23.—Umpire Sigler, of the Federal League, has been released, according to an announcement made at the headquarters of the local Federal League club. Sigler formerly was with the Western League. John A. Spinney, of Cincinnati, business manager of the local Federal League team, has resigned.

MILLIONAIRE-OWNER BILLINGS TO DRIVE UHLAN

Noted Horseman Will Pilot the World's Champion in Record-Breaking Trial Sept. 2

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Aug. 23. Following the announcement that Minneapolis was to catch a more or less fleeting glance of Uhlan in action, the State Fair officials announce that the great trotter will make his record-breaking effort on Tuesday, September 2, Minneapolis day, and that the driving will be done by C. K. C. Billings, the millionaire owner of the flyer.

Billings has taken a great personal interest in the appearance of his great horse at Minneapolis and has notified Secretary Simpson that not only would he come in his private car with a party of friends, but that he proposes to handle the reins when Uhlan steps out to try to lower the 1:58 mark made by himself.

* * *

MINNEAPOLIS day at the State Fair also marks the team races on the speed card, and Billings is especially interested in team racing. For that reason he requested that Uhlan be sent away the same day.

Billings is an experienced and clever reinsman and has owned and driven many of the famous horses of the harness division.

* * *

HE owned Lou Dillon and has only comparatively recently returned from a long sojourn in Russia, where harness racing is just now on the top wave of popularity. He shipped his entire stable to Russia, and his appearances before royalty were great events on the other side.

Heretofore the pacers, with Dan Patch as the leader, have been the feature of Minnesota speed exhibitions, but now comes the kingpin of the trotters and with a driver as well known and famous as the horse.

CUBS SIGN REILLY.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Aug. 23.—John Reilly, an amateur pitcher of this city, has signed with the Chicago National League club, and will join that team when they return from their Eastern trip.

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Latest Baseball News and Gossip of All the Leagues

LOU CASTRO IS PROPOSED AS DIXIE MANAGER

Leadership of New Atlanta Ball Club Recommended for the Popular Count.

THE chances are strongly in favor of our old friend Lou Castro as manager of the local club in the Dixie League, now in process of formation by six cities now in the Southern League, and Shreveport and Little Rock, who have held Southern League franchises at one time or another.

A recommendation for the versatile Count has been sent to Harry N. Pharr, of Memphis, secretary of the new circuit, and it carries names of sufficient weight in Atlanta and Southern baseball circles to insure careful consideration.

* * *

"THE point is, we must have managers and players of reputation—men who are well known to the public," said one of the incorporators of the local club. "When you get right down to it, people pay money to see players and managers that they have heard a lot about. Castro is widely known all through the South from his connection with the Nashville, Birmingham and Atlanta clubs in the Southern League, and his pennant-winnig leadership of the Augusta club in the Sally League."

* * *

CASTRO says he has heard nothing of the plans to put him at the head of the local Dixie League club, but adds that he is ready to get back into the game at any time, and that Atlanta would be his one best pick as a managerial berth, in the Dixie or any other league.

The Count, speaking of the problem of getting good players for the new club, was certain of his ability to collect a team that would represent Atlanta with credit.

Herrmann Criticises Tinker for Plaint

Cincinnati President Says He Is Always Ready to Help Joe Produce a Team.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, Aug. 23.—Garry Herrmann has agreed to disagree with Joe Tinker, manager of his ball club, but Garry refuses to fight his battle through the columns of the sport pages of the country.

The famous Elk and baseball magnate says Tinker is the only man who is disappointed with the showing made by the Reds this season.

"I told Joe early in the season that we did not have much of a ball club," says Garry, "and I also told him it would take time to build one, hence it can not be justly said I am disappointed with the showing made, either by Tinker or the club."

Herrmann also takes issue with Tinker when it comes to the matter of the Red payroll. Herrmann says he has held an open purse all season and he produces figures to prove that Tinker has been permitted to buy anything that looked good to him.

Herrmann takes Tinker to task for airing his troubles in the newspapers and says he prefers that club matters be discussed in private. He says there have been no deals consummated without the knowledge of Tinker.

While Herrman says he does not expect to let Tinker go at the close of the season, the differences between the magnate and the manager have become so marked that a blow-up at the close of the season would not be surprising to any one.

Eighteen Events For Senior Athletic Meet

Leading A. A. U. Performers to Compete in Metropolitan Championships Next Month.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—The coming senior track and field championships of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U., will be held at Travers Island, on September 20. It will be one of the most interesting carnivals held this year. To be eligible to compete an athlete must be a member of the Metroiopiitan Association, or if he has resigned from said club within the year, he can compete unattached.

World's, National and Metropolitan champions will compete, such as Sheppard, Kiviat, McDonald, McGrath, Ryan, Baker, Platt Adams, Edwards, Helfind, McHugh, Pepis, Gifford, Kaiser, Schwartz, Z. Renz, H. Babcock, J. Grumpelt, Erickson, Jennings, T. J. Ahearne, Brodd and Lott.

The list of events to be contested —eighteen in number—will be as follows: 100-yard run, 220-yard run, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, 1-mile run, 5-mile run, 120-yard high hurdles, 220-yard low hurdles; 1-mile walk, putting 16-pound shot, throwing 16-pound hammer, throwing the discus, throwing 56-pound weight; throwing the javelin, running high jump, running broad jump, pole vault and running, hop, step and jump.

EX-YANKEE GOES TO BRAVES.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—The purchase of Outfielder Zinn from the Rochester team of the International League, the sale of Catcher Drummond Brown to the Toronto team of the same league, and the unconditional release as a player of Fred Mitchell were announced by President Gaffney, of the Boston Nationals, to-day. Mitchell will be retained to act as scout. Zinn formerly played with the New York Highlanders.

PURCHASE ALLISON.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—The Chicago Nationals to-day purchased Outfielder Heath Allison from the Cadillac Club, of the Michigan State League. Allison has a batting average of .340 for the season. He is to report next year.

Here's Lou Castro, Former Cracker, Who Will Probably Manage the Local Dixie League Team

These photographs show "Comedian Lou" coaching on the lines.



Sox-Giants Tour Baseball Epoch

Sullivan Praises World Invasion

By Ted Sullivan.

(Managing Director of World's Tour of Chicago White Sox and New York Giants.)

CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 23.—the object and aim of the world's tour of America's two famous baseball teams, from its two largest cities, are twofold. The first is to give an exhibition of America's national game in foreign lands, by the exponents of its two great major leagues—namely, the American and National. The other object is to try and transplant America's national game in countries that are inclined to take up the sport for the physical development and pleasure of the youth of their country.

The first trip made by American teams to foreign lands was taken in 1874 by the Boston team, of Boston, and the Athletic club, of Philadelphia —members of the National League— under the guidance of A. G. Spaulding, of the Boston club. Those two teams went only to Great Britain. This combination of American ball players made a great impression on the English people, not only by their fine physical appearance and baseball skill but also by their gentlemanly bearing while abroad.

The second trip of American ball teams abroad was taken in the fall of 1888, but this was a "round the world" trip. The teams were the Chicago club of the National League and a picked team, composed of National League and American Association players. The tourists sailed from San Francisco in November, 1888, and returned by way of Great Britain in the spring of 1889. All America was interested in this tour of their great players, and the officers of both the National League and American Association rose to the spirit of the occasion and regulated the commencement of their season's schedules to the arrival of the players from foreign lands.

First Stop in Japan.

The present trip around the world will exceed in importance all other former trips of American ball players, for the reason that it is the object of Mr. Comiskey and Mr. McGraw to play in all the capitals and important cities of Japan, China, Australia and Europe. Manila will also be added to the itinerary of the teams. The present trip around the world has been the dream of Charles A. Comiskey's life for the last ten years. His great rise in the baseball world during that period, which was caused by his sportsmanlike methods and fair dealing with the people of his native city, has enhanced and stimulated his desire to crown his baseball career by making this tour of the world irrespective of any financial loss. The other leader, John McGraw, of the New York club, seconded Mr. Comiskey's desire to tour the world by making it a joint affair—by presenting to the world the teams of America's two largest cities.

Mr. McGraw is a kindred spirit of Mr. Comiskey's in the display of generous sportsmanship, and the tour of the world has long been his desire, from the time that the writer went to England in the fall of 1896 to bring his team, the champion Baltimore club, to play in that country in November of that year; but as the climate at that season in Great Britain was against the display of the game, the tour was abandoned.

Games To Be Hard Fought.

This circle of the globe by the Chicago-New York ball teams will be conducted on a scale and grandeur never attempted before by any clubs. The players who make the trip will be men that will be considered as much for their known dignified bearing as for their baseball skill. The baseball commission, the supreme court of baseball, will select the umpire to officiate in all games played en route to the Pacific coast, besides accompanying the two teams abroad and officiating in all games there. This act on the part of the commission will give class and dignity to all of the games played—besides relieving the contests of the flavor of exhibition games. Be that as it may, let no one doubt that the games between New York and Chicago will be battled out with but one desire, and that is to defeat each other. There will be a world's series played in the United States every year as long as organized ball exists, but there will be a world's series in 1913 and 1914 that will be different from all others in its aspect. Those contests will take in the world and will be played between two rival clubs, members of two rival leagues, and of two rival cities—the most populous of America. The first game of this novel world series will take place in Chicago—the starting point on the circle of the globe. Both teams will be addressed by Governor Dunne, of Illinois, and Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, who will bid them bon voyage on their famous trip.

After the game a special train will be in readiness for both teams, newspaper men and citizens of both New York and Chicago, who are to accompany the players on their voyage around the world.

This special train will be decorated with the flags of all the foreign countries they are to visit. A band of music will accompany the special train as far as the Pacific coast—to enliven the trip across the continent and give zest and flavor to the games.

As at present contemplated, they will leave Chicago on October 17 and, after playing in all of the cities across the continent will then take up the cities on the Pacific coast, playing at Los Angeles, San Francisco, Sacramento, Portland, Oreg.; Tacoma and Seattle, in Washington State, and at Vancouver, B. C. After playing in Vancouver, where they will be received by the city authorities, the tourists will then board the palatial steamer, Empress of Russia, on November 19, for Japan, their first stopping place abroad. They will then continue their trip to China, playing in its principal cities—then on to the Philippine Islands, playing in Manila, where they will be royally received by the American soldiers and attaches of the United States Government located there.

Sphinx to Watch Sport.

From Manila they will go to the great sporting center of the world, Australia. After playing in the largest cities of that country they will play in India; from there to Egypt, and after playing in Cairo they will journey out from that city some miles —and play before the Sphinx, where fifty centuries will look down on the display of America's national game. Italy will be the next visited, and Rome, Genoa and Florence will see America's game in action by its greatest exponents. The enthusiastic French, who aided in the formation of the American republic, will see the national game of that republic for the first time—a game that is the creation of its temperament and genius. Games will be played in Marseilles and Paris. Vienna will be one of the other cities visited by the tourists and a game played there. From Vienna the German Empire will see America's national game for the first time— a country that gave America's game some of its greatest exponents. Games will be played in Berlin and at the University of Heidelberg.

The tourists will then invade Great Britain, the home of all sports and all kinds of sports. Games will be played in London, Liverpool and Glasgow, Scotland. Those nations have given America many of its skillful players and votaries. The entire party will then cross the channel to the Emerald Isle—the country that has given the national game of America 90 per cent of its leaders, who are either managers, captains or presidents of America's great game. Games will be played in Belfast and in Dublin.

The last stop will be in Dublin before taking the steamer at Queenstown for home. Here the American players will be given a grand and royal reception by the Irish people.

WILLE IS AFTER CARL MORRIS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—If the plans of several matchmakers of out-of-town clubs materialize, Carl Morris and John Wille, the local heavyweight, will be the feature attraction at one of the nearby arenas. Carl was approached yesterday about a match with the Milwaukee avenue Dutchman, and readily consented if the inducements were satisfactory. Morris will stay in town for a month or more and book several matches. Carl will work out daily at a local gymnasium.

"BAKER BETTER ASSET TO A TEAM THAN COBB"—MACK

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Aug. 23.—No less an authority than Manager Connie Mack is of the opinion that a man of Franklin Baker's type is of more value to his team than a temperamental player and star like Ty Cobb.

"It's all down in the record books," says Connie. "Baker is one of the most dangerous batters in baseball to-day, and he is of the clean-up kind that all pitchers respect. Besides this, Baker is a very valuable member of my infield, upon which much of the defense depends."

ANOTHER FOR RED SOX.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—The Boston Americans added another pitcher to their roster when Frank Kelley was purchased from the Seattle club.

'I'm Vindicated,' Says Hank O'Day

Points to Reds' Lowly Standing

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—"I think I have been vindicated," said Umpire Harry O'Day, when discussing his experience as manager of the Cincinnati Reds last year. "The Reds under my management finished in fourth place. If I had been able to get a first-class shortstop together with a good pitcher, the team would have been in second place, close behind the Giants. I don't care to criticize Joe Tinker's methods or the policy of the Cincinnati club owners, but I can't help pointing to the present status of the Reds and the consequent howl from the Cincinnati fans.

Resigned Management.

"When I saw that Mr. Herrmann had made up his mind to hand over the management of the Reds to Tinker I sent in my resignation. But I knew than what would happen. Today, while I am back on the National League umpire staff, I still feel that I can manage a ball team as well as anybody. Perhaps some of the new generation of fans do not know that I pitched for the Giants and Washington in the old days, and that when I was with the Senators my catcher was Connie Mack. I knew as much about inside ball then as Mack and I've learned just as much about the game as he has since that time.

"Why shouldn't I be able to guide a team in the fine points? Is there anybody in a better position to learn the weak points of batsmen and the methods employed by the various teams than an umpire who has worked twenty years behind the bat? When I took hold of the Cincinnati Reds I was able to post my players regarding many things, and if I do say so they show up-to-date methods. Yet when we were leading the race during the first month or so I told Mr. Herrmann that unless we could obtain a shortstop and a couple of pitchers we would drop back to fourth or fifth place.

Injuries Hurt Team.

"Do you know what greased the toboggan first? It was in the series with the Giants in Cincinnati the first trip that Johnny Bates, who was hitting .370, sprained his ankle and the next day Bob Bescher was stricken with typhoid fever. Deprived of these star outfielders and with no able substitutes to take their places we slid down the ladder.

"Jimmy Esmond, who played shortstop in fine style for Griffith in 1911, couldn't deliver for me, because of chronic stomach trouble. That was a hardship entirely unexpected, but it was not my fault. In fact, I had to take what Griffith left, the only new man who went South with me in the spring being a young pitcher named Williams.

It is a fact that under my management the Cincinnati club made more money last year than ever before, and it was big money, too. I never had the slightest friction with the players, despite reports to the contrary, and if you don't believe me ask Mike Mitchell, Art Phelan, Larry McLean, Arthur Fromme or any other member of the Reds who played for me.

"I established discipline from the outset. When McLean reported he weighed 236 pounds. I made him wear a rubber shirt and during the spring training trip he took off nearly 40 pounds, being in great condition when the championship race began. I made McLean understand that I was the boss.

Kept Good Discipline.

"Some persons rapped me while I was manager because I paid no attention to wild stories. I was told that So-and-So was drinking heavily, when as a matter of fact the player mentioned was drinking a couple of glasses of beer after each game with my permission. Because the team slumped I was the goat, yet it was beyond my power to help it.

"The trouble in Cincinnati always has been too many advisers. Mr. Herrmann is a fine man, but he listens to outsiders and persons who are self-appointed managers. If the Cincinnati players win, they are called heroes and idols. If they lose, names harsh enough can not be invented. I only wish that I had been permitted to keep the management for this year, for I know that I would have accomplished more than last year. I will go on umpiring now until I get another chance to handle a big league team, when I will quickly accept if only to prove that I am able to cope with the best team handlers in the big leagues."

Ex-Cub Lundgren to Coach Michigan Nine

Former Major League Star Hurler to Instruct the Collegians.

ANN ARBOR, MICH., Aug. 23.—Carl Lundgren, a member of the hurling staff of the Chicago Nationals when the famous "Cub machine" was at its best, has been appointed coach of the University of Michigan baseball team.

The former National Leaguer succeeds Branch Rickey, who now is scouting for the St. Louis Browns, resigning his position here at the close of the last season to devote his entire time to Colonel Hedges' business.

Lundgren has been coaching the Princeton freshmen for a couple of seasons and was highly recommended to Michigan by Keene Fitzpatrick, the former Maize and Blue trainer and track coach. He is a University of Illinois man, pitching for that team while Jake Stahl was in college and getting into the big league about the same time.

Uses Mailing System To Instruct Players

Coach Juneau Warns Wisconsin Football Candidates To Be in Shape for Work.

MADISON, WIS., Aug. 23.—Coach Juneau, of the University of Wisconsin football team, has adopted a rather novel coaching scheme. He uses the mails to instruct his men.

During his recent visit here the Badger leader wrote a letter to all the available candidates urging them to look upon the serious side of football. He warned the men to take care of themselves and report in readiness for work by September 20.

Juneau also advised the footballers to eliminate smoking and to secure plenty of sleep.

JERSEY CITY GETS DONLIN.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 23.—Mike Donlin, formerly star batsman of the Giants, unconditionally released recently by the Philadelphia Nationals, signed a contract to-day to play with the Jersey City club of the International League. He will report to the club on Monday.

ROY MITCHELL IS SUSPENDED BY O'LOUGHLIN

Browns' Pitcher Declares That the Umpire Can't Forget Texas League Incident.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.—Pitcher Roy Mitchell, of the Browns, has drawn an indefinite suspension for his run-in with Umpire "Silk" O'Loughlin, while President Ban Johnson, of the American League, apparently has ignored the protest of Manager Stovall of O'Loughlin's conduct during the game.

Mitchell alleges that his suspension is the culmination of a grudge borne him by O'Loughlin since the first time he pitched in the American League in 1910. On that occasion O'Loughlin, according to Mitchell, said he would prove to the husky Texan that he could not bait umpires in the big league.

* * *

"ON the last day that I pitched in the Texas League," said Mitchell to the writer, "I had my first trouble with an umpire. We mixed, but it was not over baseball. It was a personal matter, and any man would have done what I did under the circumstances.

"I then came to St. Louis, and on the very first time that I pitched and O'Loughlin was umpiring he informed me that I couldn't 'get away with that Texas stuff' up here. In every game I have pitched since then in which O'Loughlin has worked he has always brought up the Texas incident.

* * *

"I HAVE never had any trouble with Evans, Egan, Connolly or the other umpires. But O'Loughlin has nagged me in every game I have worked. In a recent game he admitted that he missed a couple of strikes on purpose to get me riled so that he could put me out of the game. I suppose his report to Mr. Johnson says that I was the aggressor and cussed him out. I certainly cussed him, but not until after he called me a 'dirty cur' and other things.

"He realized that trouble was brewing, as he pulled off his mask and drew it back as if to strike. He probably would have swung it on my head, but I grabbed it. I may have a lay-off coming to me, but I feel that I certainly am not entitled to a vacation unless O'Loughlin gets one also. I was not the only player who heard him call me a few choice names."

BROWN-DILLON GO CLINCHED.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Tommy Walsh announced last night that he had closed the big middleweight match between George "Knockout" Brown and Jack Dillon for Terre Haute on Labor Day afternoon. The bout will be a big thing in the Indiana town. The men are to go ten rounds without a decision at the end. The weight and the referee are yet to be agreed on.

WHITE SOX SECURE BRETON.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Pitcher Lange and Outfielder Mattick, of the local American League club, to-day were traded to the Kansas City club of the American Association for Shortstop Breton. The trade becomes effective at once.



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All the News of the Boxing World on These Pages

STAGG TO TRY NEW COACHING PLAN THIS FALL

Maroon Athletic Director Forced by Ill Health to Turn Over Part of His Duties.

CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 23.—University of Chicago football athletes will face a new coaching system when they take up their 1913 duties, according to the statements of Maroon leaders who have been figuring out the possibilities of the coming season. The Midwayites declare that Coach Stagg will shelve a part of his labors for the first time in years and place more responsibility and importance on the shoulders of assistants.

Coach Stagg has given out no official statement of his intentions regarding the coaching so far, but circumstances have shaped themselves so that there will be little, if any, choice for the director. A Maroon leader close to the athletic works at the Midway declared yesterday that Coach Stagg would not run the chances of a permanent break in health, such as he has faced for the last two years. He will delegate some of the important Maroon football matters to his aide.

Stagg Not to Quit Duties.

The situation, the Maroons believe, will mean the first tangible sign of Coach Stagg's gradual dropping of a part of his heavy duties, which he has refused to give up since he started the Maroon athletic department in the early nineties. It will not, however, mean that he is to become merely a figure head, as was suggested at the Midway last spring. He has told his friends that he will not join the "down and outers" in this manner.

With Coach Page to act as assistant football teacher and another former Maroon slated to train the freshman team Stagg will have the nucleus of a coaching staff of ability. Clark Sauer has been prominently mentioned as a possible assistant coach, but he has not yet been appointed.

It is probable that Stagg will think fit to appoint still another helper to attend to a part of the things he has been accustomed to handle himself. With the resignation of John Dinsmore, the business manager, complicating the work of the department Stagg will have to devote a part of his time to office work until Dinsmore's successor becomes familiar with his position.

Coach Stagg's health is not a subject for immediate concern, according to the latest news from Colorado. Stagg writes that he will be back September 1, or a few days thereafter, without fail. He has kept quiet regarding his physical condition, but it is no secret that he will have to be more careful than usual in order to avoid a return of his nervous trouble, which has kept him away since Christmas.

Many Improvements Made.

Meanwhile, the Maroon managers have been adding improvements to Marshall Field so fast that the director will hardly recognize his camp when he sets foot on the Midway. In addition to the $200,000 concrete grandstand and fence at the field, $7,500 worth of extra improvements have been acquired within the last few weeks, and the fans are raising the question whether or not the luxury of their surroundings will have a good effect on the gridiron heroes.

The biggest feature of the new decorations is a system of new cement sidewalks around the field. The workmen have parked a wide space between the wall and the sidewalk, so that the outside of the field will have a "back to nature" appearance as soon as the grass seed has sprouted. The gymnasium lawn has been remade to bring the building and its surroundings up to the class of the field.

Coach Stagg will also find a brand new running track when he arrives. The track was started last spring, but was not finished at the close of the track season. The Midwayites have been practicing on it recently and the laborers have succeeded in getting it into as good condition as the old circle, which was one of the best in the country. The new affair cost $2,000.

Giants Use Options On Three Pitchers

Manager McGraw Recalls Goullat, Smith, Perryman and Robertson from Minors.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—The policy of John J. McGraw, manager of the Giants, to maintain a high-class pitching staff at all hazards is reflected in his manner of exercising options on the minor leagues prior to the drafting season. Of four athletes recalled from the "bushes" to the Giant training table all came to the Polo Grounds as approved tossers.

Theodore Goullat, Wilkesbarre; F. C. Smith, Scranton, and Perryman, Roanoke, are still listed as tossers. Robertson, of Mobile, used to be a southpaw, but on account of a football accident was converted into an outfielder. He is one of the best hitters and base runners of the Southern League.

The Yankees and Dodgers have each recalled but one performer. Pitcher Carl Thompson, at present with Atlanta, comes back to Frank Chance from Atlanta, where he enjoyed a very fine year. Charles H. Ebbets has recalled Outfielder "Hub" Northen from Toronto.

FLYNN TO BOX COX.

CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 23.—"Doc" Krone, manager of Jim Cox, is authority for the statement that his man has been matched to fight Jim Flynn on Labor Day. "Doc" says he has Jack Curley's word that Flynn will box and that Kenosha or Milwaukee will get the bout.

RADER IS SENT TO LINCOLN.

LINCOLN, NEBR., Aug. 23.—President Jones, of the Lincoln Western League club, announced the acquisition of Infielder Donald Rader, of the Chicago Americans. Rader was recently purchased by Chicago from the Pendleton, Oreg., club.

Joe Agler, Crackers' First-Sacker, Who Goes to Jersey City Club

Agler is good at bunting—see illustration—and then legging it down to first so fast that his sacrifice may turn out a hit.

"A mighty sweet first baseman," is the way Billy Gilbert, Giant scout in town last week sized up Joe Agler, playing his last year with the Crackers, so far as can be figured out at this juncture. Joe goes to the Jersey City Club of the International League next year, but Billy Gilbert has a hunch that the "sweet first baseman" will be working for Frank Chance before the end of the coming season.

Joe looks 'em over as carefully as any batter in this man's league.



PHOTOS BY SUNDAY AMERICAN STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

M'Aleer Pays Tribute To Browns' Pitchers

Red Sox President Believes Stovall's Hurling Staff Is Best In League.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—A queer condition exists in Boston. Think of 15,000 people going to see a National League game here, with a few thousand the maximum at the American League grounds.

Recently the Braves held a "Maranville" day in honor of the clever little shortstop. Over 15,000 people attended. The Red Sox have been drawing comparatively nobody.

President Jim McAleer, of the Red Sox, fell on easy ways last season when he derived a pennant his first year as a magnate, but this season the going is mighty rough.

"I wish I had the Browns' pitching staff and had them all season," said McAleer. "The Athletics would not now be leading the American League race.

"The Browns have the best staff in the league, and could pitch any ordinarily good club into a pennant. Of course, the Athletics can get along without much pitching, because they have a wonderful run-making machine, but just put Weilman, Hamilton, Mitchell, Luverenz and Baumgardner, to say nothing of the second string men, with a hard-hitting ball club and then watch their smoke."

CLARK GRIFFITH CAN THANK JOE YEAGER FOR GANDIL

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Had it not been for the advice which Joe Yeager, a veteran on the Montreal team, gave to Griffith regarding Chick Gandil, it is doubtful if the star first baseman would now be a member of the Nationals or not.

When Griffith started out to get Gandil he naturally wanted to satisfy himself as to his ability before he forked over a lot of money. He found that there was a variance of opinion among the players and managers of the International League as to how good a player Gandil was. He finally consulted Yeager, who at one time had played for him in New York, and Yeager was a strong booster for Gandil, saying that he was the best first baseman he had ever seen. Yeager's praise decided Griffith and Gandil was purchased.

The deal has proved one of the best the Washington club has ever figured in, and the clubs—and there were many after him—who allowed him to come here have had reason to regret that they did not boost the price the Montreal club received for him.

One Ball Used During an Entire Game in Chicago

Heavy Hitting Contest Required but One Sphere for Whole Nine Innings.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—A remarkable feature of a recent Cincinnati-Chicago contest in the National League was that only one ball was used during the entire play, in spite of the fact that fifteen runs were scored and it was a heavy hitting game. Before the game starts the umpire in charge is always provided with three new balls, one of which goes into play at once, while the other two remain in his pockets until called for.

At the close of the contest Umpire O'Day still had two clean balls in his pockets, not having thrown out a new one during the entire nine rounds. Hank said this was a record for him in all the years he has been umpiring. Manager Tinker kept the ball which was in play throughout the game as a memento of the occasion. It was pretty badly battered, but was still in shape for further action.

BRITISH TEAM SEEKS CASH.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—An appeal for $500,000 with which to adequately provide for the British team that is to be sent to the Olympic games in Berlin in 1916 has just been issued. It is signed by Earl Grey, Lord Harris, aide-de-camp to King George; Lord Roberts, Lord Rothschild, Lord Strathcona and the Duke of Westminster.

BROOKLYN BUYS BRADY.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Aug. 23.—The Brooklyn club to-day purchased Pitcher Brady from the Oshkosh club of the Wisconsin-Illinois League, but the price was not given.

Capital Fans Won't Pay $100,000 for Cobb

Proposition to Buy Tigers' Star Outfielder for Senators Falls on Deaf Ears.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—A short time ago local baseball fans donated $1,000 to Walter Johnson, the Nationals' star twirler. On "Johnson Day," when the donation was presented, the management raised the ante in the price of seats. To-day an ambitious fan proposed the subscription of $100,000 by Washington to purchase Ty Cobb from the Detroit club. Here follows some of the comments on this proposition:

"Nary a red after being stung on Johnson Day."

"Such a course of procedure will 'queer' the team in Washington."

"There's a limit to the local support of Griffith's climbers and it falls short of begging $100,000 for them."

"The originator of this proposition must be the owner of the club. He ought to be investigated."

INDIANS AND COLLEGIANS IN BIG MARATHON

Primeval Blood of Redskin To Be Pitted Against University Paleface—Cowboys Also to Run.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., Aug. 23.—What promises to be a sensational feature of marathon to be staged as the opening event of the Shan Kive in the Pike's Peak region next month is the prospective comparison it will afford of the trained college athlete against the Indian, for the indications are that the primeval blood of the redskin will be pitted against the sinew of the college paleface, and the endurance feature of the latter when measured with that of the fleet Utes will be of world-wide interest.

So keen is the enthusiasm expressed in the event that already, with the dates of the Shan Kive nearly a month away, entries are coming in. The Pike's Peak region is alive with college blood this season, and at social events and on their outings the subject of the Pike's Peak marathon is the absorbing topic of conversation. That many of the college athletes from the East who are spending the season in Colorado Springs and Manitou will prolong their stay in order to compete in the event is indicated from expressions received from a number of them.

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THE cowboys as well as the Indians are coming to the Pike's Peak region from all sections of the West for the Shan Kive, and both, it is expected, will be represented in the marathon entries. The details that are being arranged assure the cleanest kind of sportsmanship, and more than a score of local entries are promised.

"It is not too early to begin to train for the race," was the opening suggestion in a list of "don'ts" which have been given as being the advice of world-famous trainers and which are herewith copied:

* * *

DON'T wear light clothing in an outdoor race during the fall or winter. It is important to keep the blood warm at all times.

Don't allow a trainer or handler to throw buckets of water on you while in competition. It is absolutely unnecessary and a detriment.

Don't wear spiked shoes in a marathon race, either indoor or outdoor. Always wear a well-fitting shoe, almost a tight one.

Don't in practice run yourself to a standstill. Make your practice a pleasure.

Don't extend yourself unless in actual competition. In practice always have a reserve and stop when you feel tired or indisposed.

Don't smoke and don't drink intoxicants.

Don't let anyone give you "dope" in a race.

Don't think of starting in a marathon race unless you have had several weeks of preparation for it.

Don't in the winter time take cold baths; they shock the system and are of no value.

Don't try to have a regular diet when training for a marathon race—eat what you get at home and eat plenty.

Langford on Johnson's Trail

'Tar Baby' After World's Title

By Jack Conway.

BOSTON, MASS., Aug. 23.—Sam Langford, the greatest fighting machine the ring has produced in recent years, will have a good chance to win the world's heavyweight championship if he can secure a bout with Jack Johnson. The "Tar Baby" is training daily in North Reading in order to fit himself for a strenuous campaign in the squared enclosure which he is confident will lead up to the title honored by Fitzsimmons, Corbett, Jeffries and the other greatest fighters.

The writer made a trip to Langford's training quarters at North Reading yesterday to see the mighty negro battler work out. Sam is boxing faster and hitting harder than ever before.

Trains at Red Hill Farm.

Langford's camp has been pitched at Red Hill Farm, in North Reading. This estate is owned by Byron Chandler and includes 160 acres. Chandler purchased the property for Grace Larue, his second wife, who was famous as the wearer of the "$10,000 costume."

As the writer approached the estate, accompanied by Joe Woodman, Langford's manager, he was struck by the homelike appearance of the place. Woodman said that Langford always liked to be in the country and is never so happy as when away from the bright lights and bustle of the city.

The main house was empty, but in the Dutch room, which is in the rear, there seemed to be plenty of excitement. The scene was such as one might expect to see in the training camp of any champion fighter when he is taking a day off.

Langford was seated in a big armchair telling stories to those around him. He looked and acted like a schoolboy on a holiday and amused his hearers with tales of his travels around the world. Sam never had a great deal of schooling, but he has inherited a keen sense of humor which would do justice to a star comedian.

Had Consumed the Blueberries.

Langford seemed pleased that his audience had been increased by two and continued with his story-telling. We told Sam that we knew he had Jim Corbett nailed to the mast in the amusing game, but that we were anxious to see him box.

It was then 3 o'clock in the afternoon and Sam did not care a great deal about putting on the mitts. He had covered eight miles on the road early in the morning and had ploughed up quite a large tract of land. Besides this he had picked several quarts of blueberries. And, according to Langford, this is not the easiest thing in the world to do, especially when you eat the berries as fast as you pick them.

The big fellow finally consented to put on the gloves and have a little sport at the expense of his sparring partners. His first opponent was Phil Schlossberg, "heavyweight champion of Uncle Sam's navy." Schlossberg is a veteran fighter and a good one, too. He is fast and strong, and gave Sam a good work-out for three rounds.

Langford looked better than he has at any time before. When he sailed for Australia two years ago he weighed 170 pounds. He now scales 186 pounds and is as strong as a young moose.

Winds Up With Jack Read.

He danced around Schlossberg like a panther, jabbing him with his left hand and crossing his right for Schlossberg's jaw with the speed of a featherweight. Sam, of course, did not stop Schlossberg, but he landed some ripping smashes.

Schlossberg is very fast and a stiff puncher. He made the "Tar Baby" fight at a merry pace throughout the three rounds.

Langford's legs have grown larger during the past two years while the muscles of his back and chest are more powerful than they formerly were.

After boxing three rounds with Schlossberg, Sam took on Jack Bruno, the amateur light heavyweight champion, for two rounds. Bruno is a game, willing boy and gave Langford a strenuous workout.

Jack Read was the last boxer to exchange punches with Langford. Read is the Australian lightweight champion and is a typical fighter. He is fairly fast on his feet, but does his best work at close quarters. He rushed at Woodman's battler as though he were only a bantamweight and landed several solid smashes. Langford did not try to hit Read hard, as the purpose of his boxing with the Australian is to develop speed. Sam ended his day's training by tossing around the medicine ball for ten minutes.

We were anxious to find out if Sam liked the boxing game as he used to.

"Do you like to fight?"

Sam grinned and, lighting a cigar, said:

Me like to fight, sah? Guess you don't know me. I fight just so I can travel all over the world and get plenty of hard knocks? Dis poor old fellow is just crazy to fight. Of course, it keeps the meale coming regularly and dat is the chief thing.

I done make $170,000 fighting, but I have spent most of it traveling from place to place. I have got about $35,000 in real estate now and I guess dat will keep me out of the poorhouse when I gets old.

And den you know old Samuel will make some more dough before he goes to the boneyard.

I will keep fighting for some years. I will den stick around the ring some more just for the fun of it, like I used to stick around and listen to the dice rattle after I was cleaned out in a dice game in years gone by.

"What do you think of Gunboat Smith?" This was the next question fired at Langford. He replied:

I have never seen "Gunboat" Smith box, but I am sure I can beat him, 'cause they tell me he is not a good boxer and will go down to the mat if hit hard enough. And, gosh, somehow or other, I always manage to wallop 'em good and hard. Perhaps it is 'cause I am a regular fighter. Dat is my father was a fighter before me. He was a constable in Weymouth, Nova Scotia, and could knock out any man in the city.

His Father a Heavy Fighter.

My old gent was a big fellow. He was six feet two inches tall and weighed about 200 pounds. He was one of the fighters in the first bout I ever saw. There was a big guy by the name of McCarthy, who was a regular bully. He tried to put one over on the old gent and he just got up his temper and shines his badge and goes out and knocks out McCarthy with a couple of wallops.

"Porky Flynn is a great fighter," we ventured. Sam snarled:

Flynn! He talks too much. He says he beat me in Australia, but it's not so. I stopped him in fourteen rounds, and will do the job quicker if I ever meet him again in the ring.

"Porky" is a powerful, clever chap and one of the best of dese white hopes, but I sure will beat him if we ever meet. "Porky" is a fine Spanish athlete. He speaks a heap of what a great fighter he is, but I know he is not in my class."

"Tell us about Johnson," said Woodman. This drew the following from Sam:

Oh, dat big fellow was a great fighter. But I think he is done for. He beat me in Chelsea when I was only a heavy welterweight and he was a heavyweight, but I sure did give him a great battle and almost knocked him out.

If I get another date with Johnson I will flatten him sure. Don't forget dis either.

Langford will begin his new American ring campaign as a real heavyweight by battling "Porky" Flynn at the Atlas A. A. August 26. Arrangements for the match have almost been completed. After his bout with Flynn, Sam will show in a Boston theater for a week. He will then go to New York, where he will meet John Lester Johnson in a ten-round whirl. Johnson has fought Jeannette, but should be easy picking for Langford

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Latest Stories From Tennis Courts and Golf Courses

SCHULTE SAYS LAJOIE IS BEST HITTER OF ALL

Cub Outfielder Declares Cleveland Slugger Is Easily the King of All Batters.

CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 23.—Lajoie is the real king pin hitter according to Outfielder Schulte, of the Chicago Cubs, himself somewhat of a slugger. Schulte was interviewed by Harold D. Johnson, a Chicago sporting writer. Here is the result:

Quoting F. Wildfire Schulte, the home run kid, "There's hitters, and again there's Lajoie." Not that the Cub star is coyly making fresh with the club swinging abilities of certain present day greats, to wit, Heinie Zim, Joe Jackson, Tyrus Cobb, Hans Wagner, Tristam Speaker et al., for Wildfire is a knowing cuss. He's hep to the fact that these are dangerous birds at any and all stages of the milling. He has seen them all, lamped 'em carefully and makes bold to proclaim the reformed hack driver from Woonsocket, R. I., the master malletier of all time.

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ONE of those fanfares always in season when the elements go amuck and weep copiously, converting big league battle fields into temporary natatoriums, gave Schulte his cue to compliment Larry.

It isn't a case of hero worshiping with Schulte. Here's a big leaguer who counts his pals in legion. He is rated one of the truly greats in affairs pertaining to the game of swat. Once only in all his days as a national pastimer has Wildfire sat in when King Larry was batting. It happened down at Commy's grounds some eight years ago.

The Cubs were off that afternoon, being scheduled to catch a rattler, leaving at midnight for St. Louis. Schulte's memory failed him when he tried to name the White Sox flinger opposing the Naps. Whoever he was, he sure got a fine combed mauling. Said Wildfire reminiscently, warming up to his recital:

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"I'D heard a lot about this man Lajoie and grabbed the chance to look him over. As I remember he batted fourth and he had his first time up in the first inning. I was sitting in the stand where I could draw a bead on everything aimed at that Frenchman. Careless like, he ambled up to the plate, swinging his slap-stick like a drum major on parade doing trick stuff with his baton. He didn't miss a trick that time, but I did. I watched carefully, yet he didn't seem to set himself or take the toe hold so common among batters. Instead he stood up there as if he might be talking with the arbitrator.

"Whoever was pitching took a wind-up, then—"Zowie! ! ! down the right field line ninety miles an hour and up against the bleachers. That's what he did to that ball. Two innings passed and I saw Larry prancing to bat, carelesslike the same as before. The same thing happened, every move the same, only this time he tripled down the left field line, putting his brand on the bleachers.

"Just to show he had a change of pace the big fellow poled a double to center his third time out, and to top off the exhibition he singled past short in the fourth trial. By that time I was sure enough pulling for Larry. He had shown me how to crack that agate.

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"THE remarkable part of Lajoie's batting lies in the fact that he seldom gets an infield hit of the bunt variety. None of that stuff. It's a thousand to one shot he will lay on the pill every time, and after all that's the sort of batting the fan wants. His poise at bat, his graceful yet terrific drive, his ability to clout all kinds of pitching and to keep on hitting above the .300 mark for 17 years, with but one or two slumps below that notch entitles him to a position at the top of the heap—the greatest natural slugger since the days of Ed Delahanty, who rolled up an average of .367 for twelve years.

"Infield taps by naturally fast men like Cobb may be all right and serve to get the old average padded to a high figure, but I'm one of the common herd that always pulls for the big wallop."

Arthur Pelky to Box Johnson in Paris

Burns Wires Acceptance of Match With Colored Man—Thinks Jack Has Gone Back.

SAN DIEGO, Aug. 23.—Tommy Burns, manager of Arthur Pelky, the present holder of the heavyweight championship, announced to-day that his protege would box Jack Johnson in Paris within the next three months.

Burns received a cablegram from "Jim" Pratt, the Parisian promoter, as follows:

"Will you permit Pelky to fight Johnson in Paris? Public here anxious for the match."

Burns filed the following reply:

"Pelky will fight Johnson if terms are satisfactory. If I were not absolutely certain that Pelky can defeat Johnson I would never make the match. I feel that Johnson has led a fast life since winning the title and the first good man the negro meets will defeat him. Wire terms and date."

KANSAS PLAYERS GRADUATE.

GREAT BEND, KANS., Aug. 23.—Pitcher Riley and Shortstop Smith, of the local (Kansas State League) team, were sold to-day to the Wichita (Western League) club. Riley has won all of the ten games he pitched for the Great Bend club, and Smith also has made a splendid record.

THORPE'S BROTHER ONLY 14.

Jim Thorpe's young brother Tom, now studying at the Carlisle Indian School, is only 14 years old.

These Young Cracker Hurlers, Dent and Love, Go to Clark Griffith for a Trial With Senators Next Spring



Love is the big fellow at the top. Dent is shown in the lower panel.

PHOTO BY SUNDAY AMERICAN STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

Drafting Season Arrives Again

Owners Scramble for Players

By W. J. McBeth.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—The major league drafting season has once more arrived. The next week or ten days may prove the most important of the season for a number of big circuit clubs now struggling for recognition. Conditions within the past several years have greatly changed. No longer is it possible for indiscriminate drafting. The new working agreement under which organized baseball operates holds all major league teams to a rigid roster limit of 35 men, besides limiting the liabilities to draft from leagues of inferior rank.

Only two winters ago Charles H. Ebbets, of the Brooklyn team, secured, through draft, something like forty players. Of course, he had no idea of carrying even one-quarter of these through even the spring training trip. He was so profuse in his claims simply as a business proposition. He wished to retain a few of the very best players secured, as near, of course, as could be judged, without thorough trial, and to utilize the rest as "farm" material or in contemplated deals. Besides, when there was no limit to draft numbers, the more athletes he bagged, the more were kept from rival clubs that might benefit thereby.

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THE roster limit as at present constituted has struck a telling body blow to the former curse of the draft. Major leagues can not gamble so heavily in green material, if they would, and must necessarily exercise far greater caution in selections. But in limiting the field of draft doubtless a far greater premium has been placed in blind luck. We will try to see how this is so.

The draft is more or less luck, anyhow.

It is simply a case of outlucking a rival in the draw, nine times in ten. Every major league club has the right to claim so many players from a league of inferior ranking. It is, therefore, possible for every major league club to put in a draft for some certain player. When more than one team claims a certain man, his fate is decided by lot. It is, therefore, possible for some certain club to secure all the prizes of the draft, while, on the other hand, an owner may draw nothing from his lottery even if he has put in the most claims for talent.

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SIMPLY because of the loopholes of the draft have such fancy prices been paid this season for minor league stars. Charlie Comiskey gave $18,000 value for Outfielder Larry Chappelle, of Milwaukee. Frank Farrell paid equally dear for Infielder Maisel, of Baltimore. Either might have landed his prize for $2,500—the draft price—had he waited till August 20. But each magnate realized a delay might be dangerous. It was reasonable to suppose that athletes of such caliber had attracted the attention of many scouts and that practically all the clubs of the two big leagues would be willing to hazard an outlay of $2,500 apiece for such stars. To protect their interests and absolutely assure the delivery of the cherished material, the Chicago and New York promoters had to pay some seven times more than recognized market value—as estimated by the standards of interleague business.

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FARRELL and Comiskey are cited as examples simply because of the unusual expenditures for individual minor league stars. In both cases, these single transactions represent a very small fraction of the outlay of the promoters in question in their quest for new blood. Frank Farrell, for instance, paid $6,000 recently for Pitcher McHale, of Jersey City. Besides, he has purchased some eight or ten other promising minor leaguers at sums ranging from $1,000 up. There is not an owner of a big league club who failed to close at least three or four purchases, and the reason for all this outlay of money was fear that the desired talent might escape elsewhere through the channels of draft.

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THE fact that most clubs have done unusually stiff marketing prior to the big mad scramble will not take the edge off this year's draft in the least. There is no doubt at all that many managers are hopeful of saving substantial outlays by beating someone else to it. The scouts have gone through the "sticks" with a fine-tooth comb, and any performer of ability who has escaped sale is not likely to be overlooked in the call to come up higher.

It is not always the players who command the fancy purchase prices who turn out most valuable to a team. Nap Rucker, the great Brooklyn southpaw, was drafted by Ebbets. He cost $750. He would bring 25 times that amount on the market to-day. Ty Cobb and Joe Jackson, the American League sluggers, came up through the channels of draft. Russell Ford, for several years the backbone of the Yankee pitching staff, resulted from the exercise of an option on the Atlanta club for the services of a "farmed out" drafted player. Some of McGraw's most valuable talent are players who were drafted—Chief Meyers among them. Rube Marquard, on the other hand, purchased for $11,000, was of no use to his team for two long years. Second division teams of the two leagues might be expected to be most interested in the draft. But this is not the case. The champions of the rival big leagues will fight just as hard to draw the prize packages as the tailenders, and generally, too, with more success, for in the word of the swain: "Them that has, gets."

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THE drafting season is a harbinger of the year to come. It serves only to create speculation, for the accruing material does not report before the close of the season to which it is affiliated, if indeed, before the following spring. But indirectly it affects the current issue in that it drives home the purchases earlier than might be otherwise. Teams that pay fancy prices for minor leaguers may be excused in their desire to get back some of the coin. Especially in second division clubs is the public interest so great as to justify the immediate outlay of salaries for advertising purposes, if nothing more. Beside, the manager can in addition get a line as to whether the reputed wonders are likely to turn out plums or lemons.

Vean Gregg Proves Himself Workman

Nap Twirler Does Regular Job as Plasterer After Joking With Men.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Sometimes you can beat a fellow at his own game.

They're finishing up a skyscraper across from the Naps' hotel here. Plasterers are the busy parties there now.

Vean Gregg and a couple of Naps went over to see the workers toil away recently.

"What do you think of their work, Vean?" asked one of Gregg's companions.

"Oh, pretty fair," replied Gregg.

One of the plasterers immediately became grouchy and said aloud, for the ball players' benefit, "Lot of wise guys looking on here. If you asked one of these ball players to do a man's work, he'd faint."

Gregg rose to the occasion. "Lend me your tools and that long coat for a minute," he said.

The plasterer grinned and complied with Gregg's request, thinking it a good joke. After Gregg had done as pretty a job of plastering as any of them had ever seen, at a spot selected by the workers, they were willing to concede that Vean had slipped one over on them.

"You can never tell what a man may be able to do by the clothes he wears," said the surprised plasterer, as Vean surrendered his clothes and tools.

Would Trade Stars To Strengthen Team

Miller Huggins Is Trying Desperate Means to Bolster Up Lowly Cardinals.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.—Manager Miller Huggins, of the St. Louis Cardinals, is having troubles of his own attempting to build his team up. It is said he stands ready to trade practically any member of his staff if it will strengthen his forces.

The Cardinals were long tailenders. At the season's start Huggins was reported to have said that if he did not have a first division team by July 15 he'd quit. His players failed to gain the first division, and Huggins did not resign, so it is to be presumed that he feels he can still make good as manager and boost his team up.

Ed. Konetchy, Harry Sallee, Bob Harmon and even the recruits will be swapped if there is a chance to strengthen the club. Negotiations have been opened with the Giants, Reds and other clubs, and if the Cardinals can get the long end of the deal anybody will go, barring Huggins himself.

KIRK AND DIXON REMATCHED.

FORT SMITH, ARK., Aug. 23.—Ollie Kirk, of St. Louis, and Tommy Dixon, of Kansas City, were to-day rematched to fight fifteen rounds here on Labor Day.

Four Lads Destined To Play In Majors

Three Sterling Performers In New York State League; Another In Canadian.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23. — Four youngsters who are destined for high places in baseball are playing in the New York State League and the Canadian League.

Mike McNally at short, and Joe Leary, at first, for Utica are the real sensations of the New York State League. Leary, it is said, will go to Cleveland in the fall and McNally to Detroit.

The playing of McNally is described "as the most marvelous in the history of the league." The boy is playing his first year in professional ball.

Leary is not a big man, as first basemen go, but he is playing the best first base the league has ever seen.

"Pinners" Quinlan, left fielder of the Scranton team, seems a big league sure shot in 1914. He has played professional ball two years with his home team, and a losing team. In any other place, Quinlan would hit better than .280, his present average. He has been looked over by scouts, and Bobby Lowe, of Detroit, is impressed with him.

Bill Donahue, winning pitcher of the Hamilton, Ont., club, is the best pitcher in the Canadian League. This is his first year as a professional. He is a right-hander and a big fellow, only twenty, and noted for his splendid control and speed.

TRACERY IS WORTH $300,000.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 23.—August Belmont's Tracery, the horse which won the Eclipse stakes of $50,000, is worth at least $300,000 to Belmont, according to Belmont, who says he might part with Tracery for that sum, providing he had a chance to buy as good a horse for $200,000.

TWIRLER FOR "REDS."

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Aug. 23.—Pitcher Dave Davenport, of the San Antonio Texas League club, was sold to the Cincinnati National League club yesterday. The price is reported to be in excess of $4,000.

Young Golfers in the Limelight

Three Great 'Kids' at East Lake

By Tick Tichenor.

IN amateur golf in this country as a general rule it is the young golfer who is in the limelight, while in England old John Ball and Harold H. Hilton still hold the center of the stage in almost all of the important events, as they have done for the past twenty years.

If any investigation was made of the ages of the players who qualified last in the amateur championship in this country I firmly believe that it would develop the fact that 75 per cent of them or 24 of the 32, who successfully weathered the qualifying day, were under 30 years of age, while many of them were around the 20-year mark.

Chick Evans, who is the pride of the West, even though he was beaten by young Allis in the Western championship, is hardly more than 21 and there are a host of others about the same age around Chicago, which is the golfing center of the West, who may not shine quite so brilliantly as Chick but who are able to put any golfer to his best to have them down at the finish.

In the East, Jerome Travers, the present title-holder and the only man placed at scratch on the handicap list of the U. S. G. A., is hardly more than 25 or 26. Of course there is the grand old man, Walter J. Travis, who is always dangerous in any tournament, who is the exception to all rules as he did not take up the game until he was past 35 and yet has won two, or is it three, championships. As a winner of tournaments—big and little, large and small—I believe that Travis would easily head the list in the number of prizes won during the year.

In the South the young players do not stand out in such numbers as they do in the East and West. This is very probably due to the fact that in the beginning of the game in the South the idea was prevalent that it was an old man's game and it was so generally laughed at by those who had never tried it, that for a long time it did not seem attractive enough to draw any of the youngsters away from their other games.

Within the last three or four years there has been a change in the idea entertained by the boys as to the game, and they are more and more taking it up and seeking to master its intricacies and overcome its difficulties. There are at this time in the South quite a number of boys who have the foundation of a good game well started and who will in the course of two or three years give any player all he wants to defeat them.

It was only last May that Rollo Steinmehl, a 15-year-old boy, upset the dope of the Birmingham invitation tournament by winning it when he was practically unknown even to the members of his own club. A few weeks later he went to the Southern at Monigomery and made a creditable showing during the early part of the week, but the constant grind of 36 holes a day wore him out toward the end and in his match with Hardy he was not able to play his game at all.

Charlie Hardy, of New Orleans, is another youngster who made his debut at Birmingham. In this, his first tournament away from home, he had a bad case of stage fright and did not make much of a showing. This tournament, however, taught him a lot of things, and he made a fine showing at the Southern a few weeks later. He qualified well up in the championship flight and won his first match, but lost his second in a close match with Jack Edrington, who was going very well that day. This put him in the second flight, where he worked his way to the final. Here he met W. H. Rowan, who was playing par golf on nearly every round, and he went down to defeat, though he made a brilliant effort in the afternoon to regain the big lead Rowan secured in the morning.

D. S. Weaver, of Memphis, had his son, Dudley, at Montgomery last June for his first experience in a tournament away from home. Before the tournament this youngster did some good work, but the qualifying round got on his nerves and he failed to qualify.

Down at Savannah they have a youngster, Fred Howden by name, whom I saw play in a team match last winter, and who has all of the earmarks of the making of a good player. For a youngster, he drives an exceptionally long ball with a good carry to it, which is absolutely necessary to clear the old fortifications, which are used as hazards on nearly every tee shot at Savannah.

Here in Atlanta there are three boys, who, if I do not miss my guess, are going to give anybody a lot of trouble to beat them in the course of two or three years. They are Perry Adair, Bob Jones and Frank Meador. All of these boys can get around the East Lake course in less than ninety, which is better than a large majority of the older players can do.

Perry and Frank have both been around in 84, while Bob reeled off an even 80 a couple of weeks ago. This is a good score for any player in the club, but when a 12-year-old boy, who won't weight over 75 pounds, causes a golf ball to travel around a course 6,400 yards in length in 80 strokes, it is remarkable, in big letters.

In doing this round little Bob was out in 38 and back in 42, which is one stroke better than bogey on each side, while his total score was only five strokes over par.

Give these boys a few years to obtain additional weight and strength and they will be making golf history in the South or I miss my guess.

BLACKBURN IS RECALLED.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—The Chicago Americans to-day recalled Shortstop "Lena" Blackburn from the Milwaukee American Association team.

Greatest Pitcher Ever Seen on Diamond, Says Hans Wagner of Mathewson

HANS WAGNER, of Pittsburg, in speaking of Matty, says: "Mathewson is the greatest pitcher ever seen on the diamond. Some may differ with me, but I have batted against him many times, and just when I thought I had him, he would shoot one over, and I went to the bench. He has as much speed now as he ever had, but as he can win games without using it, he does not resort to trying to knock the catcher down. I remember one game he worked against us last summer in which he did not use a curve ball. He had such excellent control that day that he used nothing but a fast, straight one. You can say for me that I think Mathewson is just as good to-day as he ever was."



For Everybody, Everywhere

For workers with hand or brain—for rich and poor—for every kind of people in every walk of life—there's delicious refreshment in a glass of

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different and better in purity and flavor. The best drink anyone can buy.

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Whenever you see an Arrow think of Coca-Cola.

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

WHAT ATLANTA MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS ARE DOING

ATLANTA HAS SUPPORT FOR HOME-GOODS EXPOSITION

Spirit Which Makes City Famous Prevails, and Enough Exhibitors Sign Agreements to Take Space to Assure Success of Project.

Decision Necessary Tuesday So That Plans for New Commerce Building Might Be Changed. Manufacturers Are Responding.

It was a close shave, everyone admits, but as usual the Atlanta spirit prevailed, and the "Made in Atlanta" exhibit is assured.

Tuesday's luncheon at the Ansley was the "clincher." Several years of agitation, a year of actual work, brought to a climax by a vigorous campaign of three months, developed the exhibit project to a point where about 36 manufacturers had signed their names to agreements binding them to take floor space for a period of three years.

Thus matters stood Tuesday. Meanwhile the contractors were at work in the new Chamber building remodeling it. The plans called for offices. If a change were to be made, a decision was necessary at once.

The case was put squarely up to the Atlanta manufacturers Tuesday, and on Tuesday's luncheon was staked the entire plan. The result of the appeal was success.

To Have Four Floors.

Four floors will be devoted to the exhibit. One floor will be given over to the cotton industry—textiles, oils and by-products. Furniture made in Atlanta will take another entire floor. Building materials probably will take a floor, kindred lines of manufacture will be grouped together as far as is consistent with economical disposal of space.

Who will be in charge of the exhibit in the new building at Pryor street and Auburn avenue has not been determined. Neither has it been decided when the exhibits will be installed. All this remains to be done.

This much is certain—there will be telephone service on each floor, an expert in charge and an intelligent effort to make the exhibit pay in dollars and cents for every participant.

Had the project fallen through, it would have been lamentable, for Nashville, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Hartford, Conn., St. Louis and other cities have such exhibits; others are planning them, and Atlanta would, for the first time, be forced to admit itself less progressive than its rivals.

Those Already Pledged.

The following firms had signed for space up to Saturday, the nature of the business being suggested where the name is not self-explanatory:

Southern Engraving Company.
Frederick Disinfectant Company.
J. K. Orr Shoe Company.
E. VanWinkle Company (motor trucks).
Atlanta Gas Light Company.
Southern Upholstering Company.
Atlanta Stove Works.
Southern Spring Bed Company.
Burnett, Bell & Klapper (furniture).
Gholstin - Cunningham Company (bed springs).
All-Star Manufacturing Company (neckties).
Byrd Printing Company.
Norris, Inc. (candies).
Willingham-Tift Lumber Company.
Tripod Paint Company.
J. P. Stevens Engraving Company.
Atlanta Paper Company.
Atlanta Blank Book Manufacturing Company.
White Provision Company.
Dowman-Dozier (metal workers).
Foote & Davies (office furnishings).
Golden Eagle Buggy Company.
Metzger Mattress Company.
Whittier Mills (textiles).
Marcus Loeb & Co. (overalls).
Nunnally & McCrae (overalls).
Phoenix Planing Mills.
Parlan Paint Company.
Atlanta Show Case Company.
Greer Manufacturing Company (jewelry).
F. J. Cooledge (building materials).
M. D. & H. L. Smith (awnings).
Reed Oil Company.
Atlanta Metal Bed Company.
Atlanta Auto Top and Trimming Company.
Moncrief Furnace Company.
Coca-Cola Company.
Walter Ballard Optical Company.
Hagan & Dodd Co. (soft drinks).
Atlanta Art Glass Company.
A. E. Hill Manufacturing Company (razor blade strops).

In addition to the above, the Southern Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, the cotton oil mills, the textile and other cotton interests have an entire floor, where they will exhibit the cotton plant and all of its various uses.

A FREE TRIP

To Atlanta is available to the merchant who buys an adequate bill from the members of the Merchants' Association.

Write to

H. T. Moore
SECRETARY.
Rhodes Building,
Atlanta.

Green Shirts Shown For Winter Wear

Long-Pointed Collars in White and Self-Striped Effects Continue in Vogue.

New features are noted among collars and shirts shown by leading manufacturers for fall and winter. Imported dress shirts, in soft laundered effects with mushroom tucks and semi-French cuffs are selling readily. Shirts with a short stiff bosom in various color combinations are also featured.

White self-striped effects in French pique with stiff and unstarched bosoms are also meeting a good demand. A soft bosom with cross-striped plaits, in various color combinations, is a new fall feature that has been well received.

Woven madras in colored effects will be strong.

The demand for silk shirts is increasing and they are becoming more of a staple than formerly. Green will be a popular shirt color for the new season.

The long pointed collars in white and self-striped effects are continuing into the next season.

A departure in them is the wider two-inch band instead of the narrow one now worn. These new collars have a three and a half inch point.

The wider band is claimed to give them more the appearance of a standing collar, besides causing them to sit better and afford greater comfort.

TURNING TO FRENCH MODELS.

Fall models for men's lounge suits show complete ignoring of English fashions and tend toward the French for the first time in many years. Cheviots yield to unfinished worsteds, and the colorful textures to the plainer. The popularity of dark greens and browns in "off" shades is evidenced by the earlier selections of tailors, while inconspicuous plaids and gun club checks are also well in demand.

SAMPLES COST DRY GOODS MEN MANY DOLLARS

Dealers Feel Something Should Be Done to Stop Incessant Drain on Their Profits.

There is strong feeling in dry goods circles that something should be done to curb the increasing demands of buyers for samples. In most quarters there is a strong opinion expressed that the giving of samples is a necessary evil up to a certain point, but there is also a strong opinion that this point has long since been passed.

Few manufacturers and wholesalers take the trouble to find out just what samples cost them. In only a few cases are definite records kept and the cost of the samples figured.

A New York silk firm gets out about 250 styles a season and the buyers got fair-sized samples of each style they bought. This is really necessary, but it is trade custom, the house follows the general path.

A big woolen firm in New York which does business with the cutting-up trades and larger retailers is one of the best informed on the subject of sample expense.

"On our books," the head of the firm said, "there are about 2,500 accounts. Of these about 1,800 are manufacturers of clothing. To each manufacturer we give five or ten sample books. The cloth in each book is valued at about 20 cents, and the expense of getting them up brings the cost to about 50 cents. This means that each manufacturing account costs us about $3.75 a season for samples. With two seasons a year and 1,800 manufacturers' accounts it is easy to see what samples mean to us without trying to figure the cost of samples for the retail accounts."

In another quarter of the woolen goods trade it was said that the samples given out mounted up to a tidy sum in the course of a year, but that the expense had not been so great of late because several houses had agreed to make clothiers pay for most of the samples they got.

"One of the worst features of the sample business in this industry," this agent said, "is the way some members of the clothing trade use them. Many of them have no scruples at all about taking our samples to a competitor and asking him at how much less than our price he can get the goods made up by his mill. This is a little off the subject, perhaps, but it illustrates one of the worst phases of the woolen industry."

Among the cotton goods houses the evil is seen in its worst form so far as quantity is concerned, but the cheaper qualities of these goods tends to lessen the aggregate loss as compared with wool and silk goods. Lace and embroidery firms also pay tribute to the sample god at the rate of several hundreds to several thousands of dollars a year.

Last, but not least, comes the big department store. Inquiry at several of them in New York brought out the assertion that samples cost them from $30,000 to $60,000 a year. Only 15 to 20 per cent of the people who take these samples from the stores really buy anything afterward, and the resultant loss necessarily is heavy.

KNITTING YARNS SLOWER BECAUSE STRIKE IS ON

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Buying of knitting yarns has slowed up, due to the knit goods strike in New York and Brooklyn, but prices show no change. Just how the strike will affect the market is a matter of conjecture, although most dealers admit that prices will drop if it is continued.

Spinners were unwilling to raise quotations on worsted yarns materially, as it would result in advancing the prices for worsted goods and so kill the prospective demand for them.

Cotton yarns were quiet, the small demand for them being attributed to the spinners' high prices. Weaving yarns were selling at lower figures than for several weeks, but only small orders were placed. Buyers, influenced by favorable cotton crop reports, were holding out for still lower prices.

There were no changes in Southern frame-spun knitting yarns, but there was less activity noted in the coarser counts of single combed yarns.

SUMMER TRADE DEVELOPED BY BRAINY EFFORT

August Dullness of Years Ago Is Overcome by Teaching Public What to Buy Then.

"Summer isn't the terror to us that it used to be," remarked a white-haired veteran of the department stores of Atlanta—a man who is an interesting talker and a consistent advertiser, but who keeps his own name and his own personality persistently in the background.

"There was a time," he went on in reminiscence, "when we might almost as well have closed up the store during July and August. That was years ago.

"In the summer all the well-to-do customers went out of Atlanta, and did not return until fall. Fall was a mad scramble for customers and stores alike.

"The less wealthy, who stayed in town, did little shopping. Everyone thought it was too hot. No one ever paid any attention to buying in midsummer. The stores were unattractive. Usually the proprietor was vacationing—if that's a good word—himself.

"I do not know who had the inspiration first in Atlanta. But a change came about. The wisest merchant, whoever he was, decided there were people in town with money to spend, even in the summer time.

"He schemed out the way to get it, which is followed almost universally by Atlanta stores nowadays.

"To make the story short, he offered bargains so attractive that shoppers simply had to come to town for the August sales. The custom has grown until to-day the things which have no season of necessity have been exploited so skillfully that the public believes summer is the season for them.

"That may sound obscure, but I do not intend it to be.

"Take furniture, for instance. There is no more reason why one should buy furniture in January than in August. Nor is there any reason why one should buy furniture in August in preference to January.

"But the summer furniture sale has become so much a fixture in the leading stores that people wait for it. It is good business for all concerned. The merchant is striving toward the ideal condition, which would be sales and collections of an unvarying amount every month in the year—unattainable, but none the less an ideal state of affairs.

"The customer, likewise, is winning. She effects economies by midsummer buying of furniture and blankets, and distributes her expenditures more evenly over the year."

Textile Furs Being Featured for Fall

Wide Variety of Pile Fabrics Shown in Cloaks for the 1913-14 Season.

Many new effects in pile fabrics are being featured for the fall and winter seasons. Matelasse plushes in brocaded effects and high colors, to be used for cloakings and millinery, as well as other brocaded effects, are prominent features in present trading.

There is also a tendency to moires, in Scotch plaids and checks, for dresses, cloaks and trimmings. A wide variety of Oriental and Bulgarian effects in plushes and velvets are also shown for vestings, collars and cuffs.

A new item is the jasper effect, which has a rich woolen appearance and is featured for cloakings.

The fabric is of an indefinite striped appearance, and is shown in black and white and blue and brown mixtures.

Imitation Persian lamb is also popular among the more expensive fabrics, being made to retail at about $7.50 for 50-inch widths.

ENGLISH TRADE GROWS.

The July statement of English Board of Trade shows increases of $17,436,500 in imports and $25,880,000 in exports. Imports of foodstuffs increased $8,875,000, and raw material about $5,000,000.

Southern Hosiery Buyers in Market

Winter Goods Reported Scarce and Stringency May Become Acute by Fall.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Southern hosiery buyers are visiting the local market. Although mill agents report cheap goods sold up, some provision is evidently being made for the newcomers. The Southern jobbers have waited this year until the indications of the cotton crop were fairly certain before operating. They are not taking 84-needle bundle goods, as they predict lower prices on those lines. There are said to be fewer orders for extracts booked this year than formerly.

This is not affecting the valume of sales, as extracts are made up only to order, and customary buyers of those lines are simply seeking a different finish. Winter goods are already reported scarce, and, as the duplicating period has not yet begun, the stringency will probably be acute before the end of the fall.

Cotton Goods Buying Seems to Lack Snap

Limited Number of Desirable Spring Dress Fabrics Taken by Purchasers in East.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—While certain cotton good sellers are satisfied with conditions, nearly everywhere is the complaint that the market is without any snap save for a limited number of desirable spring dress fabrics.

A number of buyers are reported to have gone home without purchasing, while others took only sample pieces. Such wide lines were shown that in some cases, buyers got the impression that there was plenty of goods back of them. This was not the case, but the buyers were frightened off.

Staples are not in demand as they should be at this time, and specialties are holding the lead. Fancies in ratines, crepes and voiles have shown little tendency to lose their popularity.

According to The Textile Manufacturers' Journal, several larger selling agencies have opened their spring lines of dress ginghams, zephyrs, seersuckers, madras, krinkles, cheviots and shirtings.

MEN WANT AMERICAN STYLES IN THEIR CLOTHES

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—During the past few weeks several English clothing manufacturers have had representatives in the local market with their garment samples. While some interest was displayed, it was mostly for obtaining information.

The sales made were principally on overcoats, and were intended only to add a few imported garments to the lines regularly offered. The English salesmen learned that the majority of retailers in the larger cities of the United States prefer American styles.

A local manufacturer said that foreign competitors will have to realize this still more and make their clothing which they intend selling here more on American lines, or else there will be little business developed in this country.

He also said that foreign ready-to-wear garments would not have to be seriously reckoned with by local merchants for some time to come.

WHITCOMB CO. IMPORT MUCH CORNED BEEF

Soaring Prices of Meats Bringing South American Product to the United States

Meat is going up, and up, with no end in sight.

This has led to a curious state of affairs. Corned beef, peculiarly a product of the United States, now is being imported from South America in great quantities, and Libby, McNeill & Libby, the Chicago packers, advise their representatives in Atlanta, H. H. Whitcomb & Burke Company, that nothing but the South American product now is to be had.

The quality is declared to be excellent. The steers of the Argentine prairies are fully equal in quality to those of our own Western ranges, and the only difference the consumer can detect is that instead of saying "U. S. Inspected and Passed," the labels bear the stamps, "Inspected under the Food and Drug Act of June 30, 1906"—in other words, the customs service now does the inspecting instead of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Never before, so far as anyone remembers, has it been profitable to import tinned meats. This could take place only under exceptional conditions such as the present, when corned beef in 14-pound containers is quoted to retailers at $37 per dozen or thereabouts, while two years ago it was quoted at about $21.

Libby, McNeill & Libby were among the first to foresee the inevitable shortage of American meats and to establish a packing house on the other side of the equator. They now are reaping the benefit.

While it is believed that corned beef never before has been imported direct from South America, last year the same packers, after shipping large quantities of the product to Europe, reimported it at a profit because of a sudden bulge in prices in the United States.

Vienna sausage and potted ham, the Whitcomb company advises, have advanced 5 per cent in the past ten days, and pork sausage, pure, has advanced 28 per cent in three weeks.

Temporarily, the live stock market is depressed by the heavy shipments from the West, East and South, due to the great damage to the corn crop in the West and to the hay crop in the East. The shipments from the South were attracted by the high prices buyers paid when they made a "raid" on Southern cattle a month or so ago, which attracted the attention of the United States Government.

The Government warned the farmers of Georgia and Florida to keep their cattle, not deplete their herds, and to fatten them for market at home instead of selling them lean for fattening in the West and North.

Write for our latest Catalogue. The leading merchants are adding the 5c and 10c departments. Why not one for your town?

McCLURE 10c CO., 47-49 S. Broad St.

Give Your "DIMES" a Chance

VOLLMER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Moore Building

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

MAKERS OF FINE JEWELRY

Special Designs in Platinum

Engravers *Diamond Setters* *Watchmakers*

Specialists in Jewelry Repairing

Women's Footwear Seen in Many Colors

Leather and Cloth Combinations Shown—Men's Shoes Made Along English Lasts.

Imported models on which fall and winter styles for women's evening slippers are based are leather and cloth color combinations, among which red, green, gray, white and champagne are to be featured in strap and colonial effects.

There is a tendency to drop cut steel buckles, and those of jet will be much used. Another popular buckle will be of oxidized silver, in colonial design, with a satin filler to match the panel.

Panel effects are featured in the smartest slippers. A model well thought of is of patent leather, has a modified duck bill, too, and a jet buckle filled with satin matching the narrow panel extending from the buckle to the side seam. The heel is full Louis-Cuban. Featured suede slippers are of taupe, also with color combinations.

Women's street shoes shown have the long French vamp and square throat combined with cloth top color combinations. They are made with a plain toe, are fitted with the full Louis-Cuban heel and are of the button variety.

Men's shoes for fall and winter are made along the straight, laced, English last, and the color tendency is toward dark tan and gunmetal. Low, flat heels are shown almost exclusively. The blucher style is taboo.

ENGLISH MAKERS INVENT CAP WHICH KEEPS SHAPE

A problem that has engaged English cap manufacturers for some time has been how to produce a cloth cap that will keep its shape after it has been in use for some time. An enterprising firm of manufacturers now claims that they have solved the problem and that the shape of their caps is not affected by rain. The idea introduced consists of placing a flat plate of straw plait in the cap between the lining and the cloth crown.

This makes the top of the cap sit flat, and as the straw is not affected by wet it is said the cap can be worn for a much longer period than the ordinary kind.

DEMAND FOR RAMIES TO IMPROVE IN THE SPRING

The fall linen season is shaping up well. The demand for ratines has hurt ramie linens, but it is pointed out that the former soil more easily and do not hold their shape as well as ramie suitings, and that a better demand for ramies is looked for next spring. Light blues, pinks and browns will lead the color demand for ramie goods.

MEN'S COLLARS ARE INVENTION OF A HOUSEWIFE

Ingenious Woman Contrived Familiar Article to Lessen Amount of Washing in Home.

The detachable collar now worn by men the world round was the invention of a thrifty housewife 83 years ago. It sprang from sheer necessity, and yet it was so simple an article of wearing apparel that its first maker never looked upon her production as an invention, and it is doubtful if the other early manufacturers thought of patenting the idea.

During the succeeding years, in which the manufacture of collars and their allied products has become a great industry in and around Troy, N. Y., the incident of the invention of the collar had almost been lost until recently brought to light by the unearthing of a family tradition.

It is now certain that Mrs. Hannah Lord Montague was the maker of the first detachable linen collar. Mr. Montague was engaged in the manufacture of fine shoes for women. He was a large man, very particular in matters of dress, and in those days before the invention of the sewing machine and before great public laundries were established, the making, washing and ironing of the shirts formed quite an item in the work of the household.

Mrs. Montague was resourceful, and in endeavoring to lighten her household duties she hit upon the idea of a detached collar, which could be fastened to a neckband of her husband's shirt and washed and ironed separately. Before this time, when the collar was soiled, the whole shirt had to be washed, but by this device two or three collars might be used to one shirt. Acting upon the idea which had come to her, Mrs. Montague went to the patch bag, selected a strip of white linen, which she cut and shaped to fit the neckband of her husband's shirt, sewed it, turned it inside out, and attached a narrow string of braid at either end to tie about the neck. This was the original string collar.

A sister of Mrs. Montague washed and ironed the collars. It was an easy step to adapt them to women's wear.

Thus through the resourcefulness of a woman the modern detachable collar was evolved.

DIXIE PICKLE AND PRESERVING CO.

Manufacturers of

Pure Apple and Distilled Vinegar, Catsup, Pickles, Mustard, Pepper Sauce, Sauer Kraut, Jelly, Etc.

CANNED GOODS

364 to 378 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Have You Bought Your

SCHOOL SUPPLIES?

Schools will be opening again in September---be sure you are ready for them.

Send for our new 500-page Catalog illustrating the most complete line of School Supplies in the South.

We Sell to Dealers Only

MONTAG BROTHERS

Manufacturers--Importers--Jobbers

ATLANTA

"True Friendship's Laws Are by This Rule Expressed- Welcome the Coming, Speed the Parting, Guest."

The good word that's passing up and down the line to-day, anent the convention, is "All's well."

We believe everybody had a good time. We tried to make it so, and without laying any unduly flattering unction to ourselves we feel that we have had a pair of mighty pleasant weeks.

The prospects for the coming season are brightening every sixty seconds. The smile is chasing away glum doubt. The step that yesterday was fearsome and cautious is to-day strong and steady. The mists are rolling up and away and the good old sun makes genial shining for us all.

Look about you and see what's happening. Get ready for the reaping. And while you do it, have this thought in your mind, you Men who Merchandise:

We Southern folks are bound together in peculiarly close business relations. Our section is our empire! We can make it. We can shake it!

If we who **WHOLESALE** and you who **RETAIL** will pull together, push together, work together, trade together, we will **PROSPER** together.

Good sentiment, but better business!

ATLANTA is the logical Base of Supplies for you Southern merchants. She's your best bet when it comes to the goods you need. She's your surest ally in the upbuild of your own particular section, because her vision is broad and her interest is not selfishly local—it's all-Southern.

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ATLANTA will measure up with the best in America and make a proud showing. **WE ARE SEEING TO THAT EVERY DAY.** Come here to buy, and we will prove it to you.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

ATLANTA

News and Views by Experts of Finance, Industry, Crops and Commerce

SPECTER OF HIGH FOOD PRICES HALTS STOCKS; GRAIN CROPS FALL OFF

Financial Optimism Chilled by Prospects of Shortage in Necessities of Life, a Condition That Depresses Securities Market—Cotton Likely to Give U. S. a Big Trade Balance.

By CHARLES W. STORM.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Financial enthusiasm has been chilled by the spectre of higher prices for food that loomed up on the economic horizon. Simultaneously a halt has been called in the advancing column of security values because higher prices for food stuffs rarely go hand in hand with higher quotations for securities.

The fact has also proven that there is less money available for investment when people are paying more to fill their "dinner pails."

Aside from the improvement in the prices of stocks and bonds, investment has been greatest in the reports of damage to corn, the greatest American grain. The major proportion of the corn crop comes to market on hoof, that is, in the shape of meat.

It inevitably follows that a short corn crop means higher prices for meat, and the Chicago packers, realizing this, sought last week to prepare the public for the shock by announcing that it would within six months have to pay much more than present prices if the beefsteak is to remain on the dinner table.

Lack of moisture has also left the hay crop and pastures in bad shape, so that there is a certainty of increased prices being paid for meat.

Meat prices in New York are on an average three cents higher than on the same day last year, and from five to seven cents higher a pound than ten years ago.

Grain Held Over.

Experts figure that the combined harvests of wheat, corn, oats, flaxseed, rye and potatoes will be about 1,000,000,000 bushels less this year than last. The food markets, however, will not be as bare as expected owing to the very large amount of grain held over last year by farmers. But for this big carry-over the prospective shortage of grain would be viewed with greater apprehension.

The general food proposition must be considered as not dangerous but acute all over the world.

Europe will be a larger purchaser of our grains this year for the inhabitants of the Eastern part of the Eastern Hemisphere have been behind guns instead of plows. It is estimated that Eastern Europe can hardly make within 25 per cent of its usual production. It must necessarily call upon America to fill its larders.

Cotton Exports.

The trade balance of the United States will probably be swollen by early exports of cotton at higher prices than those prevailing last year. The new crop from Texas is going in at good prices per bale for early deliveries. This will produce an unusually good volume of sterling for this season of the year.

Humanity balks at higher prices and for this reason the demand for high grade bonds has fallen off last week. Owners of capital recently showed a disposition to exchange their savings fo high grade bonds yielding five per cent and selling around par, but an advance of three or four points has caused them to lose all enthusiasm.

The rush of bankers to participate in the underwriting of the Southern Pacific certificates of interest revealed a favorable impression and demonstrated that their is plenty of money available for investment provided the securities are offered on an attractive basis.

Europe Again Friendly.

Financiers were particularly gratified at the large subscriptions for the Southern Pacific offering made by European bankers, thus reflecting a willingness on the part of the foreigners to lift the embargo that has been on American securities abroad for the last six months.

Europeans are still accumulating their gold as indicated by the increased reserve of the Bank of England, so that their participation in the Southern Pacific underwriting syndicate is not believed to warrant any expectation of a rush by Europeans to the bargain counter for American securities.

Steel has been an exception to the general tendency of commodities to advance. The Steel Corporation announced it had not reduced prices but independents have reduced their quotations from $1 to $5 a ton. Orders received by the trust last week were slightly better than those in the same week of the previous month.

Copper in Demand.

A better demand has also been reported for copper metal, which advanced to 16 cents a pound.

Money has worker easier. Well-informed bankers believe that sentiment, relative to the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in offering to deposit money with Western and Southern bankers, is at the bottom of the easing off in rates.

Some bankers expressed the opinion that banks, in expectation of Government deposits, have been letting the bars down a little too much with some tendency toward over expansion. Because of this they looked for some reaction in rates.

Bankers expect full rates for money during the crop movement period. The drain by the West does not begin for from four to six weeks, but the first shipment made to the West for crop movement purposes took place last week. The South has already been a heavy borrower for the movement of King Cotton.

Sweet Potato Crop Yields Big Returns

Would Bring Much More if Southern Farmers Did Not Glut Market at Harvest.

Each year the sweet potato is becoming of greater importance as a money crop in the South. The value of this crop in the United States in 1900 was $34,429,000, 90 per cent of which was produced in the Southern States. The total area devoted to sweet potatoes in the United States increased from 537,000 acres in 1899 to 641,000 in 1909, and the yield increased from 42,500,000 to 52,200,000 bushels. The total value of the crop increased at a much more rapid rate than either the acreage or the yield, showing an increase of 78.3 per cent in ten years.

With better methods of storing and marketing the potatoes, it is said, their value could be doubled without increasing the acreage or production. This is especially true in the South, where the potatoes are either rushed on the market at digging time, when the price is low, or stored in outdoor pits or banks, where a large portion decays.

Very few of the sweet potatoes stored in pits or banks ever reach the market, for from 25 to 50 per cent spoil, and those that remain are not of good quality. Even if the pit or bank method of storage would keep the potatoes, it is not economical.

Too much labor and expense are required to make these banks every year and to get the potatoes out when wanted for market. Sweet potatoes can be marketed more economically and to much better advantage from storage houses.

N. O. T. & M. Receiver May Ask Big Loan

Frisco Subsidiary Almost Certain to Default on Interest Due September 1.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—As soon as New Orleans, Texas and Mexico receivers know whether Frisco receivers will or will not pay the $700,000 interest due September 1, they will make application for permission to issue approximately $1,000,000 receivers' certificates. In the meantime the Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company is making temporary loans to the receivers comprising $100,000 for debt falling due August 1, and about $200,000 additional to middle of September.

The engineers employed to examine the properties which make up the Frisco's South Texas lines have not yet made their report, but the most favorable statement would show that at least 18 months of steady work and adequate funds would be necessary to put New Orleans, Texas and Mexico in a position to earn interest on its bonds. Others believe at least three years would be consumed in putting the line on its feet, and between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 expenditures would be needed.

Under these circumstances assumption is made in certain quarters that Frisco will default its guarantee of the interest due September 1. In fact, it is said that any other course would be improper.

Fertilizer Concern Has Splendid Year

American Agricultural Chemical Earns Close to 7 Per Cent on Its Common Stock.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—American Agricultural Chemical for its year to June 30 is understood to have earned something better than 6 per cent on the $18,330,000 common. In fact, it is barely possible that the final figures will come nearer 7 per cent on this issue.

Unless conditions in the fertilizer trade become very much worse than for the last two years, the company can continue to earn and pay the present 4 per cent dividend. This dividend rate is, by the way, a testimonial to the wisdom of directors in making the initial distribution on the common stock rather modest. If a 5 per cent or 6 per cent rate had been adopted two years ago, the future outlook would not be nearly so happy as it is to-day.

A very strong feature of American Agricultural operations is the high percentage of branded or trade-marked goods which it sells. It is safe to state that 90 per cent of the company's tonnage consists of trade-mark goods, which farmers buy on the reputation of a particular brand for the specific purpose desired.

Frick an Optimist On General Business

Cessation of Governmental Harassments Greatest Need of the Day, He Believes.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—In an interview with the London correspondent of The American, Henry C. Frick says he considers J. P. Morgan his father's successor in the financial world.

"He is a most able man," Mr. Frick continued, "a highly conscientious, great worker. In taking over the reins he has certainly risen to the occasion and situation. I have the utmost confidence in him, and believe he will wear his father's mantle with the greatest credit to himself and to the country generally.

"On general business conditions, I am an optimist. I am always a firm believer in our country. I see absolutely no reason for alarm at the present moment. A general feeling of hopefulness seems prevalent. The crops promise well, and good, average crops should give a strong impetus to trade and insure continued prosperity.

"The one greatest need is a let-up in Governmental lawsuits and interference which continually threaten capital and inevitably create an atmosphere of general uncertainty and mistrust.

"I don't believe the tariff bill will lead to any great business disturbance. Its effects have been largely discounted, and our country is big and prosperous enough to quickly shake off any unexpected evil result."

WILL NEGRO CONTROL FARM LANDS OF SOUTH? NOTE OF ALARM IS BEING SOUNDED BY LEADER

Community Villages Will Solve Rural Racial Problem—Breaking Up of Large Estates Into Small Farms With Village Centers Affords the Opportunity—Whites Will Be Encouraged to Become Land-Owners.

CHARLES A. WHITTLE
Georgia State College of Agriculture.

Clarence Poe, editor of The Progressive Farmer—a leading Southern publication—has stirred wide interest in favor of segregating the races in the rural South. "The negro now has an advantage in the struggle for control of our rural districts, and it is only to equalize matters, to give the white man a fairer show, that segregation, the grouping of races in separate communities, is proposed," says Mr. Poe.

He insists that there is nothing new or radical about his proposal, instancing that the races are separately grouped in Southern cities, that they have separate churches, separate schools, are separated in trains, that California has its Chinatown, the Indians their reservations.

Summing up his arguments, Mr. Poe holds that segregation is necessary to give the Southern white farmers and their families a satisfying social life, to insure them greater safety and protection, to give them better schools and churches, to open the way for co-operation and co-operative enterprises now impossible as between whites and blacks, to improve moral conditions in the relation of the races, to give the South a greater proportion of white people, first, by stopping the crowding out of white farmers by the negroes, and, second, by providing all-white communities such as white people of other sections will be willing to move into; to induce whites to become tenants in white communities who are now unwilling to compete with the negro in mixed communities, and to induce white tenants to aspire to become landowners.

Would Arouse Sentiment.

How to bring about a segregation of races in Southern rural communities, Mr. Poe does not venture to say other than to arouse public sentiment and to indicate that it will doubtless be necessary to go further and adopt some legislation such as Atlanta has passed, which provides that when a majority of the property owners in a block elect they can forbid the selling of any piece of property in that block to a person of a different race than theirs. "Why can not Georgia, or any other State, pass a law giving a similar privilege to its country people?" is the query of the leader of the movement.

The assumption is that property holding will automatically segregate the races. But it may well be asked when, if ever, any considerable portion of the black race will be prepared to become landowners and thus bring about effective segregation, and where will the whites, as the dominant landowners sell, or permit to be hold, to the negro any of their acres, especially when such a law as that mentioned increases the power of the white owners to resist increasing the domain of the black? Would not segregation by such terms be merely a mirage and the negro more than ever a wanderer and social menace?

Issues Are Vital.

So vital are the issue set forth by Mr. Poe that they may well evoke public interest, as they are. The South needs to be setting itself hard at the large and man-sided problem, bearing faithfully in mind that each race should be hindered the least by the other in working out its own salvation.

Any solution of the Southern rural problem must take into consideration the one vital need of the South, the community village. Indeed, it may be doubted if the problem will ever be rightly solved until the South's rural population is recast into a community village life.

The village at once solves the Southern rural school problem, the rural church problem; it provides protection from the negro fiend, makes for better sanitation, for co-operative enterprises affords the satisfying social life so much denied by the isolated farmhouse.

Where the village is established in the rural South there will be the negro town, that segregation now existing in Southern cities which Mr. Poe wants so much for the country.

During the ante-bellum period each plantation, with its mansion and negro huts, constituted a social unit. The relationship of master and servant sufficiently segregated and empowered for control. But with the freedom of the negro came naturally, drifting and irresponsible habits, and the plantation unit was destroyed. The white landowner felt the humiliation of his loss of independence and became more and more helpless as the negro asserted his independence as a laborer, until finally a great many of the landowners leased their plantations to the negroes and went to the towns and cities to follow other pursuits. One has only to consult the census reports to note the appalling number of absentee landlords throughout the South. Nor has the drift of landowners to town ceased. Those remaining on the farms claim that the lease system has left only the poorest and least reliable negroes available for hire.

Soil Is Depleted.

Poor methods of agriculture, practiced by negroes under the present lease system in the South, has accomplished nothing so much as the depletion of soils. Land values are low. Absent landlords who have felt financial stress have parted with some of their lands to thriftier negro tenants, and thus the negro is slowly becoming a landowner.

Facing the fact that the lease system is ruining Southern farm lands, much of which is destined to go into the hands of the negro race at a very low price, unless there is a check to the movement, Mr. Poe has been constrained to say, "The negro now has an advantage in the struggle for control of our rural districts."

The lack of co-operation among white landowners is largely responsible for the demoralization in land conditions, and the lack of co-operation, of course, is largely due to lack of the community village.

It is not too late for landowners to organize and consider lease terms that will conserve and build up farm lands. The South can well turn to European countries for guidance in making leases. With proper co-operation in this direction much may be saved that will eventually be lost by present methods. Right crop rotation, right cultivation and right fertilization for soil building when provided for in a lease, benefits of course, not only the lessor but the lessee.

But permanent agricultural advancement is not based on leases and never can be. The problem of the rural South will be solved most nearly aright when the man who cultivates the land owns it. The plantations must be broken up into small farms and sold to men who can not have the inspiration to succeed without a sense of ownership.

Opportunity Has Arrived.

With the breaking up of the large plantations comes the opportunity for establishing the community village and the practical solution of the problem of segregation of races. The plantation owners can assemble the tenant houses into a village. Of course, there must be something in it for the plantation owner, and so there would be. If the landowners are willing to sell off small farms, a village house would be sold with each tract. The house in the village would be worth more than a house on the tract of land, and once the owner is located in it and enjoys the privileges of village life, he will prefer to live there and go out to his farm to work during the day; he will prefer the school advantages, the protection of his family while he is away from the house at work.

Unquestionably too, there will be found plenty of thrifty tenants who will be willing to buy house and land on easy terms. Certainly if such are not to be found in a community, a colony of thrifty people from some other section of the country or from foreign lands can be found. Thus, village construction in the rural South may find its greatest incentive in the direct profit to those establishing them and in the disposal of their farm lands.

To what end would this operate to help or hinder the negro in his landowning aspiration? It has been stated that each village would naturally have its negro town. This means segregation. What matters it, then to the white man if the acres adjoining his are owned by a negro so long as he or the negro are living on their respective tracts, so long as the family of the white man has white neighbors in the village and is not isolated on a farm and surrounded by negroes? True, there will always be racial prejudice. There will always be white men who will be opposed to negroes owning land, but there will doubtless always be opportunities for the negro to buy land, and racial friction will be at least only where the adjoining white and black land-owners are not neighbors, and this can be only where the population dwells in community villages.

Plantations to Blame.

Slavery and large plantations are largely the reasons for not having settled in villages, as has been the case in other sections of the country, where smaller farms permitted the following of this natural instinct for closer social contact.

The holding of the large plantations intact by absentee landlords and their attempt to operate the plantations by a lease system has in no wise affected the isolation of Southern rural homes. The landlords have followed the custom of the South and have built cabins for tenants on the tract of land which each was to cultivate. Where so many negroes are tenants the white tenant is isolated not only by distance but by race and unequal competition. It is, therefore, natural that more and more of the white tenants of the black districts should be drifting away to the towns, leaving the land to the undisputed tenant claim of the negro.

Just as naturally does it come to pass that when the negro dominates as a leaseholder in any territory that the land becomes less desirable to the white man. Since the white man's ownership or willingness to buy gives land its chief value, it follows that when only negroes are in the market to buy, that property goes for less. It is because of the black population and the black leases as well as ignorance of how to maintain soil fertility that land values in the South have not increased as rapidly as in some other sections of the country. Here, too, is the plausible excuse of the absentee landlord for holding onto his great plantation acreage. He does not want to sell to the negro at a sacrifice.

Hope for Good Price.

These landlords have been hoping that they would get a white man's price for their lands, somehow, some time. The time will probably never come until they have established a community village for whites and are then ready to sell off their lands in small tracts to white farmers.

Occasionally, one sees advertisements of a sale of a large plantation in small tracts—a step in the right direction—but if another step is taken and there is created a village center, both tracts and village lots could be sold for more than the tracts separately. A hint to the wise real estate agent and colonizer is sufficient.

So much of the worse side of racial differences has gone out to the world in the press dispatches that it will be found more and more difficult to influence colonists, or home seekers, to buy land in the rural South, except in connection with the community village, an assurance to the stranger of safety for his family.

Most of the home seekers who will come into the South to buy land are people who have lived in villages and towns and who can not be fully satisfied until they can find such a situation in the South.

Newcomers will be looking up the schoolhouses and the churches to observe what advantages they offer for the growing up of the children. Unquestionably, there is not much to show of either in the average country community of the South. The village centers make it possible to assemble the largest number of children at school and thus so reduce the expense of teaching as to make it possible to have long terms, and with money enough to get good teachers. The same is true of the church enterprises. Better church facilities, better paid ministers, and, therefore, better ministers.

The Coming Settlers.

Furthermore, most of the desirable home seekers will come from regions and countries where co-operation among farmers has been in force more than it is in the South. They will expect to find an opportunity to combine the little that he can grow of vegetables, fruit, fowls etc., with that of his neighbors so that a carload may be shipped to the best markets. The centralization of the population in villages or towns, of course, admits not only of co-operative selling for the best prices but also of co-operative buying, and from present indications, opportunity for co-operative borrowing.

The village affords the nucleus and point of radiation for agricultural information and exchange of experience—factors that have made agriculture successful in European countries more than anything else.

Some wise landowners who would like to dispose of his hundreds of acres to the best advantage could mortgage his property, if need be, to obtain sufficient money for tearing down the tenant houses and rebuilding them at a desirable point for a village, add to them and make them nicer construct a schoolhouse and a store building, and then proceed to plat his land into small farms, each plat to be sold with a house and lot in the village. It would surprise the landowner to find how much the value of his land has been enhanced, how much more he can get for it by offering the social advantages of school, church, and the protection that village life affords.

BEARS ON RUN; WEST'S SCARE BOOSTS PRICES

Reported Texas Rains Dwindle Officially to Showers—Buying Heavy Ever Since.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 23.—More definite assurance from Washington that the Clarke bill would receive its quietus before long, has revived bullish sentiment in the cotton market.

Weather developments in the western belt, where little rain has fallen during the past month, also have favored the bulls, and the large outstanding short interest has been completely put to rout.

Alarming reports have been received from reliable sources as to the deterioration that has taken place in the condition of the crop in Texas and Oklahoma. These reports have been supported more or less by the reports of M. C. Cordill, the well-known traveling crop expert. His first message Tuesday from Dallas set the talent here and in New York by the ears, and buying on a large scale set in at once.

Liverpool also awakened to the menace of the short crop in the western belt, and even far-off Russia has heard echoes of a crop scare, and bought heavily in the English market.

The bears had some encouragement Monday, when the market opened about 18 points down on reports of rains in Texas over Sunday. It subsequently developed, however, that the rains reported were nothing more than showers, and had not relieved the drouth situation to any material extent. Renewed buying then set in, and shorts have been on the run ever since.

On bulges leading long interests show an inclination to take profits, but it is likely that profit-taking on the big scale will be deferred until the next bureau report, which is expected to make a very bullish showing.

In some of the reports received from Texas and Oklahoma, it is estimated that the deterioration within the last two or three weeks has been 25 per cent, which points to low condition figures for those two important States.

ROADS BUY LOCOMOTIVES.

Ten Mikado locomotives have been ordered from Baldwin Locomotive Works by Pere Marquette Railroad. The Canadian Northern is in market for 30 locomotives and the Norfolk and Western for 10.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SUES ON BONDS HELD INVALID

"Carpetbagger" Securities of South Carolina Basis of Action to Recover $50,000.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—To enforce the payment of $50,000 in State bonds the Attorney General of New Hampshire is prepared to bring suit in the United States Supreme Court against the State of South Carolina, according to information received by E. E. Carpenter, of this city. Mr. Carpenter is chairman of the Louisiana Debt Committee, and is interested in the collection of repudiated paper of Southern States.

Under the Constitution a State can not be sued by an individual, but can be sued by another State.

The South Carolina bonds held by New Hampshire were part of a bequest made to the New Hampshire State College 30 years ago. The interest on the bonds was not paid and the college authorities regarded them as worthless. At the last session of the Legislature an appropriation was made to enable the Attorney General to seek a settlement from South Carolina or to bring suit. Two weeks ago the Attorney General visited the Attorney General of South Carolina and found there was no prospect of a settlement.

The State bonds were issued by a reconstruction or "carpetbag" government in 1869 to refund all outstanding obligations, including arrears of interest. In 1872, with the "carpetbaggers" ousted, the State repudiated the bonds by putting in the constitution a provision that they should not be recognized or paid.

NEW KIND OF PIPE LINE.

One of the most remarkable mechanical devices ever used in connection with the manufacture of paper is being installed at Orange, Texas. This is a "blower," more than a mile long, through which the waste yellow pine timber from a local lumber mill will be sent to a paper mill. The slabs as they come from the mill will be ground into small particles and forced by means of compressed air through the long pipe to the paper manufacturing plant. This paper mill is said to be the only plant in the world that makes paper from yellow pine pulp. It has a daily output of thirty-three tons of wrapping paper.

DROUTH ASSUMING CALAMITY ASPECT

MEMPHIS, TENN., Aug. 23.—The cotton crop west of the Mississippi River continues its steady and rapid deterioration, because of the excessive drouth and abnormally high temperature, and at the same time there is a break in the ranks of the uniformly good reports that have been coming from the East. The cessation of progress in the latter section, however, is due almost wholly to the fact that the cotton of first plantings has about reached the stage where deterioration incident to maturity begins. There are a few complaints of lack of sufficient moisture, but these complaints are few and come from widely scattered localities that make in the aggregate only a small area.

In the west the continued drouth is assuming grave proportions, and unless soon relieved, bids fair to become something of a calamity. At the moment there is no indication of immediate relief, or even of relief in the very near future. There were good indications of rain during the early part of last week, and a few scattered showers fell over sections of Southern and Central Texas, but they were insufficient even in the districts where heaviest. In Northern Texas, all of Oklahoma and Western Arkansas no rain has fallen for several weeks, and prospects that were considered nothing short of brilliant a month ago have dwindled until present indications are for far less than an average crop, even should good rains fall over the entire area within a week.

Conservative estimates of the yield in Texas and Oklahoma have been revised from 6,000,000 bales or better to 5,000,000 bales or less, with the right reserved to make further revision should the drouth continue. There still is a large portion that has not been damaged beyond repair and that would make a fairly good yield with good rains now and favorable weather for the remainder of the season.

To offset the poor promise in the west, the promise in the east is better than that of any other year except 1911, and even compares favorably with the record crop of that year. The crop is reaching maturity in splendid condition and another well-distributed rain will practically insure a near-record yield. Scattered showers during the past week were in time to prevent possible damage where rains were beginning to be needed.

The new crop is moving in increasing volume. The dry, hot weather in Southern Texas is rapidly opening the bolls and the crop is being harvested and marketed as fast as it opens. Port receipts to date are somewhat larger than at the same time last year, and during the past week demand from spinners showed a distinct improvement, owing to the fear of a curtailed yield as a result of the dry weather. With the improved demand Texas reported an improved export basis.

FRENCH CALICOMAKERS MAKE 20-YEAR COMPACT

Several years ago an attempt was made to organize the French calico printing trade, a cartel being formed which included the principal producers, and an effort was made to fix standard prices. The results were not altogether satisfactory, and the agreement was allowed to expire. The matter was taken up again recently, and it is now reported that a new cartel, comprising seven of the leading French firms whose works are situated in Rouen, Epinal, Bolbec and Valenciennes, has been formed.

A central sales bureau, which will transact the entire selling business of the concerns interested, has been established under the style of the Comptoir de Vente des Tissus Francais Imprimees.

According to the Daily Consular and Trade Report, the agreement is for twenty years.

SMALL TOWN SECURES NATIONAL BANK CHARTER

STOCKTON, CAL., Aug. 23.—Announcement is made that application the first bir rubber factory to be est at Riverbank has been granted.

This is the first time in California that a town of 600 inhabitants has secured a charter for a national bank. The bank is capitalized at $25,000.

ANXIOUS FOR COTTON BILLS.

In circles where foreign trade is financed, the appearance of cotton bills in the New York market is always looked forward to as the beginning of a period of relief. It will be especially so in this season, when the crop is pretty well cleared up, on account of the steady demand in the late old-crop months for the staple for export purposes. During both May and June this year exports were 57,304 bales larger than during the corresponding months of 1912, when the exports were nearly 2,000,000 greater for the season.

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Wheel Base—56 inches.
Transmission—Sliding gear, two speeds forward and reverse, with coaster.
Wheels—16 inches.
Tires—¾-inch rubber.
Rear Axle—Steel.
Tread—21½ inches.
Steering Wheel—12 inches, wood.
Steering Rod—Metal.
Frame—Angle Iron.
For boys and girls from 8 to 16 years old.

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BOLL WEEVIL COSTS SOUTH BILLION; ZONE CURE URGED

Senator Smith of South Carolina Secures Government Expert's Figures on Total Estimated Ravages During Last 17 Years.

Shows How $107,539,127 Yearly Cost of Proposed Remedy Could Be Counteracted by Diversified Crops and United States Aid.

(The zone strip to which Senator Smith refers as a remedy for the boll weevil, as proposed, would begin in Tennessee and run down through Alabama and part of Florida.)

By ELLISON D. SMITH.
(United States Senator From South Carolina.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—A few weeks ago I asked some of the officials in the Department of Agriculture to give me an estimate of the losses the farmers of the South have suffered as the result of the boll weevil. The figures furnished me are startling. From the report I make the following extract:

"The only adequate way of arriving at the losses due to the boll weevil is by studying the average production per acre by States, comparing years of non-infestation with years of infestation. It is quite noticeable that every State by the third year of infestation has shown a decided reduction in average yield per acre.

"This average production is used in connection with the acreage planted to obtain an estimate in money value of the loss from the boll weevil to the producers. This is only the primary loss and is turned over and over again as it reacts upon ginners, oil mill men, merchants, bankers, property values, manufacturers of the textile and the final consumers.

"The total loss to producers obtained by this method from 1895 through 1912 is $841,521,135, or an average during the 18 years of $46,751,174 per annum, with the loss now reaching over $100,000,000 per annum.

These Only Obvious Losses.

"Only the more obvious losses from the ravages of this pest can even be estimated. These are the losses in productivity suffered by the producers and the losses in business of the first processes in manufacture.

"Figures are presented to show the losses to the planter, the ginner and the oil mills as follows, for the period from 1895 to 1912:

Loss to the planters	$841,521,135
Loss to the ginners	17,446,295
Loss to the oil mills	72,270,421
Total	$931,237,852

"To these must be added losses in business suffered by cotton buyers and brokers, merchants, bankers and cotton mills, the loss in property values, the ultimate effects upon the consumer."

In other words, officials of the Department of Agriculture estimate that the loss to the South from the boll weevil between 1895 and 1912 has been considerably more than $1,000,000,000. This is staggering.

The Government has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to stamp out the boll weevil, but without avail. The Government experts, entomologists, farm demonstration agents and others have done splendid work in teaching the farmers better methods of cultivation, rotation of crops, etc., but so far as checkmating the boll weevil is concerned they themselves admit that their work has been a failure.

Moves Eastward Steadily.

The weevil continues its march eastward at a steady pace each year, and in no section where it has made its appearance has any method been discovered of minimizing the damage done by it.

Unless something is done it will not be very long until the entire cotton area of the South is infested.

Of course, some cotton can be grown in the area infested by the boll weevil, but the yield per acre and per farm is greatly reduced, while the cost of production is greatly increased. I am told by a member of Congress who owns a large plantation in an infested section that it costs just about twice as much to produce a bale of cotton now as it cost before the boll weevil came. Many others have given me testimony to the same effect.

When one undertakes to estimate the loss to the South during recent years because of this little insect, and then tries to estimate the probable loss in the future, the result must be appalling.

I have been deeply interested in the boll weevil for a number of years. I have watched its spread from the time it made its first appearance in

Continued on Page 4, Column 5.

New Cancer Cure Arouses Germany

Kaiser's Subjects Have Cornered Supply of Mesothorium, Found in U. S. and Brazil.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Mesothorium, the new cure for cancer, is causing great excitement in Germany, according to Dr. F. D. Donoughe, of Boston, who has just returned from the Cancer Congress at Brussels and the Medical Congress in London. German towns have subscribed large sums for the purchase of mesothorium, which is found in Colorado, the Carolinas and Brazil.

A rayless product of therum, it becomes active through transformation into radio-therum. The price, formerly one-sixth that of radium, recently has become higher. Hungary and Germany have purchased the supply of mesothorium available until 1915. It is said to be a dependable cure for certain forms of cancer.

Sir Herbert Tree's Cast Stirs British Ire

Americans in 'Joseph and His Brethren' Win Noted Playwright's Praise.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Antagonism has been aroused in London theatrical circles because Americans are to play the principal roles in Sir Herbert Tree's production of "Joseph and His Brethren."

Sir Herbert said:

"The Americans are wonderful in whatever they attempt to do. I have the greatest faith in their powers, and, without wishing to enter on a comparison between American and English methods, I must say I think Maxine Elliott will be a peerless Zeulika, and George Relph a most romantic Joseph."

Woman Toper Has Thirst Amputated

Obstruction in Her Throat Was Believed Cause of Her Longing For Alchohol.

LIMA, OHIO, Aug. 23.—Mary Calahan, 22, submitted to a surgical operation in the Chief of Police's office today, and it is hoped Mary's thirst was cut out, literally and figuratively.

Several years ago she was shot in the jaw. A splintered bone lodged against her palate, creating a continuous desire for drink. She insists the desire was for strictly alcoholic drink and that she had tried grape juice in vain. Since that time Mary and her tickling bone have given the police a ticklish time.

Chief Ernest May consulted with City Physician Steer. Between them they decided on the operation.

Caruso Sadly Says: 'My Star Is Dimming'

Tenor Thinks Public Soon Will Desert Him for Young and Brilliant Star.

Special Cable to The American.

ROME, Aug. 23.—Caruso, who is taking the cure with his eldest son at Monte Catini, is in a philosophical mood. To a newspaper man he said:

"It is about time the public ceased to take an interest in me. There are plenty of young stars rising who soon will shine with dazzling brilliancy in the firmament of art. Mine is dimming; don't you think so?"

Then he sadly shook his head and walked slowly away.

5-Cent Fraud in Ice; 5 Days on Rockpile

Portland Dealer Is Sentenced for Cheating Customer in 25-Cent Transaction.

PORTLAND, OREG., Aug. 23.—Five days at the rockpile for a 5-cent fraud in the sale of a piece of ice was the sentence imposed by Municipal Judge Stevenson upon Thomas Barnes, proprietor of the National Ice and Coal Company.

Barnes delivered a 40-pound piece of ice worth 20 cents, saying it weighed 50 pounds and charging 25 cents.

HEARTHSTONE 200 YEARS OLD FOUND IN MINNESOTA

ST. PAUL, MINN., Aug. 23.—The hearthstone used by early French voyagers who made their headquarters in the stone house at Taylors Falls, in Interstate Park, was found by workmen excavating in the foundations for relics. The house is thought to have been built 200 years ago.

EX-BANDIT GETS RELIGION; COLE YOUNGER CONVERTED

LEES SUMMIT, MO., Aug. 23.—Cole Younger, once a bandit, became a member of the Christian Church at a revival meeting to-night,

Evelyn Thaw Gets Threatening Telegram Signed 'H. K. T.'

'Take My Name Off the Signs at Once,' Is His Command

Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw in two poses made especially on Tuesday for the Hearst newspapers.



Photos by International News Service.

"He Shall Never Have That Baby," Declares the Actress, Aroused and Angry, but Fearing for Her Life.

Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 18.
I want you to have that name taken off the theater at once. You realize your mistake. (Signed),
H. K. T.

Such was the threatening telegram which was handed to Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, Harry Thaw's wife, in New York Monday. Her eyes blazed as she read it. Of course, "that name" meant plainly the electric sign that blazes nightly on the theater where Mrs. Thaw is dancing.

Wearied by the heat, agitated, Mrs. Thaw's nervousness increased after reading the message.

"I can not doubt that Harry Thaw sent this," she said. "It is exactly like him. Never have I received a telegram from him which was not signed like this, with his initials. Probably he sent it by the same messenger who mailed his letter to his mother.

She Sees a Veiled Warning.

"The words 'You realize your mistake,' is like him, a veiled warning of something worse to come. Or if anybody but Harry Thaw sent this telegram to alarm me now, he must know Mr. Thaw very well indeed. He knows Harry hates me now. 'Why?' you ask. I don't know. It can be only another symptom of his insanity.

"Merciful heavens! What I went through for him when he was tried for his life. Yet he showed not a spark of gratitude. He did not seem to realize what I had done for him; he took it as a matter of course.

"Why, his very letter to his mother is another proof of his 'big head'—what have the alienists called it?—yes, 'egomania,' 'megalomania.'

Wife Criticises Letter.

"He writes 'I might be asked for interviews and do not wish to refuse. Yet do not care to make a statement.' I—I—I, the most important person on earth."

"But if Mr. Thaw has any purpose to attack, how could he get into New York without being caught?" asked The American reporter.

"Harry is a great make-up artist," Mrs. Thaw answered. "I have seen him in disguises that would baffle his most intimate friends unless they got a look at that stare of his eyes. They are absolutely expressionless except when he is making a grimace. He is of a height, coloring and bearing that would make it easy for him to wear any sort of make-up without arousing suspicion."

Calls Mother His Tool.

"It would be possible for Harry to get into the Victoria Theater," she said, "and fire the shot he feels would complete his mission in life. H. K. T. is a good shot, too.

"This 'getaway' was not an accident. It was skillfully planned and will be carried out to the very last frazzle edge of experiness if I know anything about that lunatic, and God knows I ought to.

"No human being could ever manage Harry Thaw for any length of time. His mother has had no influence with him. In fact, she is putty in Harry's hands.

"She will do anything for him, and he has always depended upon this complacency in her."

Interviewed at Theater.

The interview took place on Hammerstein's roof just after Mrs. Thaw had finished her strenuous dancing act. She appeared tired and nervous.

"I have had no sleep," she continued, "and between the worry over what may happen to me, the rehearsals and my singing lesson, I am a wreck. The newspapers are my best friends in this crisis."

"Do you think Dr. Austin Flint is in danger after testifying against Mr. Thaw at his trials and legal attempts to free himself?"

"I think Dr. Austin Flint realizes the danger he is in as much as I do," Mrs. Thaw answered. "He knows how Harry feels toward him. He remained fixed in his belief that Harry was a paranoiac regardless of which way the Thaw money was flying.

Says Thaw Fears Dr. Flint.

"It is because of the unassailable professional standing of Dr. Flint that Harry Thaw has such fear of him.

"The more I think of the liberty allowed Harry at Matteawan, liberty that has given him the opportunity to escape, the more convinced I am that New York State is no longer capable of taking care of its criminally insane."

"And your little son?"

"Harry does not know where my little son Russell is, but with all his cunning and omney he could find out. **He shall never have that baby.**"

Alcohol Dip Makes All-Night Dancers Fit

Newporters Trot Till 5, Get Four-Hour Nap, Then Play Tennis.

NEWPORT, Aug. 23.—A dance given by Francis Roche at the Golf Club ended at 5 o'clock this morning. Then the guests adjourned to Berger's and had breakfast of scrambled eggs, coffee and rolls.

Maids and valets sent their charges into retirement before 6 o'clock with alcohol baths, awakening them four hours later for another alcohol bath. They arrived at the tennis tournament looking as though they had been in bed all night.

Offers to Serve Out Hawthorne's Term

Pastor-Classmate of Author-Convict Says It Would be 'Utmost Pleasure.'

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—The Rev. William Davis, of Everett, a member of the class of 1867 of Harvard and an evangelistic clergyman, has written his classmates, Julian Hawthorne and William James Morton, in the Federal Prison at Atlanta, offering to serve the remainder of their sentences, and states to do so would give him "the utmost pleasure."

Policewoman Uses Her Stare as Club

Declares She Has No Trouble With Mashers After One Stern Glare.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Squelch the masher with a look. You don't need a whistle like the Boston women; hatpins do not make good weapons, and a club should be used only in a tight squeeze.

This is the opinion of two of Chicago's policewomen, both long in the business of protecting women.

"I haven't had any trouble with men on the beach this year, even those who didn't know I was a policewoman," said Officer Mary Boyd, who is in charge of the Thirty-ninth street bathing beach. "All you have to do when a man speaks to you insultingly is to look at him. He turns and runs."

AUTOIST IS RUN OVER BY HIS OWN MACHINE

JOLIET, ILL., Aug. 23.—Because he cranked his automobile while it was in gear, Harry Lewis, a Joliet banker, was run over and badly injured. Lewis was in a hurry to take some friends to the Union station and neglected to inspect his gears, the machine would not spark the first few whirls of the crank, so he opened the throttle wider, one of the friends put on the exhilarator to help matters, and now Lewis has been two weeks in the hospital.

WOMAN POLITICIAN IS MAD.

Special Cable to The American.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—Countess Elizabeth Emilie Von Wedel, a Frenchwoman and a former "political agent," who was quite a celebrity, has been placed in a German asylum for the insane.

ENDLESS SNARL OF LAW MAY BAR THAW FROM N. Y.

Fugitive From Matteawan, Backed by Family's Millions, Will Utilize Every Legal Technicality to Prevent Deportation From Canada.

Even if Dominion Expels Him, He Will Fight Desperately Against Return to Empire State, Where He Has Been Declared Insane.

Probability of Long-Continued Litigation and Ultimate Liberty Counted on by Millionaire Before Starting Dash From Asylum.

SHERBROOKE, QUEBEC, Aug. 23. With Harry Thaw's case now in the courts of Canada, the prediction made that it would be months—years, perhaps eternity—before the slayer of Stanford White is again in the jurisdiction of New York State is strengthened.

His family, wealthy and powerful, has rushed to his defense. He has unlimited resources to fight the legal battle against his deportation from Canadian soil. When the first writ of habeas corpus was granted, it assured him the right to appeal his cause to the highest Canadian court.

It is believed that this litigation can be made to last over years. It will be impossible to deny him bail in the Dominion, for he is a lunatic only in New York State. His status now is that he is simply considered an undesirable by Canadian immigration authorities, who, it is thought, may override the courts and deport him.

Should the courts of Canada finally rule against him, his case might be taken up from Washington. Even then if he were finally deported, should he be sent to any other State than New York, he could fight extradition there, and there are many eminent lawyers who believe that it is absolutely impossible to bring him back into New York then.

Probably Considered These Facts.

All these things probably had been considered when Thaw made his daring escape from Matteawan Asylum, when he dashed across the Connecticut border, then through the State into New Hampshire and from New Hampshire into the Dominion of Canada.

Thaw knows well the law's delay. He remembers his long period in the Tombs before he was first brought to trial for the slaying of White. He remembers the long fight for life and liberty then. He remembers the enforced wait after the first mistrial. He remembers the weary days of his second hearing.

He remembers the slow progress of his cause during his legal efforts to get his release from Matteawan. Knowing these things and recognizing that there was hardly a bare possibility that bail would be denied him, he turned toward Canada rather than seek safety at sea, as his pursuers thought he surely would do.

It was probably due to this realization that he accepted his arrest at Coaticook, Quebec, coolly and that he awaits the issue of his habeas corpus proceedings just as coolly now.

Secures Talented Lawyers.

He is represented in his application for habeas corpus proceedings by W. L. Shurtleff and Colonel H. R. Fraser, one of the most talented lawyers of Eastern Canada. He is thoroughly buoyed up in the belief that the Canadian Government will never order his deportation or extradition.

"I have studied every legal phase of my case and have arrived at the belief that I am safe here," said Thaw. "My plans did not alone include my physical escape. I looked into the legal feature to establish my status in any other State than New York and any other country than the United States. I am not a dangerous man. I

Photos of Harry Thaw at Crises in His Life and Map of His Flight From Matteawan

From left to right the photographs in the upper picture show Harry K. Thaw as he appeared after the murder of Stanford White; while on trial for his life; at the time of his marriage to Evelyn Nesbit, and as he appears to-day while fighting the attempts to return him to Matteawan from his refuge in Canada.

The lower picture is a map showing the route taken by Thaw in his flight from Matteawan to Hereford, N. H., and from there across the Canadian border to St. Hermenigilde de Garford. Just before the train in which Thaw was speeding to liberty reached Colebrook, N. H., he was recognized by Sheriff Kelsea.

Kelsea dropped off at Colebrook, secured an auto and raced to Hereford, where Thaw and his companions had alighted. They had hired a liveryman to drive them across country to Coaticook to strike the Grand Trunk Railway. Deep in the woods their driver deserted them, and they groped their way to a lonely farmhouse and paid the tenants $9 to drive them to St. Hermenigilde.

There Thaw was found by Sheriff Kelsea, who secured a constable at Coaticook, detained Thaw, had him arraigned in Coaticook as a fugitive from justice, and secured his commitment to jail in Sherbrooke.





ENDLESS LEGAL TANGLE MAY GIVE THAW LIBERTY

Continued From Page 1.

do not seek vengeance. My wife, Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, need not fear me. Nor need anyone else fear me.

"All I want is peaceful and legal liberty. I feel that I am perfectly safe. I have studied law ever since I was admitted to Matteawan, and I believe that I am qualified to speak in this matter.

"Statements to the effect that I only sought liberty to kill are senseless. They are so ridiculous that I won't talk of them. I have the kindest feelings toward the people of Canada, and will retain such feelings, no matter what action the Dominion Government takes, but I hope that they do not deport me. Detention in an insane asylum is a living death. It is enough to make a maniac out of a perfectly sane man."

Refuses to Betray Friends.

Asked for a detailed story of his flight, he refused.

"Yes, I was the man they spotted in Lanox, Mass., said he. "But from that point on I must say nothing. I won't betray my friends."

Mrs. George Lauder Carnegie, sister of Thaw, arrived soon after his arrest and immediately sought her brother. Thaw sent word to Roger O'Mara, the Pittsburg (Pa.) private detective, who has been his counsellor since youth, to rush here on the first train.

He said that he wanted to get the fight over with. His first trepidation came with the news that District Attorney Conger, of Dutchess County, New York, and Dr. Kleb, of the Matteawan Institution, would come to cooperate with the United States authorities in an effort to have Thaw deported bask to New York, or extradited.

Plans for the court battle in Thaw's behalf were carefully made by Mr. Shurtleff and Colonel Fraser and hopes to have his release ordered by Judge Globersky and plans to leave immediately for Quebec if he gets out. He intends to sail for France if he gets his freedom, so that he will be sure to be safe. Ultimately he hopes to have his legal freedom established so that he can return to Pittsburg.

Contend Thaw Is Tourist.

Among the grounds upon which the Thaw lawyers put into their plea for their client's liberty is that he is only a tourist passing through Canada, and they point to the case of Jack Johnson, the negro pugilist, as a precedent.

They contend that Johnson was under conviction of an infraction of the United States law, whereas Thaw has not broken any law. They contended that Johnson was a fugitive from justice, whereas Thaw is a fugitive from an institution for the insane.

They pointed to Thaw's behavior to uphold the contention that no matter what his condition in the past, he is now sane and rational. The facts that Thaw has not broken any Canadian laws and that no indictment exists against him across the border were emphasized. Thaw offered many suggestions to his lawyers and in a way seemed to be their pilot. He looked very solemn and impressive as he gave his opinions of his own case.

"My idea is that speed is the requisite thing," Thaw told them.

News Unnerves Prisoner.

The Canadian Government and the United States Government were both represented by able counsel who resisted Thaw's efforts to gain his liberty on a writ of habeas corpus. They contended that the law governing Thaw's case is very plain and they pointed to precedents.

In fact, it was reported that Acting Superintendent of Immigration Blair in Ottawa had been counseled by the Ministry of Justice that Thaw should be deported at once. When Thaw heard this report he trembled and became pale. He was unnerved by the news and showed it.

The presence in Sherbrooke of the most spectacular and sensational prisoner in the world made a gala occasion. Not one of the Provincial fairs which are being held throughout Eastern Canada at this time could vie with Thaw as an attraction. Great crowds came into Sherbrooke from the surrounding country.

Families gathered about the jail, hoping to get a glimpse of the well-known prisoner if he was taken to the courthouse. Some came a distance of 100 miles to see Thaw. The street on which the jail is located was jammed.

Glad to Please Curious.

This curiosity tickled Thaw immensely. He said he did not want to disappoint anyone who really wanted to see what he looked like.

Mr. Shurtleff was resentful against Justice of the Peace Dupuis, of Coaticook, who held Thaw on the charge of being a fugitive and sent him here for further examination.

"We contend that Justice of the Peace Dupuis acted illegally," declared Shurtleff, "He exceeded his authority. He had no right to hold Thaw."

Colonel Fraser assured Thaw that conspiracy is not an extraditable offense and that he need not feel any great alarm over the fact that a warrant charging Thaw with conspiring to gain his liberty is on its way here from Dutchess County. He did not give such optimistic assurances about deportation, however.

Thaw lost no time in arranging to secure cash. He telegraphed to a banker relative in Pittsburg (where the bulk of the Thaw fortune is invested) to send him money to fight his case.

Thaw faced the habeas corpus hearing coolly and confidently. Before going to court, he ate a hearty breakfast and dressed with minute care, evidently realizing that he would be gazed on by thousands on the short ride from the jail to the courthouse.

Smuggling Claim Advanced.

He had prepared a number of notes to guide his lawyers in their conduct of his case, and was evidently disappointed when they did not seem to give these notes great consideration.

An investigation of the manner in which Thaw came into possession of a railroad ticket for Detroit, Mich., is being made. The Dominion authorities are not satisfied that Thaw bought the ticket himself.

It was learned from an authoritative source that immigration officers who are here plan to arrest Thaw on the ground that he smuggled his way into Canada if he gets his freedom on a habeas corpus writ.

The village of St. Hermenigilde, where Thaw and his companions came into Canada from the United States, is not a port of entry.

Thaw's Seven-Year Fight

June 25, 1906—Thaw shot and killed Stanford White at the Madison Square Roof Garden.

Jan. 22, 1907—Thaw's trial for murder started.

March 20, 1907—District Attorney William Travers Jerome halted Thaw's first trial to prove him insane.

April 5, 1907—Commission pronounced Thaw sane.

April 12, 1907—Jury before which Thaw was tried disagreed and was discharged.

Feb. 1, 1908—Thaw acquitted by jury on his second trial, on the ground of insanity. Justice Dowling committed him to Matteawan as a dangerous lunatic.

April 22, 1908—Thaw applied to Justice Morschauser for his first writ of habeas corpus.

May 25, 1908—Justice Morschauser dismissed writ, asserting Thaw's release would be "dangerous to the public."

June 29, 1908—Thaw demanded a jury trial to prove sanity.

Sept. 16, 1908—Justice Mills denied application.

Jan. 4, 1909—Thaw appealed.

July 5, 1909—The Apellate Division denied Thaw's appeal.

Aug. 12, 1909—Justice Mills ordered Thaw returned to Matteawan, dismissing his second writ.

Dec. 30, 1909—The United States Supreme Court refused to review the action of the New York State Court of Appeals.

April 15, 1912—Justice Stapletoon issued third habeas corpus writ for Thaw.

July 27, 1912—Justice Keogh dismissed the third Thaw Suit.

Nov. 22, 1912—Thaw gave $25,000 to J. N. Anhut to influence Superintendent Russell, of Matteawan, to obtain his release.

March 1, 1913—Thaw got fourth habeas corpus writ, in New York County.

March 6, 1913—Thaw's counsel withdrew fourth writ, explaining Anhut scandal prejudiced case.

Aug. 17, 1913—Thaw left Matteawan in a fast motor car.

Aug. 19, 1913—Thaw was arrested at Coaticook, Canada, and launched a new fight for freedom.

Women Make Bow With New 'Weskit'

Latest Parisian Fashion Introduced by Fair Hotel Guests in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—The "weskit" fad has arrived in San Francisco.

Wearing one of the ultra-mannish vests and gold chains that are the very newest in French fashions for the fall, a dashing young woman from the East strolled up to the clerk at the St. Francis and started to register.

Instead of taking the proffered pen of the clerk, she reached to the end of the chain on her vest, pulled out a gold-mounted indelible pencil and affixed her signature to the book with the precision of a bank teller.

Edwin Booth Saves Lillian Russell

Rescuer Is Only Nine and His Playmate at Maine Resort Was Drowning.

PORTLAND, ME., Aug. 23.—Edwin Booth saved Lillian Russell from drowning at South Harpswell when she fell from the wharf. Both are summer visitors.

Edwin is 9 years old, and the son of Charles E. Booth, of Yonkers, N. Y., while Lillian is 13, and the daughter of Charles A. Russell, of Boston. Edwin, her playmate, was fully clad, but he dove into the ocean like a veteran, drawing the girl to safety.

POEM THAW WROTE IN MATTEWAN

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The following verses were written by Harry Kendall Thaw in his room at Matteawn and found in the waste-paper basket beside his reading table last December:

"There are lights aflame on Broadway,
There are hopes and lives undone;
There are debts of sin no man can pay,
And Broadway hates the sun.

"There are vain regrets on Broadway,
There are secret sighs and tears;
For one must smile as well as pray,
And the weakling meets with jeers."

Couple Will Re-wed To Gain $1,000,000

Ceremony by Mormon Judge Is Called Unsatisfactory by Administrators of Estate.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 23.—In order to comply with the wishes of the administrators of the $1,000,000 estate of her father, the late Thomas R. Lamb, of Edinburgh, Scotland, Mrs. Anna B. Lamb-Wilson must be married to her husband again.

The husband is E. Douglas Wilson, of the Pennsylvania Rubber Company, of this city. He pursued Miss Lamb more than 10,000 miles across the United States and over the Pacific Ocean before he married her in Honolulu last April. The ceremony was performed by Judge Hernandez, whom Wilson says is a Mormon. This marriage, though legal, did not meet with the approval of the administrators.

Mail-Wooed Bride On Journey to Coast

Millionaire Ranchman Is Given Fine Recommendation by Pastors of His Neighbor.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Theresa Patterson, a handsome widow, aged 30, of Allentown, Pa., is nearing Los Molinas to-day, a journey of 3,000 miles across the continent, to become the bride of Charles H. Smart, a wealthy rancher, after a romantic courtship by mail.

Clergymen in Los Molinas and Allentown gave each a clean bill, the former stating that while Smart is not a millionaire, he is worth nearly that sum and would make a home happy for any woman of his choice.

The marriage is to take place immediately upon Mrs. Patterson's arrival.

"Back on the Job"

again and very quickly, too, if you will only let Hostetter's Stomach Bitters help the digestion to become normal, keep the liver active and the bowels free from constipation. These are absolutely necessary in order to maintain health. Try it to-day but be sure it's

HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters

PAY ME FOR CURES ONLY



If you have been taking treatment for weeks and months and paying out your hard earned money without being cured, don't you think it is high time to accept DR. HUGHES' GRAND OFFER? You will certainly not be out any more money if not cured. Consultation and Examination are Free for the next thirty days.

If I decide that your condition will not yield readily to my treatment, I will be honest with you and tell you so, and not accept your money under a promise of a cure.

My treatment will positively cure or I will make you no charge for the following diseases:

KIDNEY, BLADDER AND URINARY TROUBLE, STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, HYDROCELE, NERVOUS DEBILITY, RUPTURE, ULCERS AND SKIN DISEASES CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON

Eczema, Rheumatism, Catarrhal Affections, Piles and Fistula and all Nervous, Chronic and Private Diseases of Men and Women.

Newly contracted and chronic Cases of Burning, Itching and Inflammation stopped in 24 hours. I am against high and extortionate fees charged by some physicians and specialists. My fees are reasonable and no more than you are willing to pay for a cure. All medicines, the surest and best of drugs, are supplied from my own private laboratory. OUT-OF-TOWN MEN VISITING THE CITY, consult me at once upon arrival, and maybe you can be cured before returning home. Many cases can be cured in one or two visits.

CALL OR WRITE—No detention from business. Treatment and advice confidential. Hours 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 9 to 1. If you can't call, write and give me full description of your case in your own words. A complete consultation costs you nothing, and if I can help you I will.

DR. HUGHES, Opposite Third National Bank
16 1-2 North Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

MRS. GODBEE CALM; CALLS SELF A TOOL OF JUSTICE

Divorced Wife of Millen Judge, Who Killed Him and Young Bride, Shows No Remorse. Planned Shooting With Care.

Trouble Alleged to Have Started Twenty Years Ago Over Prisoner's Property—Jurist Is Said to Have Slain Brother-in-Law.

MILLEN, Aug. 23.—Convinced that she has been an instrument of justice, satisfied that the work she had planned for days has been well performed, Mrs. Edna Perkins Godbee, in her cell in the Jenkins County jail, to-day calmly and confidently awaits the hour when she will face a court to answer to the law for the slaying of her former husband, Judge Walter M Godbee, and the bride who had taken the slayer's place in his affections.

Mrs. Godbee saw life pass from the body of the man with whom she had lived for years, and there was no remorse shown on her face. While imprisoned for his slaying she was told that she must also answer to the charge of having murdered his wife. She did not blanch.

She had determined on the death of both. She had planned her deed carefully. She believed that she was justified in resorting to arms to avenge her real or fancied wrongs, and persons who know her best declare she is ready to meet the consequences.

No effort to obtain bail has been made by her. She has waived the right of preliminary trial. She is content to remain in jail until her time of trial comes.

Started Twenty Years Ago.

The attitude of this woman, who has passed her fiftieth year, is one of the most remarkable features of this remarkable tragedy.

Twenty years ago, when Judge Godbee and his second wife found they were mismated, the foundation for the double slaying was laid. The climax came Monday morning in the Millen postoffice, when Judge Godbee was almost instantly killed and his young wife fatally wounded by pistol shots fired by the woman from whom he had been separated by the courts.

Both Judge Godbee and the woman held as his slayer are of prominent Jenkins County families. Godbee had been prominent in politics. He had been married three times.

His first wife died many years ago, but, at his request, he is buried at her side in the cemetery at Waynesboro. Soon after her death he married Miss Edna Perkins, daughter of the late Mills Perkins, and heiress to considerable property.

They lived in apparent happiness until the early nineties, when the first signs of trouble came. At this time Judge Godbee acquired rights to certain properties which belonged to his wife before their marriage. It is charged that the judge afterward sold this property and reinvested the proceeds for his own personal benefit.

Shot Brother, Is Rumor.

Then there is an old story that years ago in Burke County Judge Godbee became involved in a difficulty with a brother of the woman he afterward married, and killed him. He pleaded self-defense and was acquitted.

There is no record, though, that this trouble had any bearing on the marital differences of the couple.

Friction between the couple reached a critical stage ten years ago, when Mrs. Godbee filed suit for divorce in Jenkins County, charging cruelty on the part of her husband.

She declared that the judge had humiliated her before her children, had driven her from his room and had nailed the entrance between the two chambers in which they lived.

Even after this suit was filed there was a reconciliation, but the trouble cropped out again about five years ago, when Mrs. Godbee again entered suit. She was granted absolute divorce, but the judge was successful in resisting her plea for alimony. Mrs. Godbee was also given the custody of her minor child, Miss Sarah Godbee, with whom she lived at the time of the tragedy.

Divorce Didn't End Trouble.

The divorce decree did not end the troubles of the pair, however. Mrs. Godbee always contended that the money on which Judge Godbee was living luxuriously after the decree rightfully belong to her.

It is certain that she was in straitened circumstances at the time of the killing, and it is believed that the sight of another woman enjoying the fortune she believed hers, while she virtually was living in poverty, had no little to do with her determination to take justice into her own hands.

For after the divorce Judge Godbee married again. His third wife was Miss Florence Boyer, 25 years old, of Youngstown, Ohio. After their meeting at the sea shore Judge Godbee continued his courtship at her home, and little more than four months ago he brought her to Millen as his bride.

A crisis was reached. Soon after the judge's return, it is declared, he received demands from his former wife that he contribute to the support of her and her daughter. In these demands she cited the fact that she was entitled to at least part of the income he derived from property which had originally been hers.

Judge Feared for Life.

Intimate friends of the judge say that from that time on he feared, not only for his own life, but for that of his bride.

So alarmed did he become that on receiving a threatening letter Sunday he refused to take his bride to church, although he was a steward of the First Methodist congregation, and requested the pastor, the Rev. E. E. Rose, to come to the Hotel Estelle, where he had apartments, to conduct private prayers.

It is evident that on that same day Mrs. Godbee No. 2 decided on the deed she committed Monday. She got into communication with Marshal P. T Foote and requested him to call on her at her daughter's home.

There, the marshal says, Mrs. Godbee showed him a .32-caliber pistol.

"Will this kill as quickly as a .38?" was the surprising question he was asked.

"It will if it hits the right spot," he replied. She seemed satisfied with the answer and the interview closed.

This same pistol was in Mrs. Godbee's handbag Monday morning when she went to the Millen postoffice. She knew that each day the judge visited there early in the forenoon to inquire for mail. She was seated writing as he entered the building, accompanied by his young wife.

Tried to Save His Bride.

Eyewitnesses declare that the judge saw her and immediately seized his bride and hastened to leave the place.

His retreat was too late. The woman who had divorced him was on her feet. Her pistol was in her hand and she leveled it steadily. The first shot struck him in the body. The wound was mortal, but with his last strength he threw himself between the pistol and his wife, acting as a shield for her.

Another shot sent a bullet through his brain. He died instantly. Mrs. Godbee stood frozen with horror. One look at the judge's body told his former wife that she had done her work there well. Again the pistol was leveled and as the young woman cried hysterically two shots were fired into her body. She sank to the floor, then attempted to rise. A third shot left her lying helpless.

The divorced woman then turned and without haste left the postoffice and returned to the home of her daughter and calmly told her what she had done.

She was found there a few minutes later by Sheriff M. G. Johnston, who placed her under arrest.

Mrs. Godbee died Tuesday night in the apartments in which she and her husband had lived during the two months of their married life. Mrs. G. W. Boyer, mother of the slain bride, was en route from Williamsport to Millen when her daughter died.

An interesting legal point now arises. It was at first contended that as the shooting took place in the postoffice, a Government reservation, the United States Court would have jurisdiction in the case.

Now, however, the point is advanced that the Government merely leases the postoffice property and that accordingly the case will be tried in the Jenkins County Circuit Court.

Bulk of Estate to Daughter.

The will of Judge Godbee has been found in the possession of W. B. Wallace, a merchant, and one of the dead man's closest friends. The value of the estate is between $45,000 and $50,000. He bequeathes the bulk of his property and securities to his daughter by his first wife, formerly Miss Maggie Godbee, now married and living in Augusta.

Small portions of the estate are left to Frank Mills and King Godbee, sons of the divorced wife, and Miss Sarah Godbee, also an issue of the second marriage. The divorced wife is not provided for in the instrument. Frank Mills Godbee has been appointed temporary administrator of the estate of Judge Godbee, and A. S. Anderson, temporary administrator of the estate of Mrs. Florence Boyer Godbee.

The third Mrs. Godbee has been buried beside her husband and his first wife in Waynesboro. The condition of Mrs. Boyer, the slain bride's mother, is said to be somewhat improved following her collapse upon first seeing the dead body of her young daughter. Her two sons have come from Pennsylvania and will remain with her until she returns to her home at Williamsport.

Neither of the boys expresses any animosity toward the slayer of their sister and her husband, but both join their mother in hoping that exact justice will be done. Archibald and LeRoy Boyer, the brothers, have not yet decided whether they will attend the trial of the second Mrs. Godbee.

JUDGE WALTER M. GODBEE and his third wife, whom he married four months ago, and who, with her husband, was slain by Mrs. Edna Perkins Godbee, divorced second wife of the jurist, now awaiting trial in the Jenkins County jil.



Victims in Millen tragedy, who are buried side by side at Waynsboro.

WATCHING MAN WHO STOLE AND HID A FORTUNE

Detectives Shadowing Mail Thief Believed to Have Cached $40,000 After Robbery.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 23.—Charles Savage, a negro mail robber, released from the penitentiary in Leavenworth, is being shadowed by three detectives. He will be kept under watch constantly because somewhere is hidden $40,000 of the $50,000 in currency he stole five years ago from a registered mail pouch, and nobody except Savage knows where it is.

When Savage was released he was met at the door by his mother and a young woman to whom he was engaged before he was sent to prison. They came at once to Kansas City to see an uncle, who is dying.

"They needn't watch me," he said. "If they think I'm going to dig up $40,000 they're mistaken. I wish I knew where there was $40,000 buried."

"Isn't it queer that $2,000 in $20 gold certificates of the same series as stolen from the mail sack were found blowing around in the wind near your mother's home in South Leavenworth this spring?" Savage was asked.

"Yes, that's queer. I don't understand," he answered. "I read about that, and I figured it out that some person who lived in South Leavenworth had stolen that mail sack and hidden the money there, and the rain had washed away the dirt where it was buried, and the wind got at it and blew it away."

Tents Only Shelter For Toledo Families

City Is Growing So Rapidly That Builders Can Not Construct Houses Demanded.

TOLEDO, Aug. 23.—Because the city has not enough houses to rent and builders are not able to construct houses as rapidly as they are desired tents are being used as homes in Toledo.

Two tent colonies have been established in the city. In both districts occupants of the tents are owners of lots on which the temporary homes have been erected. The lots have been purchased as home sites and tents are serving as temporary homes.

The tent homes consist of living rooms, dining rooms and kitchens. Each has a flower and vegetable garden and one is equipped with a chicken park, a stable and outbuildings. Living rooms are partitione into bedrooms, and hammocks, stretched in the open, are used day and night.

College Professor Seeks Laborer's Pay

Unable to Make Both Ends Meet, Teacher Resigns Chair in University.

BERKELEY, CAL., Aug. 23.—Unable to make both ends meet on a salary of $900 paid him by the University of California, Paul Boehncke, an instructor in the German department, has withdrawn from the faculty and is seeking a position in which he can support himself and family of two children.

During the last few summers Boehncke has managed to augment his meager salary by working as a plasterer at from $5 to $7 a day, or nearly twice the amount he was paid by the university.

Goes to Cemetery Instead of Ball Park

Fan Mistakes Funeral Hack for Omnibus on Its Way to Diamond.

MONTGOMERY, MO., Aug 23.—A baseball rooter came here from a distance to attend the St. Charles-Montgomery game, and by mistake he got into a hack at the depot filled with pallbearers going to a funeral.

As he had crepe on his hat, the ballbearers thought he had come as a mourner and he was taken to the cemetery instead of the ball park.

Finding himself in a funeral procession, he woke up and escaped. He got to the ball grounds just in time to see the home team win.

Rector Denounces Paid Choir Singers

Clergyman Declares There Is No Worship in Their Strange and Unutterable Music.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Aug. 23.—The Rev. E. J. Craft, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, caused a sensation while addressing a meeting of the parishioners of Calvary parish by telling them what he would do if he were entering upon a new pastorate.

For one thing, he said, he did not believe in paid singers for church choirs "The service of the church was designed for the people as a whole and not alone for the choir," he said. "These modern choirs take the worship away from the people of the congregation and do all the worshiping themselves. They sing in wild and strange ways and in unutterable tongues the praises of God."

BERI BERI CAUSED BY RICE DIET, SAYS EXPERT

Special Cable to The American.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—The Berlin Medical Association reports that the well-known investigator of beri beri, Dr. Max Moszkowski, finds, after a remarkable experiment, that the disease is caused by the use of rice.

Dr. Moszkowski for 138 days subsisted almost entirely upon rice. All the symptoms of beri beri manifested themselves.

At the close of the experiment an injection of serum containing an extract of rice resulted in a complete recovery.

SOUTH IS PAYING HEAVY TOLL FOR CANAL BENEFITS

Colonel Gailliard, of South Carolina, Breaks Down Under Tremendous Task.

More than any other section of the country, the South is expected to realize in prosperity and development by the opening of the Panama Canal. But the South is to pay its toll and pay for it dearly.

Just when the canal was an assured fact, Senator John T. Morgan, of Alabama, father of the Isthmian Waterway idea, died as a result of his years of ceaseless labor impressing the necessity of rthe canal on Congress.

Nok Lieutenant Colonel David Du Bois Gailliard, of South Carolina, the army engineer who dug the Culebra Cut, has had to abandon the scene of his triumph and return to the United States to give his nervous system shattered by his work, a rest which it has needed for months.

And that is not all. From the zone the advices come that Colonel William L. Sibert, of Alabama, the army engineer in charge of the work on the great Gatun Dam, is on the point of a breakdown and it is extremely doubtful if he will be strong enough to stay in the zone to see his work completed.

Careers of Two Similar.

The careers of Colonel Sibert and Colonel Gailliard have been remarkably similar. Gailliard was born in South Carolina; Sibert, in Alabama. They entered West Point the same year and both graduated in 1884 among the first five men in their class.

After their graduation, both were sent to Willets Point and in 1908, when the canal work was put in the hands of the army engineers, Colonel Goethals immediately picked the two Southerners as his chief aides. Sibert was put in charge of the work on the Atlantic side, which included the building of the Gatun Dam, while Gailliard was in charge of the work in the interior of the zone.

That Lieutenant Colonel Gaillard had suffered a nervous breakdown was known only to a few of his intimate friends in the army. A few weeks ago when his condition became serious the matter was brought to the attention of General Bixby, the chief engineer in Washington, and by General Bixby called to the attention of Secretary of War Garrison, who immediately granted the stricken engineer a long leave of absence.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles F. Mason, Medical Corps, U. S. A., the director of the Ancon Hospital, in the Canal Zone; Mrs. Gaillard and Lieutenant Colonel Gaillard's young son came with him and went with him to Baltimore, where he will enter the John Hopkins Hospital. There he will be under the care of some of the most eminent specialists in nervous disorders in this country.

Leave Did Not Aid Him.

Colonel Gaillard was in New York less than two months ago after a six weeks' leave of absence that he had taken in the hope that the rest would benefit his health to the extent that he would be able to remain in the Canal Zone. He sailed from New York on June 27 last, again to take charge of the work in the Central Division.

Those who talked with at that time remember that he expressed a desire to get away from the Isthmus as soon as his work was finished, but, he added, with a touch of sadness in his soft Southern voice, "When I do leave it will be with deep and sincere regret."

Lieutenant Colonel Gaillard is the first of the famous army engineers employed in the construction of the Panama Canal to be stricken as a result of his work. A few weeks ago Colonel William M. Black, Corps of Engineers, the chief of that branch of the service in this part of the United States, the officer who was head of the engineering board which solved the problem of raising the old battleship Maine, was in Panama and was Gaillard's guest.

Close Friends for Years.

The two officers have been intimate friends for years. During his stay at Empire, the headquarters of Colonel Gaillard, Colonel Black noted and realized that the builder of Culebra Cut needed a long and complete rest.

"Gaillard," said Colonel Black last night, "is one of the most wonderful organizers the army has developed. His work in the Canal Zone has been little short of marvelous. He laid out his plans in such a way that he got the maximum out of everything, especially in the handling of the railroad part of the work. He was also able within a few months after he took charge at Empire to double the work accomplished in a specified time. Some of the things that he did experienced railroad men had said were practically impossible."

Woman Given Job Of Cleaning Up State

Success in Making Tacoma a Spotless Town Causes Promotion in Service.

TACOMA, Aug. 23.—Because of her successful efforts to transform Tacoma into a "Spotless Town," Miss Arizona B. Wimple, food and market inspector, is to be rewarded with a bigger job—the cleaning up of the State of Washington.

This was the advice received here today from the Governor's office in Olympia, where it is said Miss Wimple is to be appointed State bakery and sanitary inspector.

Her methods in cleaning up Tacoma were simple and direct and included publicity as an aid in bringing about the desired reforms.

Frequent inspections of bakeries and other food dispensing establishments were made and the score announced in the newspapers.

Miss Wimple, who is young and pretty, will receive $4,000 a year from the State.

She is a graduate of the University of Michigan.

CANDLES BURNING AT WAKE SET HOUSE AFIRE

CALGARY, ALBERTA, Aug. 23.—A fire which started from candles set about a coffin at a wake, at the house of J. Sclar, here burned the hair and eyebrows off the body of an aged woman. Portions of the face were charred. Firemen extinguished the blaze.

Tame Trout Craves Petting; Fed by Hand

Feels Insulted if Food Is Not Served in Manner to Which He Is Accustomed.

ESTES PARK, COLO., Aug. 23.—Sunbeam, the pet speckled trout in the fish hatchery at Estes Park, has just recovered from an indisposition caused by stomach trouble or rheumatism, and is again able to take its place as the only pet trout in captivity.

The fish, now a 3-year-old and about eleven inches long, is as good an example of gentle and loving trouthood as it is possible to find. Fed from the hand from the time it was hatched, it feels insulted now unless its food is given to it in that way.

It is very fond of being stroked and petted, and will swim around and rub itself against a person's hand whenever a chance is given it.

Employees' Pension Measure Approved

Pennsylvania Cities Are Permitted to Establish Fund for Faithful Municipal Workers.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—Under the provisions of an act passed by the Legislature, which Governor Tener has approved, this city is given authority to establish a municipal pension fund for employees. The act applies to all city employees who have given twenty years of service to the city.

The act provides that in the event of the creating of the fund every employee will be compelled to pay into the fund 1 per cent of his yearly salary.

The pension to be allowed the beneficiary will be equal to one-half of the average yearly salary received by him during the last two years before his retirement.

Apache War in '80's Is Cause of Divorce

Husband Deserted Thirty Years Ago by Wife Who Didn't Like Wild West.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Geronimo and his wild hordes of Apaches, who terrorized New Mexico in the eighties, were the direct cause of a divorce suit which Allen L. Eaton begun yesterday in the Superior Court against Zuma E. Eaton.

The Eatons were married in Silver City, N. Mex., in 1886, when the Apache uprising was on. Mrs. Eaton, who hailed from Pittsburg, did not enjoy the wild Western life her married life entailed, and she deserted her husband.

Common Laborer Strikes Big Gold Vein

Ore Will Run $60,000 to Ton and Mine Is Largest In Southern Oregon.

MEDFORD, OREG., Aug. 23.—What is reported as the biggest gold strike made in Southern Oregon has been reported by Elmer Higginbotham on the mine owned by him and M. G. Womack on Kane's Creek. The ore will run $60,000 to the ton, according to assays of samples made here.

Higginbotham had been a common laborer for many years until Womack offered to "grub-stake" him on a prospecting trip up Kane's Creek.

LOOKS FOR BODY OF FATHER LOST IN ICE 43 YEARS

Miss Edith Randall, of Boston, Expects to Find Corpse on Glacier at Foot Mt. Blanc.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Miss Edith Randall, of this city, has gone to Chamonix, Switzerland, one one of the strangest errands known. She hopes to find in the glacier there the body of her father, who lost his life climbing on Mont Blanc forty-three years ago. Ten others were lost with him in a snowstorm near the summit. All told, two Americans, one Scotchman and eight guides and porters died.

Five of the bodies were recovered. It is expected by guides that the six others will be delivered up by the glacier this year.

Scientists are interested as it may supply evidence to prove their theories on the speed of the annual march of glaciers toward the valleys.

Miss Randall's father, John Randolph, a Boston banker, was fifty-four when he lost his life in 1870.

Last year Miss Randall came to Chamonix, as the ice axe and several small articles relonging to Mr. Randall had been found by guides at the foot of the Glacier des Bossons.

Many Americans and English Alpinists, as well as guides, joined in the search for the body, but without result. All hope for better luck this summer.

Dweller in Desert Sees First Pine Tree

Full Grown Woman Is Mystified by Foliage—Also Takes Mountain Snow Bath.

CHICO, CAL., Aug. 23.—Miss Ilene Locey, of Visalia, cousin of Frank M. Moore, of this city, a grown woman, saw her first pine tree when she went with the Moores for an auto trip to the mountains.

She has resided long in the desert southland, and was not only pleased but mystified at the foliage and the fact that she could reach the snow-bound regions of the Sierra Nevadas inside of an hour's time.

The party left here especially to give Miss Locey an idea of the diversified climate of the Sacramento Valley and a snow bath in the higher altitude.

Husband in Prison; Wife Willed $20,000

Richmond Woman Given Share of Estate After Helpmate Is Sentenced for Embezzlement.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 23.—Mrs. Maud Kent Rowley, whose husband, William J. Rowley, formerly connected with a hotel here, was recently sentenced to serve two years in State prison for embezzling $8,000 from the Jefferson Hotel in this city while auditor there, inherits $20,000 from the estate of her aunt, Mrs. Junius A. Morris, of Richmond, who died August 3 at Atlantic City.

The value of the estate is placed at $496,000.

WAR IN MEXICO BLOCKS WEDDING OF PAIR 5 TIMES

Young Engineer Kept From Love by Succession of Revolutions in Republic.

DENVER, Aug. 23.—What chance has a little fellow like the god of love in a mix-up with a big bully like the person who holds down the job of god of war?

The young man is Arthur N. Zwetow, a mining engineer employed in Mexico. He and the young woman, Miss Mildred Lewin, have tried to get married five times, to use their own expression, and each time that god of war person has "butted in" and dealt Cupid a knock-out blow.

Young Zwetow is in Concepcion del Oro, a mining camp near the border of the State of Coahulla. Six months ago he wrote his betrothed that he had obtained a leave of absence and the wedding bells would ring any time she said. The young woman got her trousseau ready and set the wedding day. But the bridegroom did not come. A letter from him said the Federals had started a war, the railroad had quit running, bullets were flying and he had to stay.

So it has been for five successive attempts.

Stranger Is Son, Gone for 20 Years

Father Turns Wanderer Away, but Mother Calls Him Back, and Reunion Follows.

GLASGOW, KY., Aug. 23.—Virgil Huffman had been away from home twenty years, seeking his fortune in Alaska, and the father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. James Huffman, were sitting in a room of their home near here discussing him and wondering if he would ever come back.

There was a knock at the door and Mr. Huffman opened it to see a dusty traveler, who said he was tired and was seeking lodging for the night. Mr. Huffman thought he could do nothing for him, but Mrs. Huffman "reckoned" they could manage somehow.

Then they led him into the hall, under the swinging lamp, and as the light fell on his face the aged couple recognized him as their son.

FRECKLES

Don't Hide Them With a Veil; Remove Them With the Othine Prescription.

This prescription for the removal of freckles was written by a prominent physician and is usually so successful in removing freckles and giving a clear, beautiful complexion that it is sold by Jacobs' Pharmacy under an absolute guarantee to refund the money if it fails.

Don't hide your freckles under a veil; get an ounce of othine and remove them. Even the first few applications should show a wonderful improvement, some of the lighter freckles vanishing entirely.

Be sure to ask the druggist for the double strength othine; it is this that is sold on the money-back guarantee.

African Chieftain Is Harvard Student

Begins Stupendous Task of Reducing His Own Language to Written Form.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Aug. 23.—A full-blooded African chieftain has just passed his entrance examinations at Harvard with flying colors and will enter the university next September as a member of the class of 1917. He is P. Gbe Wolo, and his people, 300,000 strong, are the Krus of Liberia, on the west coast of Africa.

They have no written language, so that the only way he can communicate with his family is through traders on the coast, who send the message by word of mouth along the trail. He has begun the stupendous task of reducing his language to writing.

Woman Works as Circus Roustabout

Breaks Down While Handling Heavy Tent Pole and Her Secret Is Revealed.

LA CROSSE, WIS., Aug. 23.—Mrs. Ada Broughton, unable to support her two children and invalid husband on wages paid a woman, donned a man's attire and labored beside farm hands in Dakota wheat fields. She broke down under the strain and came to La Crosse to seek lighter employment, becoming a circus roustabout. Lifting heavy poles and canvas resulted in her complete breakdown. Then she told her story to the police and collapsed. She was taken unconscious to a hospital. Relatives are on the way from her home at Rice Lake.

'Star Baths' Latest Complexion Remedy

Young Women Campers Take Nightly 'Plunge' in Milky Way Beams on Tower.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Star baths are the fad at the summer camp of the Young Women's Christian Association in Blauvelt, N. Y. Miss Marion Hopkins, the camp leader, is given credit for the innovation. The baths are taken on top of a high tower in the center of the camp. It will accommodate a dozen bathers.

There is a long waiting list of young women campers who are anxious to enjoy the reported benefits of immersion in starlight. Chief among these is said to be the "star-shine complexion."

Veering of River Threatens Farms

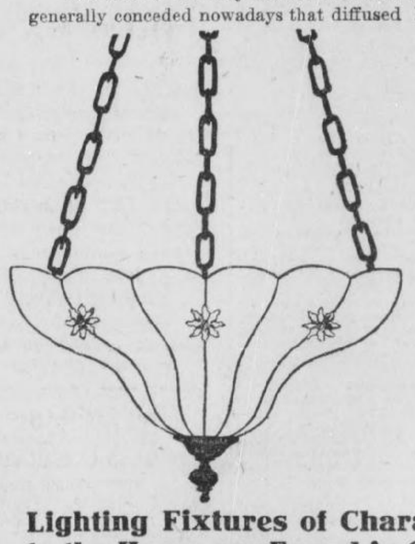
Every Laborer Available Is Rushed to Head Off Flow of Missouri.

FREEMONT, NEBR., Aug. 23.—Every laborer available is being sent by the Burlington Railroad to Folsom to fight the Missouri River, which is again eating into the valuable farm lands of that section and threatening to cut its way to the railroad tracks. Many carloads of stone have been dumped into the river.

The river suddenly began veering from its channel a few days ago. Inside of two days it had swamped 20 acres of land. Fear is now felt that the river will eat its way back to the extensive put in within the last year at a cost of more than $500,000.

Here is the Very Newest in Home Lighting Fixtures

It is one of the very newest Indirect Lighting Ideas of Lighting Fixtures. It is generally conceded nowadays that diffused light is by far the best for home.



The fixture shown in the illustration is highly artistic and one of the very newest designs that has been produced and is exclusive at the J. E. Hunnicutt & Co. store.

And you are buying it—not only from the finest and most exclusive stock of fixtures in Atlanta, but from a firm who absolutely guarantee you an EXPERT INSTALLATION.

$15.00 and Up

Come and look at this highly attractive fixture that is shown in this advertisement. Equipped with four lights, ready to switch on the current for the price above.

Lighting Fixtures of Character and Distinctiveness to the Home are Found in Greatest Assortments Here

If the Lighting Fixtures are well designed and executed, they form an important part of the interior decorating—if they are of the ordinary showy kind, the entire effect of a room may be easily destroyed.

OUR EXTENSIVE LINE OF LIGHTING FIXTURES

embodies a large and varied range from the simplest to the most elegant, but even the simple, less expensive fixtures show correctness of design and careful workmanship.

The special designing of lighting fixtures appropriate for your particular requirements is one of the strong features of this concern.

J. E. HUNNICUTT & CO.

53-55 N. Broad St. **"Look for the Tile Store Front"**

IRISH RAISE HUGE FUND TO ASSURE HOME RULE

American Hibernians Respond Liberally to Appeal Made After Great Demonstration in Chicago Against England's Domination.

Another Feature of Meeting Was Adoption of a Resolution Condemning Great Britain's Policy Toward U. S. in Canal Dispute.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Following the gigantic demonstration for Irish home rule at the thirty-eighth annual picnic of the United Irish Societies of Chicago, held in Brands Park, sons of Erin here are confident that in a few weeks American Hibernians will have raised a fund that will insure the home rule for which they have fought so long and which they have almost brought about.

Fifteen thousand persons visited the park during the day and they responded liberally to the call for funds with which to carry on their campaign. Three thousand dollars was raised at that time and the fund has grown steadily since.

A feature of the occasion was the reading by James T. Clark, president of the United Irish Societies, of a telegram from William Randolph Hearst, in which he warmly favored home rule. The president was quick to reply, expressing the thanks of the societies for the co-operation they have received in their work from Mr. Hearst's papers.

British Canal Stand Scored.

Another important feature of the day was the resolution prepared in advance and passed by a unanimous vote, opposing the British contention over the Panama Canal tolls.

The resolutions strongly uphold the views of the United States that this country, having built the canal and paid for it without aid, should have the right of passing her own ships through it without paying tolls, and that this action of the United States is entirely within its rights as a nation and is not subject to the criticism of any other nation.

The work of John Redmond, parliamentary leader, in forcing the home rule bill to the verge of final passage, also was commended highly.

One of the most impressive features of the occasion was the exhibition of a full-size model of the statue of Colonel F. Finerty, the famous soldier-journalist and a son of whom Erin is very proud.

Colonel Finerty wrote the story of the Custer campaign against old Sitting Bull, and the massacre in which Custer's whole command was wiped out. In his later years Colonel Finerty was editor of the Irish-American, and devoted all his energies to the home rule campaign, now so nearly won.

Work of Irish Sculptor.

The splendid statue of the old fighter is the work of Professor Charles J. Mulligan, of the Art Institute, a pupil of MacMonnies and Saint-Gaudens.

Among the speakers who addressed the enthusiastic throng were United States Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon, former Attorney General Maurice T. Maloney, P. H. O'Donnell, Joseph E. Ryan, John T. Sutton, of Lincoln, Neb., and Harry W. Smith, of Springfield, Ill.

In part, Mr. Maloney said: "We of the Celtic race have always struggled for a place in the sun, and have made a good deal of history, but we have been accused in the past of not being quite what we ought to be in the old country, and did not act to our own interest. English misgovernment and oppression were solely to blame for this.

"Now I can see a new Ireland rising above the horizon, a nation once again. The Irish people had advanced with giant strides, now that the long tribulation of our night is passing away."

Senator Twists Lion's Tail.

United States Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon said:

"My people came to this country to avoid persecution in the mother country, persecution by the English Government. Ireland had no measure of freedom in those times."

Speaking on the Panama Canal, he said: "We have a perfect right to arrange to suit ourselves charges on a canal that was made in America, solely by American money. If England will not send her exhibits to the San Francisco Exposition on this account, I would say let her keep them at home.

"If we were not careful to withstand these encroachments of the British Government, we might in the end find ourselves in the same case as Ireland finds herself to-day. I foresee home rule for that country, within the next two or three years without question of doubt."

Irish Societies Leader Thanks Mr. Hearst for Support of Home Rule

CORDIAL telegrams of congratulation and thanks were exchanged between William Randolph Hearst and James T. Clark, president of the United Irish Societies of Chicago on the occasion of their annual picnic recently. Mr. Hearst expressed his belief in the justness and the ultimate success of the cause of home rule, while the head of the Irish societies in his reply earnestly thanked the publisher for his co-operation in their work in behalf of their fatherland. Mr. Clark's message follows:

CHICAGO, Aug. 20, 1913.

Hon. William Randolph Hearst,
San Francisco.

The sentiment of the United Irish Societies toward your papers has always been one of appreciation. Often in the past we have admired your unselfish advocacy of the cause of liberty and the 15,000 Irish-Americans at the ceremony of unveiling of the John F. Finerty monument were thrilled by your message in favor of home rule for Ireland. This monument is symbolic of the revitalized Irish nation that has been the inspiration of Parnell, Redmond and other patriots, and we believe it would strengthen the home rule cause immeasurably if you would publish in your Sunday papers, in the near future, a comprehensive account of our recent demonstration here, and emphasize its significance to Irish liberty.

JAS. T. CLARK, President,
United Irish Societies.

Mr. Hearst's Home Rule Message

San Francisco, Aug. 15.

As an American believing ardently in liberty and opportunity in equal rights and equal justice, I believe sincerely in home rule for Ireland.

If I were an Englishman I would believe with even greater earnestness in home rule not only for Ireland, but for every individual integral part of the British Empire.

I would believe in genuine home rule and in general home rule. I would believe in home rule which would insure complete independence in local government for every state and in a general government which would afford every state equal rights, equal liberties and proportionate representation.

Such just and genuine home rule is the best and perhaps the only remedy for the threatened decadence and possible dissolution of the British Empire. The preservation and perpetuation of the British Empire in its full prestige and power are only to be found in a voluntary federation of independent states, not held together loosely by compulsion, but molded into an imperial entity by the natural and nationalizing forces of mutual confidence, mutual affection and mutual interest.

If I were an Irishman I would take pride in this fight for home rule, first because of the benefit I was helping to confer upon my own country and my own countrymen, and, secondly, because of the benefit which will inevitably ensue to all other sections of the British Empire and to other nations throughout the world.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.

'Perfect Baby' Fed on Soup and Vegetables

Hundred Per Cent Child Also Gets Abundance of Water and Fresh Air.

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 23.—"Good, substantial food, well cooked, is what I feed him," said Mrs. Thomas Watterston, of No. 110 Central avenue, when asked how she reared her son, Leslie, just declared the only 100 per cent perfect baby in the "better babies" contest in Passaic. Three hundred infants contested. He is 27 months old.

"He gets soups, fruit, vegetables, puddings, cereals," continued the mother. "I give him very little meat, few eggs, but plenty of water, inside and out."

Baby Leslie goes to bed about 8 p. m. and arises about 7:30, awakening of his own accord and bounding out into the fields before breakfast. He has a two-hour nap every afternoon, and always sleeps with the windows in his room wide open.

Women Voters Save Mayor From Recall

Committee From Their Organization Canvasses Every Ward to Prevent His Defeat.

JANESVILLE, WIS., Aug. 23.—Mayor James A. Fathers was the victor by a narrow margin to-day in Wisconsin's first recall election of importance under the commission form of government. He was elected by 98 votes, with a total of more than 3,00 votes cast, more than were ever before voted in a Janesville municipal election.

Mayor Fathers received 1,570 votes and his opponent, John C. Nichols, 1,472. Fathers carried three wards, the First, Second and Third, those chiefly occupied by the church and aristocratic elements, while Nichols carried the Fourth and Fifth Wards, the homes of the poorer people.

The election fololws the trouble over saloons six months ago, when the Fathers administration started a campaign to clean up the town. Every ward in the city was canvassed by women's committees in the interest of Fathers.

Standardize Book to Simplify Grammar

Educators Work to Have Study of English Language Made More Uniform.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 23.—Standardization of grammatical nomenclature, which will do away with the confusion in the study of English, as well as other languages, in American schools, has been effected by a committee of fifteen, of which Professor Hills, of Colorado College, was a member.

The committee made a report to the National Educational Association in convention at Salt Lake City and its adoption without amendment virtually insures the following of the committee's recommendations in all schools and colleges.

According to Professor Hills it was found that in the sentence "John is good," the word "good" was called by nine different names in 25 grammars; the word "John" in "This is John," was called by nineteen terms, and in "We made John president," the word "president" was given eighteen different names in the text books examined.

Tight Skirts Make Idle Factory Girls

Mill Men Assert Present Styles Curtail Demand for Goods and Cause Lack of Work.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS., Aug. 23. That the factories manufacturing cloth are suffering from the present styles in women's wearing apparel, owing to the smaller sale of cloth, and that many operatives are being thrown out of work in consequence, is the opinion of many leading New Bedford manufacturers.

In the past three years the circumference of women's skirts has been cut down on the average about 2 yards. The smaller sales of cloth have necessitated a curtailment in the payroll and hundreds of idle operatives are waiting until the styles change before they will be put to work again.

Philippine Hero Can't Re-enlist in Army

Battle-Scarred Pensioner Rejected by Recruiting Office on Account of Wounds.

SPOKANE, Aug. 23.—One of the seven heroes of the United States army who survived the bloody massacre of Balingiga, P. I., when he saw more than 100 of his comrades and officers go to their death at the hands of a savage Philippine tribe, and himself, was mutilated in many places on his body and given up for dead, John M. Newhouse, applied for reenlistment in the United States army.

Newhouse is 37 years old and came from Helena. He is now drawing $30 a month for the injuries he received in the massacre. Newhouse told of his experience while pleading with local army recruiting officers to take him into the army again.

Officials were compelled to reject the applicant on account of a stiff right arm caused by one of the cuts from a bolo.

Lightning Bug Used To Illuminate House

West Virginian Discovers New Light Medium Which He Declares Surpasses Electricity.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., Aug. 23. Thornton Flowers, of Mora, claims that by treating the common firefly or lightning bug with a secret chemical process he has produced a light surpassing the tungsten incandescent. He has his home illuminated with the new light.

Several weeks ago, Flowers says, he captured an immense lightning bug. It gave out a brilliant light, and this gave him an idea that the light from fireflies would illuminate a room if they were made to glow incessantly. He hit upon a mixture of chemicals, which, he says, not only will retain the glow after the insect's life is extinct, but will increase it.

He captured the insects by hundreds, treated them with chemicals and placed them in globes throughout his home.

Blind Girl Student Marvelous Gardener

Produces Daisies Three Times Size of Ordinary Flowers and Vegetables Just as Big.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 23.—Twenty-seven deaf and dumb girls and boys, ranging from 10 to 17, are being taught to speak, read, write stories, sew, make biscuits, solve arithmetic problems, spell and garden at the Sixteenth Street school here, where an exhibition of their work was held recently.

Miss Elizabeth Kenealy, 15, is creating a sensation at the school because of her wonderful success in raising flowers and vegetables.

In a middy blouse and dark skirt, Miss Elizabeth works in her gardens, one at home and the other at school, producing daisies three times the size of the ordinary flowers, and beets that make the average vegetable look like radishes in size.

WOMAN IS KEY IN STRUGGLE TO UNSEAT SULZER

New York Governor's Foes Call Wife's Illness a Sham and Confession a Ruse.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Apparently deadlocked until the High Court of Impeachment meets September 18 to try the charges of high crimes and misdemeanors against Governor William Sulzer, both the accused Executive and Lieutenant Governor Martin Glynn are busy, the one strengthening his defense, the other preparing to invigorate his attack. In the meantime, the official business of the Empire State is at a standstill.

The government of New York presents a paradox unique to republican government. The State has two Governors, and it has none. Two men maintain they have the right to transact the State's business. No business is being transacted.

And in this struggle for power, the battle seemingly centers about a woman, a woman who has no voice in the government, who is not even allowed to vote under the statutes of the State.

Wife's Illness Questioned.

In addition to the law point raised by the defenders of Sulzer that he can not be impeached or tried for things he did before he took the oath of office, the defense lays greatest stock on the declaration by Sulzer's wife that she, not the Governor, used checks he had received as campaign contributions to speculate on the stock market.

On the other hand, it is learned that the Frawley Committee, which brought to light the charges on which the Governor was impeached, will make her confession the subject of a rigid examination to shatter, if possible, the defense, which will be based largely on her statement.

In the meantime, Mrs. Sulzer, it is reported, is dangerously ill, her nerves broken, it is said, under the strain which she has experienced since the charges were brought against her husband.

Sulzer's enemies even question this illness. They question it so seriously that it, too, is to be investigated. The first step in this investigation,

Both Accused of "Shamming."

The committee believes that "talking too much" consisted of telling stories of Mrs. Sulzer's true condition which were not to the liking of the Governor. An inkling of this purpose was contained in an interview with Assembly Majority Leader Aaron J. Levy, who declared:

"Not only is Mrs. Sulzer's confession a sham, but the pretended illness of Mrs. Sulzer is a sham, of which William Sulzer is the chief perpetrator."

However, should Sulzer be removed from office by Tammany votes, with all the judges of the Court of Appeals voting in his favor, he would count it a vindicaton and proof of his assertion that he is being persecuted because he would not turn over the State to Tammany Hall.

Maryland Jews to Raise Shaft to Friend

Thomas Kennedy, Who Passed Law Giving Them Right to Hold Office, To Be Honored.

HAGERSTOWN, MD., Aug. 23.—Mendes Cohen, of Baltimore, a grandnephew of one of the first Jews elected to office in the State of Maryland, will act as treasurer of the fund to be raised to build a monument to Thomas Kennedy, author of the law passed in 1826 that gave Jews the right to hold office.

Kennedy was famous in several other respects than as champion of the cause of political equality, for which he fought as a member of the Legislature eight years. He wrote many ballads that aroused the martial ardor of his fellow citizens in the days preceding the War of 1812.

Crusade Started on Big Sunday Dinners

Domestic Science Teachers of Kansas Schools Are Enlisted In The Campaign.

TOPEKA, KANS., Aug. 23.—The custom and the physical requirements that a man must rest at least one day in seven have brought about a campaign in Kansas against the big Sunday dinners that have so long been the delight of the average man. The domestic science teachers of the schools have enlisted the aid of domestic science students throughout the State and the big Sunday dinner is going the way of the hard biscuit and the underdone meat in the Kansas homes.

The campaign was started a year ago at the University of Kansas, but it now has the support of every high school and college with domestic science courses.

Thieves Warn, Then Rob Rail Station

Telephone Central Office They Had Looted Pay Phone, Then Steal Instrument.

NYACK, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Before carrying away the telephone from the Stony Point station of the West Shore Railroad last night, thieves telephoned to the central office to say that they had robbed the office and telephone coin box. The operator thought some practical joker was at work and paid no attention to the man who called.

This morning it was found that the money drawer at the station had been robbed of 75 cents in cash, and from the telephone box had been taken about $3 in coins. The thieves also took the telephone.

SMITH URGES ZONE CURE FOR BOLL WEEVIL

Senator From South Carolina Declares South's Loss in 17 Years Is $1,000,000,000.

Continued from Page 1.

an isolated spot in Texas until it has now reached the State of Alabama, and I have been appalled by the damage wrought by its ravages. During all these years I have been hoping for the discovery by which the pest could be exterminated, or even checked, but in both I have been disappointed.

Likes Zone Remedy Plan.

Some time ago the suggestion was made to establish across the entire cotton belt, east of the areas infested by the weevil a zone of 100 miles, in which no cotton should be planted. It was argued that this would check the eastward advance of the weevil, as it subsists only on the cotton plant, and it was also argued by entomologists and other experts on plant and insect life that my moving this zone westward from year to year all the weevils in the Cotton States would be starved out and entirely exterminated until the Mexican border was reached.

The idea appealed to me very strongly, and I have given the subject a great deal of study ever since. I believe this plan is entirely feasible, and while at first thought the cost may seem prohibitive, yet when the estimated cost is compared with the estimated saving the zone plan must be looked upon as a very sound business proposition.

The Government entomologists, farm demonstration agents and others admit that if this zone plan is put into operation it will undoubtedly check and finally exterminate the boll weevil, as it will have nothing to feed upon, and they admit at the same time that no other plan that has been tried so far has been at all effective.

I have had an estimate made of the cost of the proposed zone and I think it is a very liberal one. It follows:

"The cessation of cotton growing over an area of 46,245 square miles, in which the crop is valued at $98,990,947 per annum, is at first glance such an appalling suggestion that few have even thought to look deeper.

Sees Need of Substitute.

"We must add also to this the loss in ginning business, which is computed at $2,915,518 per annum and the loss in seed products totaling $5,633,562. This means that there must be compensation for a loss in earning value of $107,539,127 per annum.

"In the first place, any scheme which would call for the cessation of cotton growing must provide the means and knowledge for growing something else in the place of cotton.

"A large crop of trained agriculturists instructing in the cultivation of new and profitable crops and in the principles of rotation, maintenance of soil fertility, etc., would help the people to double and treble the output of their land within very few years. It would also be necessary to supply seed for planting the 2,573,672 acres of cotton land in other crops. Thus the greater part of the prospective loss can be met at a reasonable expense.

"The loss of the ginners and part of the loss of the oil men will have to be assumed by the Government. This loss would not exceed $9,000,000.

"It would be necessary for the western portion of the quarantine area to remain out of cotton for possibly three years.

"East of the proposed quarantine line there lies an area of 112,027 square miles of territory in which cotton can be produced. The average yield per acre (1908-1811) for this territory has been 3,051,103 bales (500 pounds), of which 32,892 bales (500 pounds was sea island cotton. The value of the latter was $4,224,235.

Places Faith in Expert.

"The value of the remaining or upland cotton, valued at 11.9 cents per pound, was $174,345,554. The value of the equivalent amount of seed produced would be $33,943,532. Thus the annual value of the producers of the crop to be protected is $217,514,211.

"History of the boll weevil has shown that if this area is not protected its production will be lowered year by year until possibly 50 per cent of the crop is taken, and sometimes as high as 75 per cent."

The zone plan is the only suggestion that has yet been offered that holds out any promise of relief. The cost of the zone plan is undoubtedly great, but when the estimated cost is compared with the estimated saving, the protection of sections not yet reached and the ultimate eradication of the boll weevil throughout the entire cotton belt, the cost does not seem to be prohibitive. In fact, the cost of the zone system will be mild compared with the loss that will be entailed if the boll weevil is not exterminated.

Sea Island Crop Imperiled.

It is practically certain that if the boll weevil spreads to the South Atlantic States the sea island cotton industry will be wiped out entirely. This is by reason of the semi-tropical nature of the islands, the luxuriant foliage which affords a safe harbor and breeding ground for the insects during winter and summer, and the fact that there is neither extreme heat nor extreme cold, both of which are destructive to insect life. It is my deliberate judgment that if the boll weevil reaches the sea islands, there will be no more sea island cotton.

I have spoken of the aggregate loss to the country, but the feature that appeals to me most strongly is the loss to the individual. The country may eventually recover from the damage done to the cotton crop, but the individual cotton farmer whose income is cut in half or destroyed, and whose property is made to depreciate in value, may never recover. The loss to him will be irreparable.

My object in writing this is in order that the people may know just how seriously the cotton crop is being menaced, and that they may discuss and understand the only plan that has been offered, which promises to accomplish the result needed. If any other plan is suggested that promises to accomplish the result at a less cost or in a quicker manner, I will give it my heartiest indorsement.

I will be glad to have the farmers and others of the South consider this problem carefully and write me what they think of it.

Southern Drawl an Opera Asset

Alabama Singer Lauds Accent

Sees Fame for Dixie Song Birds

Miss Neida Humphrey.



Miss Neida Humphrey, of Huntsville, Blames Laziness for Dearth of Divas.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., Aug. 23.—The soft, musical voice of Southern women, which poets have raved about, others have envied, and the comic papers have made subject of satire, has a value in dollars, and it has an even greater value in the world of art.

So thinks Miss Neida Humphrey, of Huntsville, who has just returned home after a three-year course of voice culture under Caruso in New York.

Miss Humphrey, realizing the supreme demand for American prima donnas on the operatic stage, not only in this country, but in every capital in Europe, thinks there is a world of opportunity for the young women of her own section in this field.

"The Southern woman's voice," says Miss Humphrey, "possesses more natural musical qualities than the voices of any other women in the world. With proper cultivation that quality should make them the greatest opera stars. The world has long known of this quality, but the Southern women of talent have just refused to grasp their opportunities.

Blames Indolence in Part.

"And I guess the laziness so generally attributed to our people may have a great deal to do with it. Singing, I mean serious singing, is the hardest sort of work.

"There is hardly a girl of social position in the Southland who has not a smattering of musical education. The trouble is it's only a smattering. When they reached the point where singing meant real work they retired gracefully to other fields.

"But I believe that the time is not far off when the Southern girl of talent will realize the life she is overlooking and then I am certain that there will be girls of Dixie whose names will be just as famous as those of Farrar, Suzanne Adams and Louise Homer, all American born.

Miss Humphrey is very young and she is very, very pretty, but that is not all. She has a voice of remarkable power and dramatic quality, but withal she holds in it that soft sweetness that declares her home as plainly as it would be declared were she to walk on the stage waving the Stars and Bars.

Has Charmed the President.

She has already done things in music and she intends to do more. In New York she has sung before the most critical audiences in concert and has won their high approbation. It was she who charmed President Wilson and a distinguished gathering in New York recently at a concert.

In Chattanooga last May, during the reunion of the Confederate Veterans, she sang before the old soldiers and was given an ovation.

Miss Humphrey intends to return to New York in the fall to complete her studies. She has already been assured of an operatic engagement and Huntsville believes that it will soon boast an operatic celebrity.

AGED FATHER THRASHES SON WHO THINKS HIM EASY PREY

EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO, Aug. 23. When Francis Beaver, 30 years old, charged his father, Henry Beaver, aged 65, with having spoken in an uncomplimentary tone of the former's wife, the father resented the imputation and soundly thrashed his son.

The son, thinking he could easily worst his aged father, began the fight with a hard blow on the elder man's nose. Thoroughly aroused, Beaver, Sr. then started in and soon the son was lying on the ground with a fractured ankle and a fractured right leg.

SAYS WIFE AND MAGICIAN WERE IN DEATH PLOT

Husband Declares That Their Conspiracy Kept Him in Bed Three Years.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Alleging that his wife was madly infatuated with a man of strange, weird, magnetic powers, and that they conspired to incapacitate him by administering mysterious potions, Theodore Speaber, a former undertaker of Chicago, filed suit for divorce from Anna Speaber in the Circuit Court at Laporte, Ind.

Through the machinations of his wife and a man who represented himself as being a magnetic healer, assuming the name of Louis Odillo, Speaber avers that they tried to convince him that he had become a victim of tuberculosis. Odillo then injected a chemical in his ear, he alleges, which brought on an illness that confined him to a hospital bed for three years. This, he charges, was done with the deliberate intention of causing a fatal sickness to set in and get him out of the way.

His wife then sold out his undertaking business and their household effects, he charges, for less than one-third of the real value. She then refused to see him after he had been released from the hospital.

Friends of Speaber say that he was at one time an inmate of the Elgin State Insane Asylum. But he was released later as cured.

College Girl Walker Goes 25 Miles a Day

Little Pedestrian Reaches Pittsburg on Jaunt From New York to San Francisco.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 23.—With a jaunty rose-colored hat, Miss Gladys Mason, a petite New Yorker, who is "footing it" from Broadway to the Golden Gate, is on her way West.

The little pedestrian left New York on June 29 and has averaged 25 miles a days. Her high mark for a day is 41 miles, made east or Harrisburg.

Miss Mason is 22, a graduate of Emerson College, Boston. She expects to reach San Francisco Thanksgiving Day.

COUNTY TO GIVE COOK BOOKS TO NEWLYWEDS

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Leaden biscuits and leather-crusted pies and all the other dinner delicacies of Mrs. Newlywed soon may cease to cause physical pain and matrimonial estrangement. Their existence is threatened.

Authorities of Cook County are considering the advisability of giving away official Cook County cook books with all marriage licenses. Robert M. Sweitzer, County Clerk, will present the plan to the County Board.

You Can't Be Well When Constipated

"Keep Your Bowels Open"—Doctors Estimate 75 Per Cent of Sickness Due to Torpid Liver.

Some undigested food is left in the stomach daily, which the liver should clear away. A heavy or unusual diet, or a change in water, may cause the liver to leave a few particles to press and clog, and the next day more are left over. So this waste accumulates, clogging stomach and intestines, and causing constipation.

That is not all. If the waste is not eliminated it ferments and generates uric acid, a poison which gets into the blood and through the system.

JACOBS' LIVER SALT immediately flushes the stomach and intestinal tract and washes away every particle of waste and fermentation; it purifies the blood by dissolving what uric acid has accumulated and passing it off in the urine.

JACOBS' LIVER SALT is much better than calomel; no danger of salivation, no need of an after-cleansing dose of oil. It acts quickly and mildly; never forces, gripes or nauseates. It effervesces agreeably. Take it before breakfast and in an hour you'll feel splendid.

Don't take an inferior substitute; some closely imitate the name, but none produces the same result. All druggists should have the genuine JACOBS' LIVER SALT, 25c. If yours can not supply you, full size jar mailed upon receipt of price, postage free. Made and guaranteed by Jacobs Pharmacy Co., Atlanta.—(Advt.)

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AUDITORIUM FOR SAVANNAH NOW ASSURED

Election for Bond Issue Will Win Out by Big Majority—Artillery May Co-operate.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—With a registration of 1,651 and with at least 75 per cent of those registered understood to favor the auditorium project, the success of the proposed bond issue to secure this important public utility is pretty well assured. It will require two-thirds of the registered voters to pass the bond issue.

The auditorium proposition is not being made an issue by either political faction, and for this reason it can be safely said that the majority of those who registered are in favor of an auditorium. Their interest in registering was not due to political pressure, but by a desire to see a needed improvement provided for.

The Chamber of Commerce and the retail merchants are responsible for a good portion of the registration. They carried on an active campaign for registration, and everybody, perhaps without exception, who registered as a result of their efforts will vote for the bonds.

If the issue is approved by the voters at the election on September 15, the city will have $200,000 with which to build an auditorium. The Chatham Artillery, which organization has made arrangements for the construction of any armory,is awaiting the outcome of the bond election before proceeding with its plans. If the issue is authorized, the city will in all probability make the artillery company a proposition regarding a joint auditorium-armory.

Of course, it will not be binding upon the Chatham Artillery to accept this proposition, and the impression is that it will not listen to the city unless the proposition is especially attractive. Most of the Artillery prefer having their armory unincumbered, and do not wish to subordinate their interests by allowing the city to join with them in the erection of an auditorium-armory.

But the city will not be dependent upon the Artillery. There will be enough money at the disposal of the city to purchase a lot and build an auditorium. According to an estimate already prepared, it would cost the city about $190,000 to go in with the artillery company.

The building committee of the Artillery has had several conferences recently with Captain Richard J. Davant, commandant of the organization and Mayor of Savannah, on the proposition. The committee is going ahead and getting everything in readiness for the construction of the armory, so that in the event the city's proposition does not suit them they can go ahead with the work. A contract has already been let for an armory to cost something over 70,000. The contractor is now waiting for instructions to start the work.

Gov. Slaton Vetoes Chatham Land Grant

Says Resolutions Had Not Been Properly Passed by the Legislature.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—Savannahans were surprised to read that Governor Slaton had vetoed a resolution providing for land grants to the trustees of the Chatham Academy.

Governor Slaton explained he vetoed the resolution because it had not been properly passed. It relates to disposition of ungranted lands in the county. Acts passed in 1788 and 1856 vested in the Chatham Academy and the Union Society considerable ungranted lands in Chatham. The purpose of the resolution is to authorize these institutions to claim the lands under the old acts.

SUNBURNT SKINS NEED



CUTICURA SOAP

And Cuticura Ointment. For heat rashes, itchings, sunburn, wind irritations, redness and roughness of the face and hands, Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, has no rivals worth mentioning. No others do so much for the complexion, hair and hands.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. book. Address post-card "Cuticura," Dept. 13G, Boston. Men who shave and shampoo with Cuticura Soap will find it best for skin and scalp.

Miss Margaret Flood

Of Savannah, one of the popular members of the school set. Miss Flood is als otaking an active part in the girl scout movement.



South Georgia Society

Brunswick

BRUNSWICK, Aug. 23.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Burgay are visiting in Texas.

Miss Jessie Lou Staley, of Waycross, is the guest of Mrs. D. C. Staley.

Miss Dorothy Krauss leaves September 1 to enter school at Winston-Salem, N. C.

Miss Myrtle Gershon has returned to Atlanta after a visit to her aunt, Mrs. J. J. Lissner.

Mrs. Lawrence Miller and children have returned from a visit to Jacksonville and Pablo Beach.

Mrs. George M. McKinnon, of Atlanta, is visiting her sister, Mrs. William M. Wiggins.

Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Wise left Friday for Atlanta after a visit to Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Orr. After spending a few days in Atlanta, they will return to their home in Wichita, Kans.

Mrs. C. C. Crofton and Miss Willchar have gone to St. Petersburg, Fla., for a visit of several weeks.

Miss Gladys Strickland, of Orlando, Fla., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Harrison.

Mrs. J. B. Abrams and the Misses Abrams returned this week from Savannah. Miss Katharine Putzel accompanied them to spend several weeks here.

Social Brunswick is very quiet at present, as so many are away either at the seashore or mountains. In a few weeks, however, the tide will turn and many of the travelers will start homeward to prepare for school opening and the fall social season. In the meantime there is very little entertaining here.

Miss Mary Lee Crovatt and her guest, Miss Todd, leave shortly for New York.

Miss Miriam Whitfield left Thursday for Atlanta, where she will visit friends for several weeks.

Miss Madeleine Downing and Miss Frances Nightingale are enjoying a delightful summer in Europe. They have spent a great deal of their time in Germany and France. They are now in Lucerne, Switzerland, from where they will return to Paris to spend another week before sailing for New York next month.

Waycross

WAYCROSS, Aug. 23.—Mrs. V. L. Stanton and Miss Mary Stanton have returned from a visit to Atlanta and points in North Georgia.

Miss Clifton Wing, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. B. Thorpe, has returned to her home in Macon.

Mr. and Mrs. Dessau Bunn, en route to their home at Fairfax from St. Simons Island, where they spent the summer, were guests of relatives in Waycross this week.

Miss Jessie Lou Stanley visited relatives in Brunswick this week.

Miss Leila Paschall, who has been visiting in Atlanta, will spend some time in Rome before returning home.

Mrs. R. E. Brown and children have returned from a visit to relatives in Scranton, Pa.

Mrs. J. P. Dukes and children visited in Savannah this week.

Misses Viola and Ruby Clemens are visiting relatives in Savannah.

Following a short visit in New York City, Mr. L. Volney Williams will join Mrs. Williams and children in Michigan for an extended visit. Mr. Williams sailed for New York from Savannah Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Gaston Lewis, of New York, are in the city for a visit of several months.

Mrs. E. J. Seay and Miss Elwood Seay have returned from a visit to Columbia, S. C.

Mrs. J. P. Moody, of Florida, is the guest of Mrs. W. T. Seaman.

Mrs. A. J. Miller left Thursday for Wilmington, N. C., where she will visit relatives.

Mrs. M. Z. Hinnant and children have returned to Wilmington, N. C., after a visit to friends and relatives in Waycross.

Mrs. C. R. Powrie and little daughter, Jean, of New York, arrived Wednesday to join Mr. Powrie and will make Waycross their home.

Members of the Friday Club were entertained yesterday by Misses Lucile and Susie Sutton.

Miss Aline Jeffers is expected home shortly from a visit to her sister, Mrs. John D. Tucker, in Birmingham, Ala.

Pugilist Trains In Savannah Jail

Jeff Gaffney Keeps In Condition, Despite His Confinement in Prison.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—Even though confined in jail, with the odds against him, Jeff Gaffney, the stocky little pugilist, who is held for trial in the Federal Court for violating the "white slave" law, has not forsaken his training.

Jeff's favorite pastime and mode of exercising is skipping the rope. The jail provides cold spray showers, which Jeff enjoys when he has limbered up his muscles.

Jeff is a lightweight. There are other prisoners who are in the heavyweight class. Jeff enjoys wrestling on the floor with these, with a few blankets for a mat, and sometimes one of the prisoners will muster sufficient courage to spar a few rounds with him without gloves.

Sale of Drainage Bonds Authorized

Finance Committee of Savannah City Council Is Given Power to Act.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—Authority for the printing and sale of the $600,000 of drainage bonds has been vested in the Finance Committee by City Council.

This does not mean that the bonds will be placed on the market right away, however. First it will be necessary to advertise for the printing of the bonds, and then, after the contract has been awarded, it will be several weeks before they can be delivered to the committee.

It is the desire of the Drainage Commisison to start the work as soon after October 1 as possible. Council has been requested to prepare to sell the bonds as soon after November 1 as possible.

NEW SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTING TO BE GIVEN TRIAL

City Government of Savannah Will Adopt Method Recommended by Auditors.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—It is not likely that the new system of accounting, recommended by the auditors who recently checked up the city's books, will be put into effect before the first of the year. Likewise none of the changes recommended along with the new system will be made before the first of the year. Preliminary reports on the proposed new system, together with the several recommendations for changes in the methods of conducting the municipal government, are now in the hands of Mayor Richard J. Davant.

The most important change recommended, perhaps, is that a department of finance and accounts be established, with a Comptroller in charge. It is not the intention to have the office of City Treasurer abolished, but to let him perform merely the functions of a cashier. His office will be in addition to that of Comptroller, to which official he will be responsible. Neither is it intended to abolish the office of City Marshal, but to have an additional officer, that of City Collector, created. The Marshal will be the man in authority, and he will report directly to the finance committee of Council.

The auditors recommend the creation of a purchasing agent, who would be at the head of the department of purchases and supplies. This official would probably be directly under the Mayor and the finance committee.

In the matter of the exhausted cemetery funds, the auditors submit a complete report. They show that a fund was created for the purpose of perpetuating the care of lots in the cemeteries. Funds to the amount of approximately $12,000 should be on hand at this time, besides the interest that would have accrued during the years the fund has been in existence. This trust fund, it is claimed, was protected by ordinance, but the auditors show that the securities—stocks, bonds and cash—were diverted to the general treasury and spent.

It is understood that former Mayor George W. Tiedeman is to make a statement in a few days explaining what he knows about the cemetery trust fund matter. Mr. Tiedeman has called on Mayor Davant for certain information.

The investigation covered only the tenure of office of Mayor Tiedeman and his administration.

Claims To Be Heir To Cooper Estate

Henry D. Ritch Says He Was Adopted Son of Savannah Man. Files Suit.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—A suit in which Henry David Ritch seeks to establish himself as an heir-at-law of the late Clem T. Cooper so that he may inherit one-third of the $43,000 Cooper estate, has been filed in the Superior Court of Chatham County.

The obstacle in the way of Ritch's claim is Mrs. Lillian Hamilton, formerly Mrs. Lillian Cooper, wife of the man who died intestate, leaving this desirable property. Ritch says he was legally adopted by Cooper and is entitled to inherit one-third of the estate, as well as to share in the net proceeds from the estate since the death of Cooper on January 14, 1903.

The petitioner is 19 years old. He began the proceedings through J. J. Rahn, Jr., a friend. He shows that when a child 6 years old he was adopted by Cooper, and that he took the name of his foster parent. At that time Cooper was a widower. Ritch continued to live at the Cooper home until six months after the death of Cooper.

New Road Planned For Chatham County

Would Tap Trunk Lines of Three Big Railroads—To Be Built Within Year.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—Tapping the trunk lines of three big railroads and running diagonally across a part of Chatham County to Effingham County, a fifteen-mile railroad is to be built within a year.

Eastern capitalists, it is said, are backing the enterprise. The complete right of way was all bought or options taken several months ago, and it is understood that the construction of the new line will begin in the near future.

FORGOT TO CLOSE WINDOW; GAS FAILED TO KILL MAN

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—Because he forgot to close a window in the back of his store when he attempted to kill himself by inhaling illuminating gas, Laurence Louis, a confectioner, will probably recover.

Louis had removed the burners from a gas stove, and placing a rubber tube in his mouth, turned on the gas. Despondency because of business affairs is said to have been the cause of the act.

BIG DISAPPEARING GUN ARRIVES IN SAVANNAH

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—Occupying four freight cars, the carriage for the 10-inch disappearing gun in the dummy fortifications in the park extension has arrived from Bethlehem, Pa.

The total weight of the carriage is 225,000 pounds. It will support a gun weighing 30 tons and measuring 35 feet in length. The gun will be mounted inside the fortifications which will be used by the Savannah Volunteer Guards in practice work.

In Savannah Social Circles

SAVANNAH, Aug 23.—An unusual number of Savannah people have spent the summer abroad this year, and some are now making plans for their return.

Miss Kate Osborne, who is to make her debut this winter, will sail on her return trip before September 1, but will not be back in Savannah until late in the fall. Her mother, Mrs. W. W. Osborne, will meet her, and they will spend some weeks North.

Miss Agnes Farie has spent an interesting summer in England and Scotland. She is at present in Scotland, and expects to sail for America about the middle of September.

Miss Maclean and Miss Fannie Phillips, who sailed the latter part of June, spent some weeks visiting the English cathedral towns, and are now traveling in Germany. They will not return before the latter part of September.

Miss Cynthia Farie has been studying voice in Paris for the last year under Jean DeReszke. She has had an apartment in Paris with Mrs. and Miss Clark, of Covington, Ga., while carrying on her studies, and has won highest praise for her work. She is now traveling in Switzerland. The party will return to America about December 1, and Miss Farie will spend Christmas at home, returning to Paris after the holidays, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. James Farie, Jr.

Dr. and Mrs. Corson and their family, who sailed July 15, attended the International Medical Congress in London, where Dr. Corson read a paper on the work of Sir Charles Bell. The party is now in Edenburg, where Dr. Corson is doing some research work in the library of the Edenburg University. They will make a short trip to Paris early in September, returning from there home.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hodge, who sailed from New York last month, are making an interesting automobile trip through Europe. They expect to travel more than 3,000 miles in France, Italy, Albania, Dalmatia, Herzgovina, Bosnia, Hungary, Bohemia and Germany, taking their return passage next month from Bremen.

Miss Josephine Stewart, who has been spending a year abroad, has been joined this summer by her brother, Murray McGregor Stewart, Jr., who went over with Mrs. E. S. Tresdal, Walter Boyd and Francis Shackelford. Mrs. Tresdal and party went first to Norway to visit relatives. They will return home in September, accompanied by Miss Stewart. She will be one of the attractive debutantes of the coming season.

Miss America Woodberry's party, which includes Miss Phoebe Elliott, Miss Walton Parker and Miss Ida Floyd, of Savannah, has been traveling in Southern Europe, being at present in Italy. They will sail the latter part of the month for Canada, and expect to visit Quebec, Thousand Islands and Niagara before returning home at the end of September.

The Rev. Rockswell S. Brank is spending the summer in Scotland, and will not return until September.

Miss Lucy Chism has been spending the summer in England and Scotland.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Roy Myers, who sailed quite recently, have gone to Paris, after spending a short time in London.

Mrs. Sidney Rosenbaum and Mrs. Vetsburg are traveling in Germany for the summer before going to Switzerland, where they expect to live for two or three years.

The Misses Helen and May Hogan, who have been abroad for a year, expect to remain over for another year or two. They have been spending the summer in England.

Mrs. W. L. Pickard and Miss Florence Pickard, who sailed the middle of June, have been traveling in Germany and France, and expect to spend some time in England before sailing for home.

A number of Savannah lawyers are planning to take their families next month to the meeting of the American Bar Association, which will be held at Montreal, Canada, the first three days in September. Additional interest is lent this year's meeting by the fact that Lord Haldane, Lord Chief Justice of England, will address the association.

Among those who will go to Montreal are General and Mrs. Peter W. Meldrim, who left yesterday, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Oliver; Judge Samuel B. Adams, who will leave next week to join his family in Maine, and will go from there to Montreal; W. W. Gordon, who left to-day for Kennebunkport, where he will join Mrs. Gordon, who is now the guest of Mrs. Edwin Parsons; Judge and Mrs. Hanson Morrell, who will go on from Thomasville; Mr. and Mrs. C. Alston, who are now at Toxaway and who will leave for the North early next week; George W. Owens, who leaves to-day to join his family at Hyannisport, and who hopes to attend, and probably others.

The inlet at Tybee has an unusual number of congenial cottagers this year, and there has been a great deal of quiet entertaining going on all summer. This has taken the form of sewing parties in the mornings and—during the earlier part of the summer—two or three tables of auction. Now, however, auction has been entirely supplanted by cooncan, which its devotees say is even more interesting.

The colony will break up later than usual this year. The first to close will be Mr. and Mrs. J. F. C. Myers, Mrs. A. B. Palmer and Mr. and Mrs. A. Pratt Adams, who will return to the city on September 1. Mrs. Adams expects to spend September in the mountains of North Carolina before going to Atlanta for the month of October. Mrs. J. Muir Land and her guest, Mrs. W. G. Woodfin, will leave Tybee about September 10. Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Rowland, who is now at Kanuga Lake Club, N. C., will return to Tybee September 1 and will probably spend the entire month there.

On September 15 most of the cottagers will come up to the city, among these being Mr. and Mrs. Hamton Wade, Mr. and Mrs. John Hammond, Captain and Mrs. George P. Walker and Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Harmon. At the Saussy cottage this summer are Mrs. J. R. Saussy, Mrs. Hattie Saussy Vardenoe, Mrs. Lucy Saussy and Charles Saussy. This party also will return to town about the middle of the month.

Miss Lottie Davis entertained a number of her young friends Tuesday evening on her seventeenth birthday. Those present were Miss Emmie Claude Walker, Miss Mary Waldour, Miss Edna Waldour, Miss Alreta Waldour, Miss Alice Carter, Miss Vivian Davis, Miss Lottie Davis and Miss Margaret Aiken.

Miss Rebecca B. Dupont has returned from a trip West. Miss Dupont joined Mr. and Mrs. Fred P. Farrar, of Augusta, in Kansas City, and they went together to Denver and Colorado Springs. Miss Dupont returned by way of St. Louis, where she spent several days. Mr. and Mrs. Farrar went on for a three-months trip West. They are now at Yellowstone Park and expect to visit the Yosemite Valley and travel along the west coast, going as far north as Alaska, returning through the Canadian Rockies, with a visit to Banff included.

Mrs. Wayne Cunningham and her children left early in the week for Allegheny Springs, Va. Others spending the summer at Allegheny Springs are Mrs. Wiley Johnson, the Misses Johnson and Wiley Johnson, Jr., and Mrs. Sessums Cleveland and her children, of Houston, Tex. Wiley Johnson will join his family in September.

The marriage of Miss Mary Winn Harris to John W. Burroughs took place Tuesday at noon at the home of the bride's brother, Dr. Raymond V. Harris. Only members of the two families were present at the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Mr. Newsome, acting pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Burroughs left in the afternoon for a short trip. The bride is a daughter of Mrs. Harris and the late Dr. R. B. Harris.

Miss Susie Belle Ulmer and Clinton D. Dykes were married quietly Monday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Ulmer. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. M. Blitch.

Miss Mary Edwards and Frederick C. Leonard were married Monday night at the parsonage of the South Side Baptist Church by the pastor, the Rev. John S. Wilder.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. McMurray announce the marriage of their daughter, Maude H., to Charles W. Bright, of Nashville, on August 14, at Washington, D. C. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William J. Meeks. Mr. and Mrs. Bright will spend some time in Washington and will make their future home in Alexandria, Va.

Miss Jennie Wetherhorn and George Lehwald were married quietly Monday night at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. B. Wetherhorn. The ceremony, which was attended only by members of the immediate families, was performed by the Rev. George Solomons. Mr. and Mrs. Lehwald are now on a trip to Indian Springs, Macon and Atlanta.

For summer complaints

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

is best. It will keep your stomach and bowels in fine condition to do all the work called for, thus avoiding or relieving cramps, dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera, malaria and stomach troubles.

The genuine Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is sold in SEALED BOTTLES ONLY, by druggists, grocers and dealers. Should our friends for any reason be unable to secure it in their locality, we will have it shipped to them from their nearest dealer, express prepaid (cash to accompany order) at the following prices:—

4 Large Bottles, $4.30.
6 Large Bottles, $5.90.
12 Large Bottles, $11.00.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey should be in every home and we make the above announcement so that you may become familiar with a source of supply.

Remit by express order, postoffice order, or certified check to

The Duffy Malt Whiskey Company,
98 White St., Rochester, N. Y.

Edwards Approves Military Highway

Savannah to Tybee Road Would Cost About $300,000—Congressman Sees Benefit.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—That the construction of a military highway from Savannah to Tybee, as advocated by Congressman Charles G. Edwards, would be of great benefit to the entire State, is the belief of J. N. King, well-known cotton factor of Rome.

At interior points the project is not looked upon as one that will be of benefit to Savannah alone, but is considered a movement on the part of the Government that would result in good to the State at large.

The proposed highway will cost approximately $300,000, but it is believed that it would be money well expended since all sections would be benefited.

FIRST BALE BRINGS 12 CTS. PER POUND IN SAVANNAH

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—Before the entrance to the Cotton Exchange the first bale of upland cotton grown in Chatham County was auctioned. The bale brought 12 cents a pound, 3 cents better than current values. The first bale was grown by W. M. Kennedy and ginned by Floyd & So. The staple graded good middling.

"The most completely lost of all days is the one on which we have not laughed."

The Piedmont Hotel

Is the center of Atlanta's gayety, and happy dining parties constantly throng its Ladies' Restaurant, its Cafe and the Buffet.

To add to the pleasure of our guests and patrons, we are now serving

Imported Muenchener Kinderl' Brau

—on draught.

And also the celebrated

Piel's Pilsener

—on draught.

The Piedmont Hotel has exclusive sale for these well-known imported beverages and the patronage of discriminating persons is courteously solicited.

You

are invited to make the Piedmont Hotel your headquarters for any meal or After-the-Theater. Service superior to any heretofore known in the South.

KINGMAN LIKELY TO BE CHIEF OF U.S. ENGINEERS

Congressman Edwards Thinks Savannah Man Will Be Named. Turning Basin Favored.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—That Colonel Dan C. Kingman, United States engineer in charge of the Savannah district, will be the next chief of engineers, to be named the latter part of October, is the opinion expressed by Congressman Charles G. Edwards, who has been called to Savannah by the critical illness of his brother, Robert H. Edwards, of Claxton.

"There is no doubt in my mind," said Congressman Edwards, "that Colonel Kingman will be named as chief. It will be a deserved promotion and one that should be most gratifying to the people of this section. While, of course, it will mean that a new engineer will be sent to take charge of this district, we will have a man at the head of the engineers who knows this district and its needs from start to finish. The work he has done here is a monument to him, and he will know the requirements to maintain it at its present high standard."

Congressman Edwards is very much interested in the plans that are being made for a turning basin in the Savannah River. He has long been an advocate of the turning basin proposition, and expresses the hope that it will be in commission for the opening of the Panama Canal. He is confident the city authorities will cooperate in every way with Colonel Kingman, and aid the project by giving that part of Fig Island which is necessary for the basin. Congressman Edwards declares this will be a splendid stroke for the part, and will facilitate matters to a very large degree.

Small Expenses — Small Profit

This Advertisement Is Worth 50c at the

Royal Shoe Shop

86 N. BROAD, NEAR LUCKIE ST.

This week, in order to introduce our new lines of Goodyear Welt and English Welt Dress Shoes for Men and Women, we will sell for

$2.50

If offered at our store, together with this advertisement
ONE PAIR TO A CUSTOMER
Our extra quality shoes as described above

ALL LEATHERS—Gun Metal, Kid, Russia and Patent Colt. ALL SIZES, All New Goods.

Made by one of the Greatest and Best Manufacturers in this Country.

We Make a Specialty of Comfortable Work Shoes for Mechanics and Workingmen

Certainly! We Sell EDUCATOR SHOES for the Whole Family

No reasonable offer refused on the remainder of our Low Shoes in stock. Come while the coming is good.

SAVE HALF A DOLLAR

The ROYAL SHOE SHOP

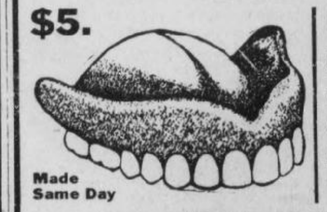
ALL DENTAL WORK GUARANTEED AT

DR. E. G. GRIFFIN'S

GATE CITY DENTAL ROOMS

24 1-2 Whitehall St. Phone M. 1708 — Over Brown & Allen's Hours: 8-6; Sundays 9-1

$5.



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Amalgam Filling .. 50c Up
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Our guarantee means something. It is backed by our absolute responsibility and by 23 years of successful practice.

For MILADY'S WARDROBE

By MME. HAUTE MONDE.

ALL the soft satiny silks are in favor for fall frocks—charmeuse, crepe meteor, crepe de chine and brocade crepe retaining their place in popular esteem; but the satiny silks with a wee rib in the weave-like faille and the new silk, called duventine, are the ultra smart novelties in this line; and tussah is much used. Two of the frocks of the large cut are made of charmeuse—the third of crepe meteor.

* * *

Never was there a time when lingerie was more important than it is now, for upon it limited as the garments are, depends the whole good appearance. Cluny and torchon lace, which had taken a back place, are well to the fore, and Irish lace is fashionable also, together with Valenciennes and the newest shadow lace, and this is imitated for entire lace shirts. Nainsook, handkerchief linen and batiste are the fashionable fabrics for underlingerie, crepe de chine being often employed for nightgowns and petticoats.

* * *

"Show-through" effects are not confined to lace and net blouses; ribbons "showing through" are just now the ultra fad. Not lingerie ribbons. That style of peek-a-boo effect is now entirely out of fashion—but ordinary trimming ribbons and sashes on summer gowns. Sometimes two bands of ribbon extend from shoulder to waistline, forming a V-shaped trimming on the bodice; and a plaited neck frill of net turns back over the ribbon and half veils it. Sometimes ribbons are threaded in and out of a lace bodice lining showing through the net or batiste bodice. Again a tunic of all-over embroidery may appear to veil a sash, the bow being set frankly on the outer side at the waistline, while the long ends pass under the tunic faintly showing through the embroidery. Below the tunic the ends of the sash fall over the skirt.

* * *

Surely there is no prettier picture than that made by the young girl of to-day in one of the fetching net frocks. The hard, tight lines of a few years ago have been banished by the softer curves which are now allowed to assert themselves in the corsetless, or apparently corsetless, figure of the lithe young woman of these happier days. The gown, whether made of lace, net or chiffon, is mounted over a foundation of silk or charmeuse, with a veiling of net to bring out the design of the lace, or in the case of net, to give a more airy, diaphanous effect.

* * *

Hand and machine embroideries are considered among the smartest trimmings for frocks of all occasions; sharing favor with these, however, are handsome, coarse laces of linen and linen and cotton mixtures. Plaid effects, used for vests, collars and cuffs, are the leaders among the really practical trimmings. They are used also in the forms of buttons distributed down either side of the front of a blouse, on the skirt and about the neck and sleeves.

* * *

Now that the summer is drawing to a close, coats and skirts are coming into their own again, replacing the thinner one-piece dresses that are so cool and pretty for hot weather. For wearing with the former the stores are exhibiting all sorts and conditions of blouses, many of which are wonderfully beautiful in design, fine nets, laces, and ninons being used together, and colors being skillfully blended with the most charming results.

* * *

Most women of conservative taste prefer plain, soft shades for autumn wear, but there are fascinating modern art silks for little bridge and luncheon frocks—silks exquisitely soft and satiny in texture and having odd printings in post impressionist patterns on rich-hued grounds. One in mind at the moment is a magenta-toned silk with tiny flowerspots and pansies in blue and purple scattered over the surface.

* * *

The modish waistline is absolutely normal; neither high nor low and not in the least compressed. The corsage is softly draped over the bust and allowed to fall in blouse fashion over the ceinture.

* * *

A coat, either a bolero or one of the little straight-up-and-down shapes, is very useful for wear over light dresses on slightly chilly days, at seaside or mountains, if made of white surah silk. Being silk it does not look tailored or stuffy. Another handy possession is a coatee of all-over embroidery. It looks transparent, but really gives a good deal of warmth. It is wise to have this sort of coat made with a long sleeve fitting smartly down to the wrist. A coat of this sort could be lined with chiffon, if desired.

* * *

Rubber girdles and sashes to wear with bathing suits are a boon to the woman who worries about the wrinkles and creases and faded streaks that appear in a silk or satin sash after it has been in the water many times. These are made in the soft and attractive colors in which rubber bathing caps are made, and are cut on graceful and becoming lines.

A wide strip is folded about the figure for a girdle, and it is finished with long, fringed sash ends. Often a bunch of rubber flowers adorns the meeting of the sash ends and girdle.

* * *

The fashion for wearing felt hats for summer outings is so deep rooted that it is difficult to tell the difference, this year, between summer hats and those of early fall. One model which ranks itself with the hats of early fall is made of gray felt, modeled on stiff, straight lines.

The round crown is banded with a three-inch fold of gray shade, a little darker than the hat, piped on each side with a cord of deep violet silk.

* * *

A really clever woman will never wear too many jewels in a public place, and she will know how to make a selection with discretion. She will, for example, avoid large diamond hatpins, just as she will avoid diamond hairpins which show under the brim of the picture hat. The diamond hairpin, except with full evening dress, is impossible. It has the effect of making the whole toilet look ordinary and in bad taste.

* * *

Purple is a favorite color for evening frocks, in combination with fine white lace or tulle. Red evening gowns have touches of purple and look extremely rich.

* * *

Coats of large black and white checked wool look well for motoring, golfing and sport purposes.

* * *

Flounced skirts are just now exceedingly fashionable in Paris and every couturier is sending one or more flounced frocks—or volant frocks, as they are called over there—to the midsummer race meets.

* * *

Plain linen blouses are worn with linen coats and skirts, and their only decoration lies in the embroidered collar and cuffs which are edged with narrow Irish lace. Similar lace trims the edge of the little pocket on the left side of the blouse.

* * *

Chains which would look well with the white of light summer frocks are of the Bulgarian persuasion. They are of silver, threaded with bright-colored beads. One very pretty one has dull silver links interspersed with blue, red and green beads.

* * *

The practical little silk frocks for runabout wear will be much in evidence this autumn, and women who are wise, are having these little frocks made up now, while the dressmakers are not rushed with autumn orders. The general outlines of costumes have changed little and easily corseted figures gentleness waistlines, loosely bloused bodices and skirts draped closely to the limbs, will remain very much as they have been during the past twelvemonth.

* * *

Some of the new white silk stockings are transparent, and are laced with a black cord from the instep to the knee on the outside of the leg. Under them are worn other stockings of a brilliant hue to match some color note in the toilet.

* * *

Very charming are the fine French crepes with deep borders showing neat cubist patterns, many having a Persian feeling and with plain-colored borders four or five inches deep. For example, on a cream-white background small stencil-like pattern of soft blue, yellow and pink in dull tones, outlined with black and pink border. The same pattern was shown with lavender, blue and Nile green borders with harmonious blending of colors.

* * *

Many bodices are cut in one piece, sleeves and all; worn with a yoke and undersleeves or an underblouse being really an over-bodice. It can serve the same purpose with many gowns. Some are piped, some corded with handsome designs.

We are still fond of simplicity, and many of the blouses are bodices are guiltless of trimmings of any kind. V openings are popular with those who like the open neck, which will, of course, find more favor as the season advances.

* * *

Cotton crepe gowns are just the thing for a journey. They are easily and quickly laundered and take up less room in the trunk or traveling bag, because one can do with two of these where three or four of the muslin ones would be required because of the necessity of waiting upon a laundress for their "doing-up." When trimmed with torchon lace and a small spray of hand-embroidery worked across the front, they are attractive as well as practical—a combination not to be despised. Brighten the gowns with pale-colored ribbons run through the tops.

* * *

The Fashionable Coiffure

For the past year the simple, low coiffure has held sway with smart women.

Very little false hair was employed, and that most ingeniously introduced, for everybody knows, more is the pity, that precious few women are blessed with luxuriant tresses.

Even unobservant man now questions perfectly good combings made into attractive chignon or neck curls, and smiles diabolically at your honest assurances that it once grew on your head.

Now, this is just jealousy, pure and simple, because a pound of lost hair can never be returned to his superior cranium, and this fact nettles his vanity.

But to go back to the simple coiffure, which has been accepted by women from 16 to 60, we learn, from leading coiffeurs here and abroad, that this youthful style is to remain for those who want it, but that the new, high dressing has been received with much favor.

Many women do not look well with the flat effect on top of the head, and, therefore, the raised chignon to the crown of the head and a soft, low pompadour make a more becoming framing for their face.

Variety is the spice which keeps the styles changing, and incidentally is beneficial in its results in resting the scalp and roots of the hair. The chignon may be raised at an angle on the head which is found most becoming, according to the requirements of the features.

A woman who has a prominent nose and chin must exercise not a little care in the style of hairdressing she chooses. The size of the face and its features are details not to be lightly considered. The slender face has its contour broadened, and the round, moon-face type lengthened by the hairdressing. Study well your full face and profile.

* * *

For afternoon and evening coiffures are shown the most tempting assortment of real and imitation shell ornaments inlaid with gold, pearls and brilliants. Some pins have imitation and real platinum tops with shell base. The designs are open and lacy, in pearls and brilliants. Small pins with serpentine sides have small, shapely heads mounted with stones; others are in a very yellow gold, which is especially made for light blonde hair. There are numerous hairpins of unusual length, with variously designed tops, which give the most simple coiffure an air of festivity.

'AMERICAN VENUS' RISES FROM FOAM

MRS. HUTT'S BATHING SUIT A STARTLER

Mrs. Edna G. Hutt, whose romantic marriage to and dramatic divorce from Henry Hutt, the famous New York artist, have given society much food for gossip. For the last few days society at Narragansett Pier has been buzzing with talk about Mrs. Hutt's amazing bathing costume. The accompanying snapshot gives a better idea of the beauty and picturesqueness of the Hutt bathing suit than mere words possibly could.



PHOTO © by INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE

Artist's Pretty ex-Wife Draws Limelight With Daring Creation.

Mrs. Edna G. Hutt, over whom Henry Hutt, the noted illustrator, raved as the "American Venus" during their courtship and marriage, several years ago, and whose divorce suit he contested bitterly at Reno a few months ago, is once more basking in the limelight. This time her cleverness rather than her beauty brings her to the fore.

From the fashionable colony at Narragansett Pier come stories of the wonderful new bathing costume designed and worn by Mrs. Hutt on the beach.

Society folk are said to gasp with amazement and admiration whenever the beautiful ex-wife of the artist strolls by wearing her new creation. The bathing dress is said to be the most striking and daring seen any nearer Atlanta than Ostend or Biarritz.

The accompanying snapshot of Mrs Hutt, taken on the beach at Narragansett, tells a more eloquent story of her bathing costume than could be put into words.

Cothurnes the Latest in Shoes

No matter what one may think of the tango as a graceful exhibition, no one can deny that a debt of gratitude is due to it for the attention it has focused on the feet and the resulting interest shown in shodding them appropriately. The vogue for short skirts, which is coincident with the tango fad, has made this interest universal, and more money and time have been expended on hosiery and slippers this summer than during any previous season.

The dancers are finding lots of comfort in the coiffures, and as they are novelties, with the usual high prices, they are exclusive. A cothurne is a Grecian sandal, and the first cothurnes offered to the summer girl were almost exact replicas of the sandals worn by the Greeks. This style was too extreme to catch the popular fancy, as few women have sufficient grace and poise to walk easily in footgear of this primitive style. It seems a pity, however, to carry the modernizing of these sandals to the extent of adding Louis XV heels, yet the demand has placed them on the latest adaptations.

* * *

Veil of October Brides

In keeping with all the changes of the day in every part of women's apparel, there is a tendency to drape the bride's veil in a theatrical manner. The stage has furnished many methods, and the one that seems to find the most followers has a cap as a foundation, with a coronet of lace wired across the front and held at the ears with small rosettes of orange blossoms.

To this the tulle veil is simply draped; often it is drawn tightly across the crown of the cap and held by a bandeaux of orange blossoms, and then falls to the hem of the gown. It may be bordered with lace or left plain.

The former is an expensive idea if one has good lace, for it must be carried down each side and across the end and the cap must be made to match.

The girl who does not wish to go into extra expense will find it almost as attractive to use plain bridal veiling and drape it without a cap and lace, and merely catch it to the head with a wired coronet of orange blossoms.

A widow does not wear a veil and one might add that a divorcee does not, for etiquette for the divorced has become quite a feature in American life. A hat is used instead and it is usually a white one with a feather or a fantastic spray. Even when a hat is worn, a face veil is not.

Modern custom does not hold it necessary for even a maiden to wear a bridal veil unless she is married in church or has a large wedding at home.

SLIT SKIRT AND VEST FEATURED BRIDE'S GOWNS

Evening Frock of London Society Belle Opens in Center to Show Silk Stockings.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Some charming gowns are included in the trousseau of the Hon. Edith Pakington, who was the most important society bride of the week.

A very picturesque evening frock is arranged in several tones of soft pink and has an underskirt of the palest pink chiffon, draped gracefully around the figure and opening for a little distance in the center to show a glimpse of ivory white silk openwork stockings and pale pink shoes adorned with silver and diamante embroideries.

Above the underskirt there are long flowing draperies of brocaded silk gauze in a deeper shade of rose color wrapped about the figure like broad scarfs crossing in front and again at back, where they form a long train for the bodice.

The same chiffon as that in the underskirt, in the palest, softest shade of pink imaginable, is draped gracefully from the shoulders so that the folds of the chiffon form short sleeves with a border of very brilliant diamante trimming, which also outlines the V-shaped opening of the bodice, while the waist is encircled with a broad sash of deep rose-colored satin ribbon.

There are also a number of tailor-made gowns. A charming coat and skirt are made in a light summer cloth in a very becoming shade of old rose. The skirt is perfectly straight and slim, innocent of any kind of trimming beyond a few lines of tailor stitching at the hem.

The coat is made in a new shape, fitting closely at the waist, but fairly full round the hips. Long revers and cuffs are of a darker red velvet, the latter being made in gauntlet shape and finished with ruffles of fine lace.

'Fore and Aft' Skirt Appears in Boston

Dress Is So Made That It Can Be Slipped On Without Disarranging Coiffure.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—The "fore and aft" skirt created a sensation in Cambridge street to-day when a young woman wearing one was seen promenading around Harvard Square.

The skirt had a very slight slash which allowed an emerald petticoat and silken hose to wink coquettishly as she walked.

By leaving one side buttoned all the time the garment may be draped about the waist as one piece of cloth. All that remains to do is to button up the one side. Result: The coiffure is not disarranged and the young man does not have to miss the first act waiting for "snooky ookums" to dress.

GOLD-THREADED SUIT IS LATEST GARB FOR MEN

London Tailors Prepare for Rush for Them in Fall—Revolution in Overcoats.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Suits shot with gold and cloths made of blended colors are amongst the new fashions for men for next fall.

West End tailors say the most popular suit will be of blue cloth shot with gray and gold. London society men seem to be demanding more variety and dainty materials in their wearing apparel now.

Sackville street tailors are preparing for a big rush for these blended blue suitings.

Overcoats, too, are being revolutionized. The new fashion is blue, shaped to the waist, single-breasted and buttoned through with only two buttons.

Silk hats are becoming more popular. New models have shorter crowns and flatter set brims. The reason for the increasing popularity is that the crown is only five and three-quarter inches high and is less "bell-topped."

These hats have been selling at the rate of 50 a day by one Bond street dealer for weeks.

Debutante Leads Revolt Against Veils

Miss Stevens Objects to Having Her Beauty Hidden at Newport Casino.

NEWPORT, Aug. 23.—Miss Elsie Stevens, one of the most beautiful of this season's debutantes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stevens, has rebelled against the innovations of lace veils that make the face of the wearer invisible.

She appeared at the Casino this morning wearing a long veil of white lace, covering but not concealing her features. It is predicted that others of the debutantes whose pretty faces have been hidden under the unbecoming brown gauze will follow her example.

Mayor in Favor of Diaphanous Dress

"Let the Ladies Keep Cool," Is His Reply to Complaints Against Displays.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., Aug. 23.—"Let the ladies keep cool. I will positively not issue any decree affecting women's dress as long as the heated spell continues."

This was Mayor Floyd Chapman's reply to numerous complaints he has received of slashed skirts and diaphanous wearing apparel worn by the women of this city.

Mayor Chapman says he will refuse to be drawn into any attempt to dictate what women shall wear.

Peg-Topped Skirt Slit to Knee To Be Women's Fall Style

Special Cable to The American.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—This is going to be a hard autumn on the blind men. A famous women's costumer declared to-day that the following will be the 1913 fall styles for fashionable women: Extremely tight "peg-topped" skirts, slit to the knee, and perhaps a trifle higher if the lady wishes to be extremely fashionable.

The skirts will be folded up at the bottom after the manner of men's trousers and, of course, this will make artistic hose imperative.

Fur will be used in dress trimmings, coats will be hip length and not too roomy, and the color will be mainly purple.

London Supplants Paris for Fashions

Modish American and English Women Having Gowns Made in British Capital.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The stagnation which has always descended on the workrooms of the Court dressmakers by this time is curiously absent this year. The explanation is very flattering to London. American women, and many English, once out-and-out adherents of Parisian fashions, are now choosing in London the gowns which they take home with them at the beginning of September.

The London "creation" of to-day, the American woman has discovered, is cheaper and every bit as smart as that which bears the hall-mark of Paris.

Paris has produced too many eccentricities and too many styles which offend against good taste to be in the good graces of English women moving in the best society.

SLIT AND X-RAY SKIRTS BAD FOR THE EVANGELIST

SOUTH BEND, IND., Aug. 23.—Flirting is injurious to the eyes, according to an Elkhart oculist. An Elkhart young man suffered greatly with his eyes. "Too much slit and flimsy skirts and silk stockings, that's all the matter with you. Go home at 6 o'clock every night for a week and stay there," was the doctor's prescription.

The young man obeyed, with the result that he no longer needs glasses.

BARRELS MAKE GREAT BATHING TOGS FOR GIRLS

Donors Unknown, but They May Have Been Villains Who Stole Their Clothes.

BRAZIL, IND., Aug. 23.—Barrels are being worn very straight and tight this summer along the banks of Big Walnut Creek, near here. There is no drapery whatever and the hoops are on the outside.

The midsummer styles in barrels recently made their appearance suddenly along Big Walnut Creek. They were first shown the day after a bathing party in which ten of the young social queens of Brazil participated.

Big Walnut Creek is filled with willow clumps. The party, prior to bathing, filled the willows with lingerie and incidentally clothes. While the girls filled the water the neighborhood filled with unknown persons who took the shoes and stockings and the skirts and hats and the—yes, and everything the girls left on the bank.

When the girls came out of the water they didn't come out. They stayed in until the night was black—mercifully black. Then they went home like a bevy of dejected and dripping "September Morns."

Next day each fair bather received a nobby modish barrel with the compliments of some person.

'Knickers' and Coat Succeed Riding Habit

Equestrienne Dresses Are Disappearing With Side Saddle on Boston's North Shore.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Along the North Shore fewer and fewer of the girls who ride are bothering about side saddles and riding skirts and all the inconvenience both demand. They are donning cute little "knickers" and coat, in which they are allowed to spring freely to the saddle. Everything, even the horseback riding, this summer seems to be tending to convenience rather than style.

Pretty little Helen Frick is one of the North Shore girls who is gradually giving up her riding skirts and has been seen in regular riding breeches with rather long black coat, little soft white hat crushed down on her fluffy golden hair and on her favorite mount, making a picture long to be remembered.

Mrs. George Burroughs, who is at her summer home, "Green Meadows," in South Hamilton, and who gave a "horse show" there yesterday for one of her charities, is quite the most striking of the cross-saddle riders.

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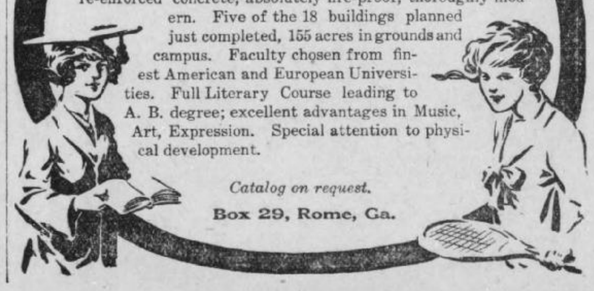

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SUNDAY AMERICAN'S SPECIAL CABLE LETTERS RECEIVED FROM ALL THE GREAT CAPITALS OF EUROPE

'BURIED ALIVE' IS BEST PLAY IN LONDON—DALE

America He Believes Will Revel in Dramatization of Arnold Bennett's Story.

By ALAN DALE.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The best thing in London is Arnold Bennett's "fancy" play, "The Great Adventure," at the Kingsway Theater. This could be construed into meaning very little, or even nothing, for the paucity of dramatic material in London at the present time is sending American managers home discouraged. However, I'll hasten to say that "The Great Adventure" could hold its own in a season filled with pleasure-giving theatrical events. It is delightful; it is cozy; it is sedately humorous, and it is clever.

There is no allusion at all on the program or in the published play to the fact that "The Great Adventure" is Arnold Bennett's own dramatization of his own novel, "Buried Alive"—a story that I shunned for ages on account of its grewsome title, only to find anon that it was a skittish, satirical and gorgeously amusing storiette. The play at the Kingsway is "Buried Alive," made into a short, pithy and incidental four-act play.

It contains an actress who is so admirable, so unusual and so distinctly enjoyable in London, where one gets the same old fogies year in and year out, that the occasion becomes doubly interesting. That actress is Miss Wish Wynne, and I use her Christian name with all my heart in connection with an appearance in America. Wish Wynne is one of those peculiar women who seem to arrive suddenly on their sheer merits. She is no beauty; she is pictorially quite uninteresting. If you met her before she had tried the stage, you would say to her, "Keep away from it; you've no chance, because you are such an ordinary looker."

But Wish Wynne is charming. She is quiet, "natural," artistic and magnetic. She "gets" you. You can't imagine that you are watching an actress acting. There is nothing of the theater in her manner. Yet, of course, it is all theater. Only art, and art of the highest order, could get Wish Wynne over the footlights.

In "The Great Adventure" she plays the part of the widow, who marries the artist whom the world imagines to be buried in Westminster Abbey. Nearly all "The Great Adventure" consists of scenes between the man and the woman, beautifully written, sympathetically acted, overweeningly "natural." The story keeps to the book pretty closely. In the begininng you see the artist with his dying valet, cared for by a doctor. The valet dies, the artist takes his place; the valet is buried as the artist, and the artist lives to begin all over again.

Each of the four acts is divided into two scenes, separated by a passage of time, more or less short. Electric signs appear between the scenes, indicating how much time elapses. It is all most concise and to the point. At the Kingsway there is no music, but merely the "knockings" that prevail at French theaters. I think that a pity. Although entr'acte music is detestable and inartistic, I loathe those French knockings. They sound so barbaric. Why should London imitate such a stupid custom when it would be so easy to think up something novel and relevant?

The weakest spot in "The Great Adventure" occurs when the artist is confronted with his dead valet's widow and curate-sons. This, of couse, is broad farce. Played as quiet comedy, it doesn't convince; in fact, it irritates. Although it is very well done, and the curate-sons are amusing (curates on the stage have really taken the jocular place of mothers-in-law), it is a jarring note in such a gentle and placidly ironic little play as "The Great Adventure."

The Philistinism of England is shown in Arnold Bennett's best vein, and Mr. Bennett raps his own country, as "own countries" always are rapped by their affectionate children. This is as it should be. Only a man who knows a country by being born in it can rap it. The stickler for stodgy plays will, of course, say that "The Great Adventure" is absurd and improbable; that no such series of events could conceivably occur. Yet it contains truth, sincerity and reality—in spite of all. I loved it all, from start to finish, and if only it isn't spoiled by a second-rate cast in New York, it ought to be a big winner.

Don't forget that it needs fine acting; that without fine acting it has little chance with the "masses," and—remember, I've said that. The hero, called in the play Ilam Carve, was acted by Henry Ainley, who was at one time a matinee favorite. He has followed in the footsteps of our own Faversham and ceased to be beautiful. He now acts and is addicted to character roles. As the artist, he portrays a nervous, dreamy, out-of-the-world creature, who despises the pomps and ceremonies. Mr. Ainley does it all very well, indeed, and though he is helped a good deal by the splendid work of Miss Wish Wynne, he gets at least halfway there on his own. In all, there are eighteen speaking parts, mostly of no importance. The entire play is intrusted to Henry Ainley and Wish Wynne. A young woman called Lydia Bilbrooke is interesting.

There is absolutely no point of resemblance between "The Great Adventure" and "Milestones," yet the former made me think of the latter all the time, possibly because they are both so out of the ordinary groov. The worth of "The Great Adventure" is undeniable.

'Jewels Look Best on Pigs' So Says Polaire, the Dancer Is 'Ugliest Woman in Paris'

Polaire, the Paris dancer, and the stuffed pig upon which she arranges her jewels. Both are coming soon to America.



Also Is One of the Cleverest of Parisiennes; Her Scheme to Advertise a Perfume.

Special Cable to The American.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—Polaire, the dancer and actress, who declares that she is the ugliest woman in Paris, and who is recognized generally as one of the cleverest, will soon be on her way to New York with her original perfume, her ideas about jewelry and her stuffed pig.

The pig is ugly, but like its owner, who will join Gertrude Hoffman and Lady Constance Stewart-Richardson in a great three-star tour of America, is interesting. On its ungraceful neck the dancer places her jewels, for she declares that is the appropriate place for gems.

Has Two Life Missions.

Polaire's idea caused much comment. Those who had jewels scowled; those who did not laughed, but Polaire believes she has two missions in life. One is to dance and the other to explain that jewels are best used to adorn a pig.

"I certainly shall take my pig to America," she said recently. "I believe I shall have as much reason to show it there as I have had here in Paris, and as I had in other places in Europe.

"Perhaps it will do no good. I have only my art to consider; I have no room for jewels. My pig is welcome to them."

Incidentally Polaire has demanded of her American managers, Comstock & Gest, that no one but she in the three-star tour shall use perfume of any kind on the stage, the train or elsewhere. She says she will refuse to leave France unless she has this guarantee.

Her Perfume Is Subtle.

"I have a delicate, subtle perfume," she declares. "No one else can purchase or use it. It is so delicate that any other scent would interfere with my enjoyment of it, and unless I am assured that Miss Hoffman and Lady Constance will use no perfume at all, I can not consent to go to America."

It is said that Polaire has a contract with a Paris perfumer who is to pay her 25,000 francs to advertise in the United states an "exclusive" perfume he will soon put on the market.

Ex-Premier Clemenceau's new paper, L'Homme Libre, gives this week a solution of a problem which has been puzzling all Paris: Why has Polaire started the extraordinary fashion of wearing a gold ring in her nose at a well-known watering place? Mlle. Polaire declares, according to the paper, that she adopted the Zulu style in jewelry simply in order to avoid being again billed in New York, as "the ugliest woman on earth." Now, she says, American managers are simply bound to feature her as "the only living actress who wears a ring in her nose."

Leper Sings Ragtime In His Confinement

Dahab Hassan, Syrian, Depored From Philadelphia, Will Probably Be Sent to Jerusalem.

Special Cable to The American.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 23. — Dahab Hassan, the Syrian leper who arrived here from Philadelphia on the Dominion, has been detained at the New Ferry isolation hospital, where he spends his time singing ragtime. According to his story Hassan left England a year ago and proceeded to Cleveland, Ohio, where he did work in a tobacco factory.

When he fell ill the doctors decided he was smitten with leprosy, following which discovery the American authorities deported him.

During the voyage to this country Hassan was naturally a most unpopular passenger with the crew, which was badly scared and gave him a wide berth, notwithstanding the fact that there was no danger from infection. He will likely be sent to Jerusalem, his native city.

MORE BULLS DEMANDED AFTER EIGHTEEN ARE SLAIN

Special Cable to The American.

MADRID, Aug. 23.—After a ten-hour bull fight at Santander, in which eighteen bulls were slaughtered, the 10,000 spectators noisily demanded that more bulls be brought into the ring and killed. The Mayor of the town and local police had great difficulty in persuading the audience to leave the arena. Twenty horses were killed. Several of the picadors were wounded, one of them seriously.

Girl Halts Attempt To Rob State Lottery

Screams of Clerk Alarm Pedestrians When Italian Thief Tries to Chloroform Her.

Special Cable to The American.

MILAN, Aug. 23.—It was only by the slightest chance that a bold robbery of one of the State lottery offices was averted the other day. A young fellow entered the office and asked to purchase some tickets. While the young woman clerk was writing the number on the tickets the man suddenly tried to throw a bottle of chloroform in her face.

She recoiled and screamed, and the man ran out of the office. Her screams had attracted attention and several men started in pursuit of the man.

A university student grasped the fugitive as he ran down the street brandishing a revolver. The student was shot in the face by the fugitive, who dashed into a cafe. Just as the pursuers were closing in on him he ended his life with his pistol.

GONDOLAS OF VENICE GIVE WAY TO MOTOR LAUNCHES

Special Cable to The American.

VENICE, Aug. 23.—Stubborn resistance on the part of the Venetian boatmen to modern means of locomotion on the Grand Canal seems about to be overcome by the formation of a co-operative association among the gondoliers.

This body is providing a public service of motor launches between the railway station and the Adriatic shore.

'SLANT' A 'ONCE OVER' AT BYRON, DONE IN SLANG

Americanese Puts "Punch" in Poetry, According to One English Admirer.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The American language, says a writer in the London Daily Express, is developing a new literature which is imaginative, metaphoric and full of color, besides being the time-saving device of the age. It is the shorthand of spoken languages.

Precisely what is this remarkable language? he asks. Some one defined cauliflower as plain cabbage with a college education. In the same way it may be said that American is simply the well-known slang with a university training. It is superslang.

To illustrate, let us take a word which is a marvel of condensed description. Suppose I wanted to say of a man that he was clumsy, futile, helpless and undesirable; that he was slovenly in his manner and shabby in his dress; that he was intellectually insignificant and spiritually nil; that he never minded his own business and meddled with every one else's; that his presence was an abomination to me—if I wanted to say all this, and a little bit more, I should merely declare that he was a "gink."

It is this pregnant, compact quality which especially recommends American for poetic use.

Ragging the "Red, Red Rose."

Suppose Robert Burns had written his exquisite "Red, Red Rose" in American instead of English. For tenderness in the exaltations of a loved one, American is unrivaled. Witness:

O my luve's a red, red rose,
  She's a pippin, she's just rippin',
    she's a bear!
She can turkey-trot and tango,
She's a quince, O she's a mango,
  She's the candy kid for fair.
  Are you there?

O my luve's like a red, red rose,
  Just take it from me, kid, she's a
    dream, she's a scream.
Pipe her in her glad rags there.
I should worry! She's a bear!
  She's all peaches and cream.
  Get a gleam!

And would not Byron's "Maid of Athens" be infinitely more expressive in American?

Maid of Athens, ere I beat it,
Give me back my heart—I need it.
Cut, O cut that taffy, please!
  Stop your teasin',
  Quit the squeezin',
I implore you on my knees.
I'll admit you got me going
And my love for you is growing,
  But 's enough, kid,
  Call the bluff, kid,
I've got your number and I'm wise,
There's no use your making eyes.

Not only in the language of love is American so rich. It can be mellifluous or bitter, as you wish. It can express hatred as eloquently as affection, and that is more than can be said of English. Byron was severely handicapped whe nhe wrote his criticism of Scotch reviewers.

Slanging Byron's Diatribe.

How infinitely more stinging he could have been had he had the average Yankee's knowledge of American.

You two-for-a-nickel Scotch reviewers,
You're nothing but a bunch of brewers.
You've got my goat, but by Hank!
  you'll rue it.
I'm on the job and I'll beat you to it.

You're just a lot of pikers from pikerland.
Why can't you boost a poet with the
  glad, glad hand?
You're a bunch of beany ginks; a
  gang of piffly gooks,
You gollywobble, runty-punty, lolly-
  pop spooks!

You've missed your right vocations;
You'd have been just simply grand
As nifty engineers of Antonio's peanut stand.
So fade away. Beat it! Twenty-three! You're full of flies.
Just put an egg in your goldarned shoe and beat it! Are you wise?

KAISER SANCTIONS BETS ON AEROPLANE CONTESTS

Special Cable to The American.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—One of the German State governments has decided to give official sanction to betting on aeroplane contests. The State gets a percentage of the stakes on all bets.

The chief objections thus far raised come from the aviators themselves, who point out it will be impossible to tell whether or not the aeroplane is "being pulled" or driven at top speed.

To Discard Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Wrinkles

(From Feminine World.)

The use of creams on the face sometimes causes hair to grow. You can avoid the risk of acquiring superfluous hair by avoiding cosmetics and using mercolized wax instead. There is nothing better for any condition of the skin, as the wax actually absorbs the offensive cuticle. The latter is naturally replaced by a clear, smooth, healthy complexion, full of life and expression. It's the sensible way to discard a freckled, tanned, over-red, blotchy or pimpled skin. Get an ounce of mercolized wax at any druggist's and apply nightly like cold cream, erasing in the morning with soap and water. It takes a week or so to complete the transformation.

The ideal wrinkle eradicator is made by dissolving an ounce of powdered saxolite in a half pint of witch hazel. Bathing the face in the solution brings almost instantaneous results.—Adv.

BRITISH NAVAL MEN TO STUDY U.S. WARSHIPS

Board of Experts Sent by Admiralty to Spend Six Months in This Country.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—England is troubled by the superior conditions of lower-deck life in the United States Navy as compared with the British.

The admiralty has decided to send a board consisting of Vice Admiral Williams, Fleet Surgeon Munday and E. N. Mooney, of the Royal Corps of Naval Constructors, to spend six weeks in America, chiefly at Newport and the New York Navy Yard.

They will begin with studying the system of ventilation in United States battleships.

The visit ought to have practical results for British sailors. The Orion class carry a complement of 800. The Wyoming carries 1,115.

If the Navy Department at Washington can get 315 more men into a ship on an increase of nine feet more length, five feet more beam and one foot more draught, and at the same time house and sleep them much better, the British constructor has certainly something to learn.

Turkey Offers Art Treasures for Loan

Even With Imperial Museum Collection as Security, London Financiers Shy.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Turkey has been trying to raise a loan in London, offering as security the antique treasures in the Imperial Museum at Constantinople.

The security evidently is not appreciated, for so far the loan has not materialized.

That Turkey is willing to pledge her treasures proves how dire are her financial straits, for the Imperial Museum is one of her most jealously guarded possessions.

The Turkish Government has increased the collections without cost, as archaeologists have been allowed to work in the Holy Land only on condition that they sent their finds to the museum.

10,000 Ask Autograph Of Paris Centenarian

Famous Writer Published His First Book in 1830 and Last One in 1912.

Special Cable to The American.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—Ten thousand requests for his autograph and 6,000 for his photograph have been received by Francois Fertiall, of the Society of Men and Letters, who has just celebrated his 100th birthday.

The old man became famous immediately. He was born in 1813 and published his first book in 1830. His latest volume was published last year. Though he has been a hard-working writer he is poor.

Duelling Scars Are Advertised for Sale

German Firm Promises To Make Men Attractive Without Aid of Sword.

Special Cable to The American.

HAMBURG, Aug. 23.—A new industry has been started with the object of "making men interesting to women."

One firm advertises it is prepared to provide cuts such as decorate the cheeks of students who have fought duels in the universities. This can be done "without pain or interruption to business," and accurate resemblance to the real thing is guaranteed.

Baron Hirsch's Son Rewins Erring Wife

De Forest's Reconciliation to Bride, Who Eloped With Guardsman, Surprises English Society.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—English visitors to Le Touquet, the fashionable little French resort near Boulogne, were amazed this week to find Baron De Forest and his wife playing golf together, evidently on the most friend together, evidently on the most friendly and intimate terms.

Baron De Forest was the adopted son of the late Baron Hirsch, the multi-millionaire, who purchased for his protege an Austrian title, married the pretty sister of Lord Gerald, who, three years ago, eloped with a young guardsman. Then began a wild chase of the fugitive pair. The entire sympathy of society was with the erring wife.

The Baron, cut by every one, became a Socialist, but is believed to be yearning to be received by society once more; hence the reconciliation with his popular bride.

Czar's Alarm Bell System Works Well

Crazed Aviator Tries to Force Entrance and Entire Winter Palace Is Aroused.

Special Cable to The American.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 23.—The alarm bells of the Winter Palace were set ringing the other day by a terrified watchman, who found himself in a fight with a man forcing his way in and demanding to see the Emperor, who was at that time at the Peterhof Palace.

The invader was overpowered and proved to be Otochkin, one of the earliest Russian aviators, who recently has come down in the world.

The incident served as a dramatic rehearsal of the entire system of alarms, armed guards and secret protection which is set to work immediately if any stranger seeks to force his way into any of the Czar's residences.

'Corner' in Quinine May Increase Price

Manufacturers of Drug and Producers of Bark in Java Sign Agreement.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—An increase in the price of quinine is expected as the result of an agreement which has been signed between the European makers of quinine and growers in Java of the cinchona tree, from the bark of which quinine is produced.

The manufacturers are required to buy from the producers about 1,000,000 pounds of quinine a year at a regulated price.

Virtually all the cinchona bark used by quinine manufacturers in Europe is now produced in Java, whence it is shipped to Amsterdam to be sold by public auction.

Englishman Beats Street Car Thief

Russian Judge Compliments British Subject on Thrashing He Administered to Pickpocket.

Special Cable to The American.

ODESSA, Aug. 23.—The American's reputation as being always ready for a fight while traveling abroad has been rivaled here by a young Englishman who grasped the wrist of a pickpocket when he detected the latter stealing a woman's purse in a street car.

The pickpocket accused the Englishman of trying to steal the purse himself. This aroused the Englishman's ire and he struck the man a smashing blow on the nose, causing that member to bleed profusely.

The man was taken to court and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and the Englishman, who declined to give his name, was complimented by the Magistrate.

SOUTH AMERICA BUYING ARMS IN LARGE QUANTITY

Enormous Orders From Various American Republics Excite Interest in London.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Considerable interest has been aroused in certain quarters in London by the fact that various South American Republics are placing in England and on the Continent contracts for enormous amounts of arms and ammunition.

Within the last few weeks an aggregate of 500,000 rifles, with a corresponding amount of ammunition, has been placed on order, while so far as two of the Republics are concerned, inquiries are still in progress regarding the supply of new artillery.

An agent of the Uruguayan Government has arrived in London for the purchase of military transports.

All this may mean simply mutual precautions on the part of the respective Republics against each other, but there is a curious element of suspicion as to the possibility of some European interference.

Italian Lake Plays At Hide and Seek

Waters Disappear Every 20 Years Through Hole In Center, Then Appear Again.

Special Cable to The American.

ROME, Aug. 23.—Italian scientists and expert hydrographers are again puzzled by the sudden disappearance of the waters of Lake Canterno, not far from Rome, while the population of the district is in mortal fear of some imminent catastrophe.

The lake has been playing hide and seek with the villagers from time immemorial. The records show that every twenty years the waters recede through a large hole in the middle of the lake bed. Where the waters go constitutes the mystery which has so far baffled scientists. The fish disappear and return with the water.

According to a local legend, the water disappears every time an accident happens in the neighborhood of the lake. Two boys drowned there recently.

Powers Anxious to Seize Turkey in Asia

England, by Proposed Partition, Gets Arabia—Austria Hasn't Staked Claim Yet.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The great powers have been secretly discussing the eventual partition of Turkey in Asia recently, the main lines of which are now clear.

Arabia would go to Great Britain, Armenia to Russia, Syria to France and Anatolia to Germany. Italy, of course, has Tripoli and will probably receive a few of the Aegean Islands.

Austro-Hungary, alone of the great powers, has not staked out a claim, and to prevent her being left out, it has been seriously proposed to give her the Holy Land.

When the ambitions and jealousies of the powers are stirred up by the partition of Turkey in Asia, a new and more serious danger than the Balkan affair will threaten the peace of Europe.

'YELLOW MUSIC' WILL BE HEARD IN U. S. SOON

Brilliant Young English Composer's Harmonies Have Created Furor in London.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Emerson Whithorne, who started in London the present vogue of Chinese and Japanese music, vulgarly known as "yellow music," and has produced such popular pieces as "The Typhoon" and "The Yellow Jacket," is planning to go to the United States at an early date.

Just where Mr. Whithorne got his inspiration for the composition of this class of music is not known, but his creations are based strictly on the music of the yellow races and are played nightly.

Resurrects Medieval Harmonies.

He does not, however, confine his attention exclusively to the music of the East, as he has specialized extensively in a unique form of music based on that of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

He came out strongly in this direction at the famous Shakespeare ball given at the Albert Hall, having composed the music for the wonderful Elizabethan dances which played so conspicuous a part at that entertainment.

Music Charms Prince Henry.

This he did at the special request of Lady Randolph Churchill—then Mrs. Cornwallis West. The dances captivated Prince Henry of Prussia to such a degree that he now holds the originals MSS. for use of his own private band. The dances are orchestrated for over 200 instruments.

The brilliant young composer is now engaged on the composition of several new and striking pieces which he proposes to produce for the first time on his forthcoming American tour.

Shop Talk Barred by Famous Musicians

Composers, Conductors and Singers, Including Caruso, Fine Violator of Health Resort Rule.

Special Cable to The American.

ROME, Aug. 23.—At Montecatini, a favorite health resort, there are at present the composers, Leoncavallo, Mascagni and Puccini; the singers, Caruso and Bonci, and the conductors, Mugnonex, Serafin and Galeffi.

These famous musicians, who are constantly in each other's company, have formed an anti-musical society in which the penalty for speaking of music or of the theater when in each other's company is a heavy, fine.

Borated Talcum 10¢ a box
Guaranteed pure.
The smoothest, White or Flesh Tint.
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Miners and Manufacturers, Bush Terminal Building, Brooklyn, New York.
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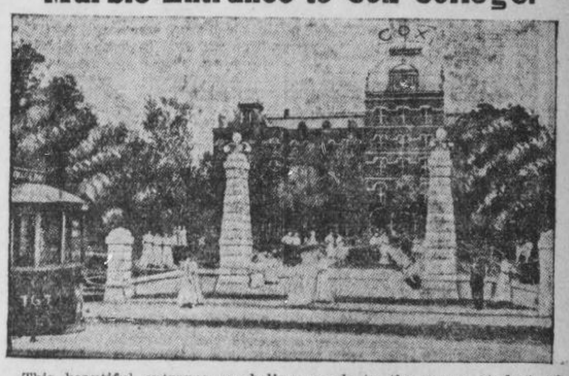
Marble Entrance to Cox College.



This beautiful entrance symbolizes much to the young student who crosses it for the first time. She enters it with quick step, throbbing heart, noble ambition to do something and be something in the great moral and intellectual world that lies before her.

Within she finds a warm and joyous welcome. A thrill of delight goes over the student body when one more is added to the happy number. She also finds an atmosphere of earnestness and high endeavor. The college courses are attractive and interesting, the daily tasks are difficult but stimulating, the association is inspiring and character building goes on under the highest and most helpful influences.

Cox College is situated three miles from the city limits of Atlanta, the busiest center of life and activity in the South. On the double tracks of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, it may be reached by day travel from any point in this or adjoining States, and also enjoys the privilege of the electric railroad from Atlanta with 10-minute schedule at five-cent fare. When the students attend church services or any entertainment in a body they have the privilege of special cars which furnish ample accommodations, do not stop in transit, and shorten schedules.

Cox College, long famous for its conservatory work, has a literary course of equal rank. The academy furnishes splendid preparation for college. To keep abreast of the times a stronger faculty has been secured for the coming session. Many improvements have been made this summer in order to handle a larger enrollment than usual.

There will be a joyous reunion among the former students and quite a commotion and welcome by the little city of College Park when school reopens September 10th for its seventy-first session.

Those who are interested in the higher education of women may obtain a beautiful catalogue and illustrations upon application to Cox College and Conservatory, College Park, Ga.

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Sunday American Sporting Pages Lead All Others

COMING BACK WITH THE SAME OLD ACT

Copyright, 1913, International News Service.

By Tad





YANKEE BOXERS ARE GOING ON EUROPEAN TRIP

Dan McKetrick Secures Bouts for Jeannette, Moran, Williams, Dunn and Ahearn.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Dan McKetrick, the dapper little fight manager, is going to make another trip to Europe. He has been across the big pond so often that he forgets the number of times. On his next journey to the other side he'll take with him the largest string of fighters that any manager ever piloted to a foreign country.

McKetrick has just received a letter from Theodore Vienne, naming his terms for the appearance abroad of five American fighters, and McKetrick lost no time in hustling to the cable office and wiring his acceptance.

The boxers that little Dan will take abroad are Joe Jeannette, Frank Moran, both heavyweights; Barney Williams, a middleweight; Young Ahearn, a welterweight, and Mickey Dunn, a bantam.

This party will start for Paris the latter part of next month. Most of the battles that will be arranged for them will be held in the Cirque de Paris, the big club of the French capital.

Two of the boxers named above—Williams and Ahearn—are proteges of Dan Morgan's, but as Vienne wanted them, Moran agreed to loan them to McKetrick, who is his side partner.

Williams has been promised three fights, the first of which will take place within fifteen days of his arrival.

• • •

MORAN will first get a slam at the best of the French and English heavies, after which he will be pitted against the British heavyweight champion, Bombardier Wells.

Moran is confident that he'll again make good abroad. He was over there once before and made an awful hit. He knocked out Tom Cowler and Fred Storback, both of whom have tacked K. O.'s on the Boer, George Rodel, and he also put away Fred Drummond and Charlie Wilson.

• • •

JEANNETTE has been promised two matches, both of which will take place within five weeks of his arrival. He's likely to get the winner of the bout between Georges Carpentier and Al Palzer, and also he may be given a chance at Jack Johnson.

Young Ahearn, who was born on British soil, will be matched with Johnny Summers, holder of the welterweight title, for the Lord Lonsdale belt. He will also encounter the French welterweight champion, and if arrangements from both of these boxers can be made, he will return to the United States and will be ready to fight for the world's championship.

Critic Upholds Griffin's Verdict

McAllister Lucky to Get Draw

By W. W. Naughton.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—In the ordinary course of things, the Sailor Petroskey-Bob McAllister bout would have been dropped as a subject of discussion by this time. It was in no sense a championship affair. It was devoid of knockdowns or sensational incidents, and to be frank about it, it earned no more right to live in memory than any one of the hundreds of commonplace events that are forgotten 24 hours after they occur.

The claims of any unfair ruling on the part of McAllister's friends are likely to keep the contest alive as a theme until the men again get together. It is one of these cases in which the alleged miscarriage of justice looms up as a greater wrong with each day that passes. In the course of a few months—until the return match intervenes—McAllister sympathizers will begin to regard Referee Jim Griffin's verdict as one of the foulest decisions ever given in a ring.

• • •

IT all comes of having too many friends. McAllister's cronies were semi-hysterical about his promise of future greatness prior to the tussle, and the fall—when he failed to win—was all the greater. If ever a man received every iota of credit that was coming to him, McAllister did when Griffin divided the honors between him and Sailor Petroskey.

The trouble with McAllister is that his blows are too light to imbue an opponent with a proper degree of respect. True, so far as speed and delivery were concerned, he landed three punches, maybe, to Petroskey's one, but what use were they?

In latter day boxing cleverness only counts when it accomplishes something, and the McAllister cleverness on that particular occasion compares to gold-bearing rock that shows the color and nothing more.

This may be putting it a little strong. There were odd punches from Bob that jarred the sailor a bit and even raised lumps, but I am referring to the majority of leads and his counters and, goodness knows, he led and countered to such an extent that it was hard to keep track of the times he connected. And his average punch was little heavier than a fly kick.

• • •

PETROSKEY caught on early in the game, and right here I would like to hark back to another contest I saw Petroskey engaged in. When he boxed Frank Klaus he sampled one of the Pittsburger's rip-tearing uppercuts while the clang of the starting gong was still in his ears. It warned him there was trouble ahead and he acted accordingly. He covered up and, if memory serves, he remained covered up the greater part of the twenty rounds.

It was very different in the affair with McAllister. The sailor, after taking a few straight, lefts and short rights, discovered that Bob's stabs and raps did not carry an ounce of weight. The sailor grinned time and again when Bob's gloves plumped between his eyes and inaugurated a policy of boring in which he maintained during the entire match.

• • •

HOWEVER, the bulk of McAllister's friends felt about it, I know that there were several of them near where I sat who were exasperated over the small degree of force that McAllister injected into his deliveries. They thought, as I thought, that he was sacrificing everything to a desire to score frequently.

Three punches to the sailor's one, forsooth, but if he had dropped two of the three and put some driving power into the remaining one he might have removed the sailor's disdainful smile and piled up material, credits that would have stood him in need at the judging time. But no, there he stood sending home clips and raps without drawing either elbow back an inch to accentuate the impact. Cunning little punches of that kind might tell in an old-time blackened glove contest, but, nowadays, when ruggedness counts for so much in a Queensbury tilt, a boxer must not only be able to hit, but hit hard.

• • •

WHEN Petroskey smashed McAllister in the fifteenth round it looked to me as though the tide had turned in the sailor's favor. Nor was there anything that happened between that and the twentieth round to lead me to think that McAllister had regained the lead.

As a matter of fact, I felt sorry for the local lad, with his distorted mouth and his deathly pale face, and while, as a general thing, I do not allow my feelings to sway me when watching a glove contest, I was "pulling" for Master Bob to escape the distress and ignominy of being knocked out.

He escaped, and he earned the right to share a draw decision. More than that he did not achieve, and I can not help but think that the opinion that he got less than he deserved is more the outcome of the club spirit than a careful disconnected review of what really happened.

• • •

IT may be that there will be another bout. Some of McAllister's nearest friends are urging him to withdraw from fighting for a year, believing that he will store up sufficient vitality during a year's rest to enable him to make more of a mark when he returns to the ring.

The suggested move may be a good one if McAllister follows the advice tendered. His showing since he became a professional seems to indicate that a lack of ruggedness is his greatest drawback.

M'ROY BLAMES WATER FOR THE SOX DOWNFALL

Says Floods in Early Spring Shoved Champs of World Out of Running.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Winning a pennant as well as the world's championship in 1912 and tumbling down into the second division in 1913 is the unexpected reversal of form shown by the Boston Red Sox. And in taking this drop the champions are establishing a record for A. L. pennant winners.

Never before in the history of the young major league has a flag owner of one season failed to come back as high as the first division the next.

Chicago won in 1900 and 1901, and was fourth in 1902; the Athletics won in 1902, and came in second in 1903; Boston won in 1903 ad 1904 and finished fourth in 1905; the Athletics won in 1905 and were fourth in 1906; the White Sox won in 1906 and were third in 1907; the Tigers won in 1907, 1908 and 1909, and were third in 1910; the Athletics won in 1910 and 1911 and were third in 1912.

And here are the Boston Red Sox fifth in 1913 when they became baseball champions in 1912. Now what has caused this tremendous slump?

It has been figured that the injury to Joe Wood and many other stars kept the Red Sox out of the current championship battling; also the trouble between manager and magnate. In fact, a dozen more excuses have been offered, but Robert B. McRoy, secretary of the Red Sox, comes out with a new alibi.

According to McRoy, the spring training trip, more than anything else, was responsible for the Red Sox losing out this year.

"The boys got ready too soon," explains McRoy. "Down in Hot Springs right after the series with the Pittsburg Pirates the team was in condition to play major league ball. They started out too early, and instead of going through the training stunts gradually were primed by April 1.

"The series with Pittsburg actually made them ready, but after that came the series of floods around the country, which had the athletes housed inside and kept them off the ball field.

"All the work and practice in Hot Springs was wasted, owing to the flood. With no daily practice, stiff arms, stiff legs and other ailments, which arrived rapidly, were responsible for the spring training being a total loss.

"Then, when April 10 did arrive, the boys were not in condition. After playing for a month we won but 10 out of the first 26 games. The Athletics, primed right to the minute, jumped out in first, and on May 14, while we had a .385 percentage, the Athletics had won 17 and lost 5."

SCHANG BEST YOUNGSTER IN BAN'S LEAGUE

Connie Mack Says Philadelphia Recruit Is Greatest Young Receiver He Ever Saw.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Aug. 23.—Connie Mack, famous leader of the Athletics, says that Catcher Walter Schang is the best young receiver that has broken into the big ring in many a moon.

Connie Mack was once a catcher himself—not a great catcher, for he was handicapped by his peculiar build—but he is a good judge of receivers. Consequently, when Mack whispers that Schang is the best catcher he ever saw, baseball fans are ready to buy ringside seats and take a look at Mr. Schang.

Schang is only 22 years of age. This is his second year as a professional. Born and raised in Wales Center, a small hamlet near Buffalo, he caught three years for Elbert Hubbard's East Aurora club. In 1911 he joined the Pullmans, a famous semi-pro club that holds forth in Buffalo. His work with that club was such as to cause Buffalo fans to urge George Stallings, then managing the Buffalo club, to give the youngster a trial.

Stallings rather half-heartedly agreed. He had heard town boys touted before, but he needed some one to help work out the pitchers down in Georgia, so he took the youngster along. Schang showed enough on the training trip to warrant his retention, but not until July did Stallings begin to give him a chance in the International League games. It was not long before the tip went around the big leagues that Buffalo had a most promising young catcher. Scouts began to tell the porters to "put them off at Buffalo." Within a few weeks Stallings was in receipt of a few offers. He turned them down, hoping to save the catcher over for the 1913 season. That caused thirteen of the sixteen big league clubs to put in drafts for the phenom.

Lucky Connie Mack—he drew the man they all wante This is how it happens that Schang is the first catcher of the Athletics to-day, having relegated Ira Thomas to the task of warming up the pitchers. Schang is as good a thrower as there is in the country.

He is a timely batter. If you don't believe it, ask the Nap pitchers. He is as fast as the average infielder. He can get down to first faster than most of the Naps and can amble around to third with the speed of a Jackson or a Collins. He is death on foul flies, handles any kind of delivery with skill and knows what to do with the ball when opposing players are running wild on the bases. He is the ideal catcher.

Three Stars Uncovered.

This boost of Schang emphasizes the fact that the 1913 season will go down in history as a memorable one because of the uncovering of three star catchers in Schang, Schalk and Agnew, and the development of Steve O'Neil, of the Naps, and Wingo, of the Cardinals. McKee, of Detroit, is another who can almost be classed alongside of the five mentioned, but he is not quite their equal, although it must be admitted he shows great promise. Ranking Schang first, Schalk, O'Neil and Agnew look to be abtu even up, with Schalk and Agnew having the edge on the Clevslander in batting. Schalk is also a fast runner.

Need Winner's and Loser's End

Beaten Men Quit Too Easily

By W. W. Naughton.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—The high cost of fighting continues to be a bone of discontent among the promoters out here on the coast, and if the men who handle Queensberry enterprises will stand by their guns as they threaten to do, the scale of prices will be revised before the year is out.

There have been mutterings for a long time, but it was the Ritchie-Rivers contest that precipitated the present insurrection among the matchmakers. That affair drew $29,000, and out of this Ritchie received $18,000 and others $7,000. Promoter Graney did not have enough left to pay rent and running expenses.

The men who conduct the four-round shows are also up in arms. At each one of these Friday night entertainments as many as eight or ten bouts are provided, yet some of the short-bout specialists have been commanding and receiving as much as $700 for each appearance. In consequence there have been many losing ventures and quite a number of promoters have gone out of business. A discussion of the situation is not taking a hand, and numbers of writers are airing opinions to the effect that such conditions are causing the quality of ring sports to deteriorate.

It is easier of course to suggest reforms than to inaugurate them, and that is why the promoters shrug their shoulders when asked what is to prevent a return to the old order of things. Mr. Fight Fan—and Mr. Fight Fan is right—says there was more spirited boxing in the years when a set of articles called for a winner's end and a loser's end. It is pointed out that under the present system of paying pugilists fixed sums there is no incentive to struggle on once he begins to see defeat staring him in the face.

"Don't you think Joe Rivers would have taken more interest in his work and have shown more stomach for it had he not known that there was $7,000 waiting for him in the box office?" was a suggestive question asked after the Fourth of July bout. So as to bring about a new condition, the promoters are talking of standing together, but whether they will do so or not is a mooted question. What they would like to do is to establish a custom by which championship fights, which are naturally the highest priced pugilistic commodities, do not call for the paying over of more than 60 per cent of the gate receipts.

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BUT how is such an arrangement to be established, and what are the chances of its being lived up to?

Even some of the promoters are asking this double-barreled question, and by the same token are answering it in such a way as to make it appear that the situation is in a measure hopeless.

One of the Queensberry entrepreneurs discussed the matter thus wise: "There are promoters and promoters, and a uniform scale would result in the most businesslike handler of glove contests securing all the attractions. The fighters themselves would go to the promoters who have the reputation of being the best money-getters—and they would be sure to do business with them. This means that a fixed rate for championship fights will work to the detriment of promoters who are not as smart as their compeers. And what would be the result? Would a man who has paid for a high priced yearly license and who has a lease on his hands stand by and see his rival in business get away with all the plums? Not on your life. He would approach the champion or the champion's manager with a side proposition of some kind and the proposed uniform rate would go glimmering."

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"ANYHOW," said the same wise head, "you have the champions to reckon with before you can establish percentages again. The rank and file of the boxing brigade may be willing enough to conform to a scheme of that kind, but champions are different. A champion is a queer animal. He feels that the world is against him, and I guess he is right. You know and I know that there is more joy in sportdom over one champion being humbled than there is over a hundred second-raters being knocked cold. The champion says to himself they want to see me licked and they will have to pay dearly for the privilege. Maybe even then I'll fool them, but I want my price in any case." Then he names his figure and holds out for it. The public may rail at him and the promoters may tell him that they can not pay such a price and live, but he sticks and finally his terms are accepted. His stubbornness simply increases the craze for a sight of him in action and at the same time, I suppose, adds to the prospects of seeing him flattened out.

"You can see, therefore, that so far as the fighters' end of it is concerned this thing of exorbitant prices is largely a one-man proposition. A champion stands alone and is master of the situation. It does not look as if the promoters will get much relief from the rapacity of champions until the boxing game is controlled by commissions in every place that the sport is conducted. Then if a champion does not conform to the official scale of prices he will be placed under the ban throughout the boxing belt. But I suppose the day is far distant when champions will be made amenable to official control of such a widespread character."

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MEANWHILE the promoters are talking seriously of a committee of ways and means. Successive lean years have imbued them with the belief that the time is approaching when they will have to stand shoulder to shoulder.

Sullivan Made No Appointments, Says Secretary

Mulvey Not Chosen as Assistant Director of Exposition Sports, Says Ferris.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—In reply to the open letter in San Francisco yesterday by President John Elliott, of the Pacific Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, expressing resentment because of the reported appointment of Thomas Mulvey as assistant director-general of amateur athletics at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, announcement was made tonight that Mulvey was not given the post, but merely had been expected to confer with James E. Sullivan, director-general, in September relative to boxing at the exposition.

The letter of Mr. Elliott announced that inasmuch as Mulvey had no standing in amateur sport, since he is a fight promoter, the Pacific Association would not allow coast athletes to compete at the exposition if Mulvey was assistant director-general.

The announcement here that the report of Mulvey's appointment was incorrect was made by Daniel J. Ferris secretary to Director Sullivan. Mr. Sullivan is abroad.

UMPIRE IS RELEASED.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Aug. 23.—Umpire Sigler, of the Federal League, has been released, according to an announcement made at the headquarters of the local Federal League club. Sigler formerly was with the Western League. John A. Spinney, of Cincinnati, business manager of the local Federal League team, has resigned.

MILLIONAIRE-OWNER BILLINGS TO DRIVE UHLAN

Noted Horseman Will Pilot the World's Champion in Record-Breaking Trial Sept. 2.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Aug. 23. Following the announcement that Minneapolis was to catch a more or less fleeting glance of Uhlan in action, the State Fair officials announce that the great trotter will make his record-breaking effort on Tuesday, September 2, Minneapolis day, and that the driving will be done by C. K. G. Billings, the millionaire owner of the flyer.

Billings has taken a great personal interest in the appearance of his great horse at Minneapolis and has notified Secretary Simpson that not only would he come in his private car with a party of friends, but that he proposes to handle the reins when Uhlan steps out to try to lower the 1:58 mark made by himself.

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MINNEAPOLIS day at the State Fair also marks the team races on the speed card, and Billings is especially interested in team racing. For that reason he requested that Uhlan be sent away the same day.

Billings is an experienced and clever reinsman and has owned and driven many of the famous horses of the harness division.

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HE owned Lou Dillon and has only comparatively recently returned from a long sojourn in Russia, where harness racing is just now on the top wave of popularity. He shipped his entire stable to Russia, and his appearances before royalty were great events on the other side.

Heretofore the pacers, with Dan Patch as the leader, have been the feature of Minnesota speed exhibitions, but now comes the kingpin of the trotters and with a driver as well known and famous as the horse.

CUBS SIGN REILLY.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Aug. 23.—John Reilly, an amateur pitcher of this city, has signed with the Chicago National League club, and will join that team when they return from their Eastern trip.

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Latest Baseball News and Gossip of All the Leagues

LOU CASTRO IS PROPOSED AS DIXIE MANAGER

Leadership of New Atlanta Ball Club Recommended for the Popular Count.

THE chances are strongly in favor of our old friend Lou Castro as manager of the local club in the Dixie League, now in process of formation by six cities now in the Southern League, and Shreveport and Little Rock, who have held Southern League franchises at one time or another.

A recommendation for the versatile Count has been sent to Harry N. Pharr, of Memphis, secretary of the new circuit, and it carries names of sufficient weight in Atlanta and Southern baseball circles to insure careful consideration.

* * *

"THE point is, we must have managers and players of reputation—men who are well known to the public," said one of the incorporators of the local club. "When you get right down to it, people pay money to see players and managers that they have heard a lot about. Castro is widely known all through the South from his connection with the Nashville, Birmingham and Atlanta clubs in the Southern League, and his pennant-winnig leadership of the Augusta club in the Sally League."

* * *

CASTRO says he has heard nothing of the plans to put him at the head of the local Dixie League club, but adds that he is ready to get back into the game at any time, and that Atlanta would be his one best pick as a managerial berth, in the Dixie or any other league.

The Count, speaking of the problem of getting good players for the new club, was certain of his ability to collect a team that would represent Atlanta with credit.

Herrmann Criticises Tinker for Plaint

Cincinnati President Says He Is Always Ready to Help Joe Produce a Team.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, Aug. 23.—Garry Herrmann has agreed to disagree with Joe Tinker, manager of his ball club, but Garry refuses to fight his battle through the columns of the sport pages of the country.

The famous Elk and baseball magnate says Tinker is the only man who is disappointed with the showing made by the Reds this season.

"I told Joe early in the season that we did not have much of a ball club," says Garry, "and I also told him it would take time to build one, hence it can not be justly said I am disappointed with the showing made, either by Tinker or the club."

Herrmann also takes issue with Tinker when it comes to the matter of the Red payroll. Herrmann says he has held an open purse all season and he produces figures to prove that Tinker has been permitted to buy anything that looked good to him.

Herrmann takes Tinker to task for airing his troubles in the newspapers and says he prefers that club matters be discussed in private. He says there have been no deals consummated without the knowledge of Tinker.

While Herrman says he does not expect to let Tinker go at the close of the season, the differences between the magnate and the manager have become so marked that a blow-up at the close of the season would not be surprising to any one.

Eighteen Events For Senior Athletic Meet

Leading A. A. U. Performers to Compete in Metropolitan Championships Next Month.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—The coming senior track and field championships of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U., will be held at Travers Island, on September 20. It will be one of the most interesting carnivals held this year. To be eligible to compete an athlete must be a member of the Metrolopitan Association, or if he has resigned from said club within the year, he can compete unattached.

World's National and Metropolitan champions will compete, such as Sheppart, Kiviat, McDonald, McGrath, Ryan, Baker, Platt, Adams, Edwards, Helind, McHugh, Pepis, Gifford, Kaiser, Schwartz, Z. Renz, H. Babcock, Grumpelt, Erickson, Jennings, T. J. Ahearne, Brodd and Lott.

The list of events to be contested—eighteen in number—will be as follows: 100-yard run, 220-yard run, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, 1-mile run, 5-mile run, 120-yard high hurdles, 220-yard low hurdles; 1-mile walk, putting 16-pound shot, throwing 16-pound hammer, throwing the discus, throwing 56-pound weight, throwing the javelin, running high jump, running broad jump, pole vault and running, hop, step and jump.

EX-YANKEE GOES TO BRAVES.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—The purchase of Outfielder Zinn from the Rochester team of the International League, the sale of Catcher Drummond Brown to the Toronto team of the same league, and the unconditional release as a player of Fred Mitchell were announced by President Gaffney, of the Boston Nationals, to-day. Mitchell will be retained to act as scout. Zinn formerly played with the New York Highlanders.

PURCHASE ALLISON.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—The Chicago Nationals to-day purchased Outfielder Heath Allison from the Cadillac Club, of the Michigan State League. Allison has a batting average of .340 for the season. He is to report next year.

Here's Lou Castro, Former Cracker, Who Will Probably Manage the Local Dixie League Team

These photographs show "Comedian Lou" coaching on the lines.



Sox-Giants Tour Baseball Epoch

Sullivan Praises World Invasion

By Ted Sullivan.

(Managing Director of World's Tour of Chicago White Sox and New York Giants.)

CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 23.—the object and aim of the world's tour of America's two famous baseball teams, from its two largest cities, are twofold. The first is to give an exhibition of America's national game in foreign lands, by the exponents of its two great major leagues—namely, the American and National. The other object is to try and transplant America's national game in countries that are inclined to take up the sport for the physical development and pleasure of the youth of their country.

The first trip made by American teams to foreign lands was taken in 1874 by the Boston team, of Boston, and the Athletic club, of Philadelphia—members of the National League—under the guidance of A. G. Spaulding, of the Boston club. Those two teams went only to Great Britain. This combination of American ball players made a great impression on the English people, not only by their fine physical appearance and baseball skill but also by their gentlemanly bearing while abroad.

The second trip of American ball teams abroad was taken in the fall of 1888, but this was a "round the world" trip. The teams were the Chicago club of the National League and a picked team, composed of National League and American Association players. The tourists sailed from San Francisco in November, 1888, and returned by way of Great Britain in the spring of 1889. All America was interested in this tour of their great players, and the officers of both the National League and American Association rose to the spirit of the occasion and regulated the commencement of their season's schedules to the arrival of the players from foreign lands.

First Stop in Japan.

The present trip around the world will exceed in importance all other former trips of American ball players, for the reason that it is the object of Mr. Comiskey and Mr. McGraw to play in all the capitals and important cities of Japan, China, Australia and Europe. Manila will also be added to the itinerary of the teams. The present trip around the world has been the dream of Charles A. Comiskey's life for the last ten years. His great rise in the baseball world during that period, which was caused by his sportsmanlike methods and fair dealing with the people of his native city, has enhanced and stimulated his desire to crown his baseball career by making this tour of the world irrespective of any financial loss. The other leader, John McGraw, of the New York club, seconded Mr. Comiskey's desire to tour the world by making it a joint affair—by presenting to the world the teams of America's two largest cities.

Mr. McGraw is a kindred spirit of Mr. Comiskey's in the display of generous sportsmanship, and the tour of the world has long been his desire, from the time that the writer went to England in the fall of 1896 to bring his team, the champion Baltimore club, to play in that country in November of that year; but as the climate at that season in Great Britain was against the display of the game, the tour was abandoned.

Games To Be Hard Fought.

This circle of the globe by the Chicago-New York ball teams will be conducted on a scale and grandeur never attempted before by any clubs. The players who make the trip will be men that will be considered as much for their known dignified bearing as for their baseball skill. The baseball commission, the supreme court of baseball, will select the umpire to officiate in all games played en route to the Pacific coast, besides accompanying the two teams abroad and officiating in all games there. This act on the part of the commission will give class and dignity to all of the games played—besides relieving the contests of the flavor of exhibition games. Be that as it may, let no one doubt that the games between New York and Chicago will be battled out with but one desire, and that is to defeat each other. There will be a world's series played in the United States every year as long as organized ball exists, but there will be a world's series in 1913 and 1914 that will be different from all others in its aspect. Those contests will take in the world and will be played between two rival clubs, members of two rival leagues, and of two rival cities—the most populous of America. The first game of this novel world series will take place in Chicago—the starting point on the circle of the globe. Both teams will be addressed by Governor Dunne, of Illinois, and Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, who will bid them bon voyage on their famous trip.

After the game a special train will be in readiness for both teams, newspaper men and citizens of both New York and Chicago, who are to accompany the players on their voyage around the world.

This special train will be decorated with the flags of all the foreign countries they are to visit. A band of music will accompany the special train as far as the Pacific coast—to enliven the trip across the continent and give zest and flavor to the games.

As at present contemplated, they will leave Chicago on October 17 and, after playing in all of the cities across the continent will then take up the cities on the Pacific coast, playing at Los Angeles, San Francisco, Sacramento, Portland, Oreg.; Tacoma and Seattle, in Washington State, and at Vancouver, B. C. After playing in Vancouver, where they will be received by the city authorities, the tourists will then board the palatial steamer, Empress of Russia, on November 15, for Japan, their first stopping place abroad. They will then continue their trip to China, playing in its principal cities—then on to the Philippine Islands, playing in Manila, where they will be royally received by the American soldiers and attaches of the United States Government located there.

Sphinx to Watch Sport.

From Manila they will go to the great sporting center of the world, Australia. After playing in the largest cities of that country they will play in India; from there to Egypt, and after playing in Cairo they will journey out from that city some miles—and play before the Sphinx, where fifty centuries will look down on the display of America's national game. Italy will be the next visited, and Rome, Genoa and Florence will see America's game in action by its greatest exponents. The enthusiastic French, who aided in the formation of the American republic, will see the national game of that republic for the first time—a game that is the creation of its temperament and genius. Games will be played in Marseilles and Paris. Vienna will be one of the other cities visited by the tourists and a game played there. From Vienna the German Empire will see America's national game for the first time—a country that gave America's game some of its greatest exponents. Games will be played in Berlin and at the University of Heidelberg.

The tourists will then invade Great Britain, the home of all sports and all kinds of sports. Games will be played in London, Liverpool and Glasgow, Scotland. Those nations have given America many of its skillful players and votaries. The entire party will then cross the channel to the Emerald Isle—the country that has given the national game of America 90 per cent of its leaders, who are either managers, captains or presidents of America's great game. Games will be played in Belfast and in Dublin.

The last stop will be in Dublin before taking the steamer at Queenstown for home. Here the American players will be given a grand and royal reception by the Irish people.

WILLE IS AFTER CARL MORRIS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—If the plans of several matchmakers of out-of-town clubs materialize, Carl Morris and John Wille, the local heavyweight, will be the feature attraction at one of the nearby arenas. Carl was approached yesterday about a match with the Milwaukee avenue Dutchman, and readily consented if the inducements were satisfactory. Morris will stay in town for a month or more and book several matches. Carl will work out daily at a local gymnasium.

"BAKER BETTER ASSET TO A TEAM THAN COBB"—MACK

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Aug. 23.—No less an authority than Manager Connie Mack is of the opinion that a man of Franklin Baker's type is of more value to his team than a temperamental player and star like Ty Cobb.

"It's all down in the record books," says Connie. "Baker is one of the most dangerous batters in baseball to-day, and he is of the clean-up kind that all pitchers respect. Besides this, Baker is a very valuable member of my infield, upon which much of the defense depends."

ANOTHER FOR RED SOX.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—The Boston Americans added another pitcher to their roster when Frank Kelley was purchased from the Seattle club.

'I'm Vindicated,' Says Hank O'Day

Points to Reds' Lowly Standing

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—"I think I have been vindicated," said Umpire Harry O'Day, when discussing his experience as manager of the Cincinnati Reds last year. "The Reds under my management finished in fourth place. If I had been able to get a first-class shortstop together with a good pitcher, the team would have been in second place, close behind the Giants. I don't care to criticize Joe Tinker's methods or the policy of the Cincinnati club owners, but I can't help pointing to the present status of the Reds and the consequent howl from the Cincinnati fans.

Resigned Management.

"When I saw that Mr. Herrmann had made up his mind to hand over the management of the Reds to Tinker I sent in my resignation. But I knew than what would happen. Today, while I am back on the National League umpire staff, I still feel that I can manage a ball team as well as anybody. Perhaps some of the new generation of fans do not know that I pitched for the Giants and Washington in the old days, and that when I was with the Senators my catcher was Connie Mack. I knew as much about inside ball then as Mack and I've learned just as much about the game as he has since that time.

"Why shouldn't I be able to guide a team in the fine points? Is there anybody in a better position to learn the weak points of batsmen and the methods employed by the various teams than an umpire who has worked twenty years behind the bat? When I took hold of the Cincinnati Reds I was able to post my players regarding many things, and if I do say so they show up-to-date methods. Yet when we were leading the race during the first month or so I told Mr. Herrmann that unless we could obtain a shortstop and a couple of pitchers we would drop back to fourth or fifth place.

Injuries Hurt Team.

"Do you know what greased the toboggan first? It was in the series with the Giants in Cincinnati the first trip that Johnny Bates, who was hitting .370, sprained his ankle and the next day Bob Bescher was stricken with typhoid fever. Deprived of these star outfielders and with no able substitutes to take their places we slid down the ladder.

"Jimmy Esmond, who played shortstop in fine style for Griffith in 1911, couldn't deliver for me, because of chronic stomach trouble. That was a hardship entirely unexpected, but it was not my fault. In fact, I had to take what Griffith left, the only new man who went South with me in the spring being a young pitcher named Williams.

It is a fact that under my management the Cincinnati club made more money last year than ever before, and it was big money, too. I never had the slightest friction with the players, despite reports to the contrary, and if you don't believe me ask Mike Mitchell, Art Phelan, Larry McLean, Arthur Fromme or any other member of the Reds who played for me.

"I established discipline from the outset. When McLean reported he weighed 236 pounds. I made him wear a rubber shirt and during the spring training trip he took off nearly 40 pounds, being in great condition when the championship race began. I made McLean understand that I was the boss.

Kept Good Discipline.

"Some persons rapped me while I was manager because I paid no attention to wild stories. I was told that So-and-So was drinking heavily, when as a matter of fact the player mentioned was drinking a couple of glasses of beer after each game with my permission. Because the team slumped I was the goat, yet it was beyond my power to help it.

"The trouble in Cincinnati always has been too many advisers. Mr. Herrmann is a fine man, but he listens to outsiders and persons who are self-appointed managers. If the Cincinnati players win, they are called heroes and idols. If they lose, names harsh enough can not be invented. I only wish that I had been permitted to keep the management for this year, for I know that I would have accomplished more than last year. I will go on umpiring now until I get another chance to handle a big league team, when I will quickly accept if only to prove that I am able to cope with the best team handlers in the big leagues."

Ex-Cub Lundgren to Coach Michigan Nine

Former Major League Star Hurler to Instruct the Collegians.

ANN ARBOR, MICH., Aug. 23.—Carl Lundgren, a member of the hurling staff of the Chicago Nationals when the famous "Cub machine" was at its best, has been appointed coach of the University of Michigan baseball team.

The former National Leaguer succeeds Branch Rickey, who now is scouting for the St. Louis Browns, resigning his position here at the close of the last season to devote his entire time to Colonel Hedges' business.

Lundgren has been coaching the Princeton freshmen for a couple of seasons and was highly recommended to Michigan by Keene Fitzpatrick, the former Maize and Blue trainer and track coach. He is a University of Illinois man, pitching for that team while Jake Stahl was in college and getting into the big league about the same time.

Uses Mailing System To Instruct Players

Coach Juneau Warns Wisconsin Football Candidates To Be in Shape for Work.

MADISON, WIS., Aug. 23.—Coach Juneau, of the University of Wisconsin football team, has adopted a rather novel coaching scheme. He uses the mails to instruct his men.

During his recent visit here the Badger leader wrote a letter to all the available candidates urging them to look upon the serious side of football. He warned the men to take care of themselves and report in readiness for work by September 20.

Juneau also advised the footballers to eliminate smoking and to secure plenty of sleep.

JERSEY CITY GETS DONLIN.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 23.—Mike Donlin, formerly star batsman of the Giants, unconditionally released recently by the Philadelphia Nationals, signed a contract to-day to play with the Jersey City club of the International League. He will report to the club on Monday.

ROY MITCHELL IS SUSPENDED BY O'LOUGHLIN

Browns' Pitcher Declares That the Umpire Can't Forget Texas League Incident.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.—Pitcher Roy Mitchell, of the Browns, has drawn an indefinite suspension for his run-in with Umpire "Silk" O'Loughlin, while President Ban Johnson, of the American League, apparently has ignored the protest of Manager Stovall of O'Loughlin's conduct during the game.

Mitchell alleges that his suspension is the culmination of a grudge borne him by O'Loughlin since the first time he pitched in the American League in 1910. On that occasion O'Loughlin, according to Mitchell, said he would prove to the husky Texan that he could not bait umpires in the big league.

* * *

"ON the last day that I pitched in the Texas League," said Mitchell to the writer, "I had my first trouble with an umpire. We mixed, but it was not over baseball. It was a personal matter, and any man would have done what I did under the circumstances.

"I then came to St. Louis, and on the very first time that I pitched and O'Loughlin was umpiring he informed me that I couldn't 'get away with that Texas stuff' up here. In every game I have pitched since then in which O'Loughlin has worked he has always brought up the Texas incident.

* * *

"I HAVE never had any trouble with Evans, Egan, Connolly or the other umpires. But O'Loughlin has nagged me in every game I have worked. In a recent game he admitted that he missed a couple of strikes on purpose to get me riled so that he could put me out of the game. I suppose his report to Mr. Johnson says that I was the aggressor and cussed him out. I certainly cussed him, but not until after he called me a 'dirty cur' and other things.

"He realized that trouble was brewing, as he pulled off his mask and drew it back as if to strike. He probably would have swung it on my head, but I grabbed it. I may have a lay-off coming to me, but I feel that I certainly am not entitled to a vacation unless O'Loughlin gets one also. I was not the only player who heard him call me a few choice names."

BROWN-DILLON GO CLINCHED.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Tommy Walsh announced last night that he had closed the big middleweight match between George "Knockout" Brown and Jack Dillon for Terre Haute on Labor Day afternoon. The bout will be a big thing in the Indiana town. The men are to go ten rounds without a decision at the end. The weight and the referee are yet to be agreed on.

WHITE SOX SECURE BRETON.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Pitcher Lange and Outfielder Mattick, of the local American League club, to-day were traded to the Kansas City club of the American Association for Shortstop Breton. The trade becomes effective at once.



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All the News of the Boxing World on These Pages

STAGG TO TRY NEW COACHING PLAN THIS FALL

Maroon Athletic Director Forced by Ill Health to Turn Over Part of His Duties.

CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 23.—University of Chicago football athletes will face a new coaching system when they take up their 1913 duties, according to the statements of Maroon leaders who have been figuring out the possibilities of the coming season. The Midwayites declare that Coach Stagg will shelve a part of his labors for the first time in years and place more responsibility and importance on the shoulders of assistants.

Coach Stagg has given out no official statement of his intentions regarding the coaching so far, but circumstances have shaped themselves so that there will be little, if any, choice for the director. A Maroon leader close to the athletic works at the Midway declared yesterday that Coach Stagg would not run the chances of a permanent break in health, such as he has faced for the last two years. He will delegate some of the important Maroon football matters to his side.

Stagg Not to Quit Duties.

The situation, the Maroons believe, will mean the first tangible sign of Coach Stagg's gradual dropping of a part of his heavy duties, which he has refused to give up since he started the Maroon athletic department in the early nineties. It will not, however, mean that he is to become merely a figure head, as was suggested at the Midway last spring. He has told his friends that he will not join the "down and outers" in this manner.

With Coach Page to act as assistant football teacher and another former Maroon slated to train the freshman team Stagg will have the nucleus of a coaching staff of ability. Clark Sauer has been prominently mentioned as a possible assistant coach, but he has not yet been appointed.

It is probable that Stagg will think fit to appoint still another helper to attend to a part of the things he has been accustomed to handle himself. With the resignation of John Dinsmore, the business manager, complicating the work of the department, Stagg will have to devote a part of his time to office work until Dinsmore's successor becomes familiar with his position.

Coach Stagg's health is not a subject for immediate concern, according to the latest news from Colorado. Stagg writes that he will be back September 1, or a few days thereafter without fail. He has kept quiet regarding his physical condition, but it is no secret that he will have to be more careful than usual in order to avoid a return of his nervous trouble, which has kept him away since Christmas.

Many Improvements Made.

Meanwhile, the Maroon managers have been adding improvements to Marshall Field so fast that the director will hardly recognize his camp when he sets foot on the Midway. In addition to the $200,000 concrete grandstand and fence at the field, $7,500 worth of extra improvements have been acquired within the last few weeks, and the fans are raising the question whether or not the luxury of their surroundings will have a good effect on the gridiron heroes.

The biggest feature of the new decorations is a system of new cement sidewalks around the field. The workmen have parked a wide space between the wall and the sidewalk, so that the outside of the field will have a "back to nature" appearance as soon as the grass seed has sprouted. The gymnasium lawn has been remade to bring the building and its surroundings up to the class of the field.

Coach Stagg will also find a brand new running track when he arrives. The track was started last spring, but was not finished at the close of the track season. The Midwayites have been practicing on it recently, and the laborers have succeeded in getting it into as good condition as the old circle, which was one of the best in the country. The new affair cost $2,000.

Giants Use Options On Three Pitchers

Manager McGraw Recalls Goullat, Smith, Perryman and Robertson from Minors.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—The policy of John J. McGraw, manager of the Giants, to maintain a high-class pitching staff at all hazards is reflected in his manner of exercising options on the minor leagues prior to the drafting season. Of four athletes recalled from the "bushes" to the Giant training table all came to the Polo Grounds as approved tossers.

Theodore Goulait, Wilkesbarre; F. C. Smith, Scranton, and Perryman, Roanoke, are still listed as tossers. Robertson, of Mobile, used to be a southpaw, but on account of a football accident was converted into an outfielder. He is one of the best hitters and base runners of the Southern League.

The Yankees and Dodgers have each recalled but one performer. Pitcher Carl Thompson, at present with Atlanta, comes back to Frank Chance from Atlanta, where he enjoyed a very fine year. Charles H. Ebbets has recalled Outfielder "Hub" Northen from Toronto.

FLYNN TO BOX COX.

CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 23.—"Doc" Krone, manager of Jim Cox, is authority for the statement that his man has been matched to fight Jim Flynn on Labor Day. "Doc" says he has Jack Curley's word that Flynn will box and that Kenosha or Milwaukee will get the bout.

RADER IS SENT TO LINCOLN.

LINCOLN, NEBR., Aug. 23.—President Jones, of the Lincoln Western League club, announced the acquisition of Infielder Donald Rader, of the Chicago Americans. Rader was recently purchased by Chicago from the Pendleton, Oreg., club.

Joe Agler, Crackers' First-Sacker, Who Goes to Jersey City Club

Agler is good at bunting—see illustration—and then legging it down to first so fast that his sacrifice may turn out a hit.



PHOTOS BY SUNDAY AMERICAN STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

"A mighty sweet first baseman," is the way Billy Gilbert, Giant scout in town last week sized up Joe Agler, playing his last year with the Crackers, so far as can be figured out at this juncture. Joe goes to the Jersey City Club of the International League next year, but Billy Gilbert has a hunch that the "sweet first baseman" will be working for Frank Chance before the end of the coming season.

Joe looks 'em over as carefully as any batter in this man's league.

M'Aleer Pays Tribute To Browns' Pitchers

Red Sox President Believes Stovall's Hurling Staff Is Best In League.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—A queer condition exists in Boston. Think of 15,000 people going to see a National League game here, with a few thousand the maximum at the American League grounds.

Recently the Braves held a "Maranville" day in honor of the clever little shortstop. Over 15,000 people attended. The Red Sox have been drawing comparatively nobody.

President Jim McAleer, of the Red Sox, fell on easy ways last season when he derived a pennant his first year as a magnate, but this season the going is mighty rough.

"I wish I had the Browns' pitching staff and had them all season," said McAleer. "The Athletics would not now be leading the American League race.

"The Browns have the best staff in the league, and could pitch any ordinarily good club into a pennant. Of course, the Athletics can get along without much pitching, because they have a wonderful run-making machine, but just put Weilman, Hamilton, Mitchell, Luverenz and Baumgardner, to say nothing of the second string men, with a hard-hitting ball club and then watch their smoke."

CLARK GRIFFITH CAN, THANK JOE YEAGER FOR GANDIL

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Had it not been for the advice which Joe Yeager, a veteran on the Montreal team, gave to Griffith regarding Chick Gandil, it is doubtful if the star first baseman would now be a member of the Nationals or not.

When Griffith started out to get Gandil he naturally wanted to satisfy himself as to his ability before he forked over a lot of money. He found that there was a variance of opinion among the players and managers of the International League as to how good a player Gandil was. He finally consulted Yeager, who at one time had played for him in New York, and Yeager was a strong booster for Gandil, saying that he was the best first baseman he had ever seen. Yeager's praise decided Griffith and Gandil was purchased.

The deal has proved one of the best the Washington club has ever figured in, and the clubs—and there were many after him—who allowed him to come here have had reason to regret that they did not boost the price the Montreal club received for him.

One Ball Used During an Entire Game in Chicago

Heavy Hitting Contest Required but One Sphere for Whole Nine Innings.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—A remarkable feature of a recent Cincinnati-Chicago contest in the National League was that only one ball was used during the entire play, in spite of the fact that fifteen runs were scored and it was a heavy hitting game. Before the game starts the umpire in charge is always provided with three new balls, one of which goes into play at once, while the other two remain in his pockets until called for.

At the close of the contest Umpire O'Day still had two clean balls in his pockets, not having thrown out a new one during the entire nine rounds. Hank said this was a record for him in all the years he has been umpiring. Manager Tinker kept the ball which was in play throughout the game as a memento of the occasion. It was pretty badly battered, but was still in shape for further action.

BRITISH TEAM SEEKS CASH.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—An appeal for $500,000 with which to adequately provide for the British team that is to be sent to the Olympic games in Berlin in 1916 has just been issued. It is signed by Earl Grey, Lord Harris, aide-de-camp to King George; Lord Roberts, Lord Rothschild, Lord Strathcona and the Duke of Westminster.

BROOKLYN BUYS BRADY.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Aug. 23.—The Brooklyn club to-day purchased Pitcher Brady from the Oshkosh club of the Wisconsin-Illinois League, but the price was not given.

Capital Fans Won't Pay $100,000 for Cobb

Proposition to Buy Tigers' Star Outfielder for Senators Falls on Deaf Ears.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—A short time ago local baseball fans donated $1,000 to Walter Johnson, the Nationals' star twirler. On "Johnson Day," when the donation was presented, the management raised the ante in the price of seats. To-day an ambitious fan proposed the subscription of $100,000 by Washington to purchase Ty Cobb from the Detroit club. Here follows some of the comments on this proposition:

"Nary a red after being stung on Johnson Day."

"Such a course of procedure will 'queer' the team in Washington."

"There's a limit to the local support of Griffith's climbers and it falls short of begging $100,000 for them."

"The originator of this proposition must be the owner of the club. He ought to be investigated."

INDIANS AND COLLEGIANS IN BIG MARATHON

Primeval Blood of Redskin To Be Pitted Against University Paleface—Cowboys Also to Run.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., Aug. 23.—What promises to be a sensational feature of marathon to be staged as the opening event of the Shan Kive in the Pike's Peak region next month is the prospective comparison it will afford of the trained college athlete against the Indian, for the indications are that the primeval blood of the redskin will be pitted against the sinew of the college paleface, and the endurance feature of the latter when measured with that of the fleet Utes will be of world-wide interest.

So keen is the enthusiasm expressed in the event that already, with the dates of the Shan Kive nearly a month away, entries are coming in. The Pike's Peak region is alive with college blood this season, and at social events and on their outings the subject of the Pike's Peak marathon is the absorbing topic of conversation. That many of the college athletes from the East who are spending the season in Colorado Springs and Manitou will prolong their stay in order to compete in the event is indicated from expressions received from a number of them.

* * *

THE cowboys as well as the Indians are coming to the Pike's Peak region from all sections of the West for the Shan Kive, and both it is expected, will be represented in the marathon entries. The details that are being arranged assure the cleanest kind of sportsmanship, and more than a score of local entries are promised.

"It is not too early to begin to train for the race," was the opening suggestion in a list of "don'ts" which have been given as being the advice of world-famous trainers and which are herewith copied:

* * *

DON'T wear light clothing in an outdoor race during the fall or winter. It is important to keep the blood warm at all times.

Don't allow a trainer or handler to throw buckets of water on you while in competition. It is absolutely unnecessary and a detriment.

Don't wear spiked shoes in a marathon race, either indoor or outdoor. Always wear a well-fitting shoe, almost a tight one.

Don't in practice run yourself to a standstill. Make your practice a pleasure.

Don't extend yourself unless in actual competition. In practice always have a reserve and stop when you feel tired or indisposed.

Don't smoke and don't drink intoxicants.

Don't let anyone give you "dope" in a race.

Don't think of starting in a marathon race unless you have had several weeks of preparation for it.

Don't in the winter time take cold baths; they shock the system and are of no value.

Don't try to have a regular diet when training for a marathon race eat what you get at home and eat plenty.

Langford on Johnson's Trail

'Tar Baby' After World's Title

By Jack Conway.

BOSTON, MASS., Aug. 23.—Sam Langford, the greatest fighting machine the ring has produced in recent years, will have a good chance to win the world's heavyweight championship if he can secure a bout with Jack Johnson. The "Tar Baby" is training daily in North Reading in order to fit himself for a strenuous campaign in the squared enclosure which he is confident will lead up to the title honored by Fitzsimmons, Corbett, Jeffries and the other greatest fighters.

The writer made a trip to Langford's training quarters at North Reading yesterday to see the mighty negro battler work out. Sam is boxing faster and hitting harder than ever before.

Trains at Red Hill Farm.

Langford's camp has been pitched at Red Hill Farm, in North Reading. This estate is owned by Byron Chandler and includes 160 acres. Chandler purchased the property for Grace Larue, his second wife, who was famous as the wearer of the "$10,000 costume."

As the writer approached the estate, accompanied by Joe Woodman, Langford's manager, he was struck by the homelike appearance of the place. Woodman said that Langford always liked to be in the country and is never so happy as when away from the bright lights and bustle of the city.

The main house was empty, but in the Dutch room, which is in the rear, there seemed to be plenty of excitement. The scene was such as one might expect to see in the training camp of any champion fighter when he is taking a day off.

Langford was seated in a big armchair telling stories to those around him. He looked and acted like a schoolboy on a holiday and amused his hearers with tales of his travels around the world. Sam never had a great deal of schooling, but he has inherited a keen sense of humor which would do justice to a star comedian.

Had Consumed the Blueberries.

Langford seemed pleased that his audience had been increased by two and continued with his story-telling. We told Sam that we knew he had Jim Corbett nailed to the mast in the amusing game, but that we were anxious to see him box.

It was then 3 o'clock in the afternoon and Sam did not care a great deal about putting on the mitts. He had covered eight miles on the road early in the morning and had ploughed up quite a large tract of land. Besides this he had picked several quarts of blueberries. And, according to Langford, this is not the easiest thing in the world to do, especially when you eat the berries as fast as you pick them.

The big fellow finally consented to put on the gloves and have a little sport at the expense of his sparring partners. His first opponent was Phil Schlossberg, "heavyweight champion of Uncle Sam's navy." Schlossberg is a veteran fighter and a good one, too. He is fast and strong, and gave Sam a good work-out for three rounds.

Langford looked better than he has at any time before. When he sailed for Australia two years ago he weighed 170 pounds. He now scales 186 pounds and is as strong as a young moose.

Winds Up With Jack Read.

He danced around Schlossberg like a panther, jabbing him with his left hand and crossing his right for Schlossberg's jaw with the speed of a featherweight. Sam, of course, did not stop Schlossberg, but he landed some ripping smashes.

Schlossberg is very fast and a stiff puncher. He made the "Tar Baby" fight at a merry pace throughout the three rounds.

Langford's legs have grown larger during the past two years while the muscles of his back and chest are more powerful than they formerly were.

After boxing three rounds with Schlossberg, Sam took on Jack Bruno, the amateur light heavyweight champion, for two rounds. Bruno is a game, willing boy and gave Langford a strenuous workout.

Jack Read was the last boxer to exchange punches with Langford. Read is the Australian lightweight champion and is a typical fighter. He is fairly fast on his feet, but does his best work at close quarters. He rushed at Woodman's battler as though he were only a bantamweight and landed several solid smashes. Langford did not try to hit Read hard, as the purpose of his boxing with the Australian is to develop speed. Sam ended his day's training by tossing around the medicine ball for ten minutes.

We were anxious to find out if Sam liked the boxing game as he used to.

"Do you like to fight?"

Sam grinned and, lighting a cigar, said:

Me like to fight, sah? Guess you don't know me. I fight just so I can travel all over the world and get plenty of hard knocks? Dis poor old fellow is just crazy to fight. Of course, it keeps the meals coming regularly and dat is the chief thing.

I done make $170,000 fighting, but I have spent most of it traveling from place to place. I have got about $35,000 in real estate now and I guess dat will keep me out of the poorhouse when I gets old.

And den you know old Samuel will make some more dough before he goes to the boneyard.

I will keep fighting for some years. I will den stick around the ring some more just for the fun of it, like I used to stick around and listen to the dice rattle after I was cleaned out in a dice game in years gone by.

"What do you think of Gunboat Smith?" This was the next question fired at Langford. He replied:

I have never seen "Gunboat" Smith box, but I am sure I can beat him, 'cause they tell me he is not a good boxer and will go down to the mat if hit hard enough. And, gosh, somehow or other, I always manage to wallop 'em good and hard. Perhaps it is 'cause I am a regular fighter. Dat is my father was a fighter before me. He was a constable in Weymouth, Nova Scotia, and could knock out any man in the city.

His Father a Heavy Fighter.

My old gent was a big fellow. He was six feet two inches tall and weighed about 200 pounds. He was one of the fighters in the first bout I ever saw. There was a big guy by the name of McCarthy, who was a regular bully. He tried to put one over on the old gent and he just got up his temper and shines his badge and goes out and knocks out McCarthy with a couple of wallops.

"Porky Flynn is a great fighter," we ventured. Sam snarled:

Flynn! He talks too much. He says he beat me in Australia, but it's not so. I stopped him in fourteen rounds, and will do the job quicker if I ever meet him again in the ring.

"Porky" is a powerful, clever chap and one of the best of dese white hopes, but I sure will beat him if we ever meet. "Porky" is a fine Spanish athlete. He speaks a heap of what a great fighter he is, but I know he is not in my class."

"Tell us about Johnson," said Woodman. This drew the following from Sam:

Oh, dat big fellow was a great fighter. But I think he is done for. He beat me in Chelsea when I was only a heavy welterweight and he was a heavyweight, but I sure did give him a great battle and almost knocked him out.

If I get another date with Johnson I will flatten him sure. Don't forget dis either.

Langford will begin his new American ring campaign as a real heavyweight by battling "Porky" Flynn at the Atlas A. A. August 26. Arrangements for the match have almost been completed. After his bout with Flynn, Sam will show in a Boston theater for a week. He will then go to New York, where he will meet John Lester Johnson in a ten-round whirl. Johnson has fought Jeannette, but should be easy picking for Langford

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Latest Stories From Tennis Courts and Golf Courses

SCHULTE SAYS LAJOIE IS BEST HITTER OF ALL

Cub Outfielder Declares Cleveland Slugger Is Easily the King of All Batters.

CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 23.—Lajoie is the real king pin hitter according to Outfielder Schulte, of the Chicago Cubs, himself somewhat of a slugger. Schulte was interviewed by Harold D. Johnson, a Chicago sporting writer. Here is the result:

Quoting F. Wildfire Schulte, the home run kid, "There's hitters, and again there's Lajoie." Not that the Cub star is coyly making fresh with the club swinging abilities of certain present day greats, to wit, Heinie Zim, Joe Jackson, Tyrus Cobb, Hans Wagner, Tristam Speaker et al., for Wildfire is a knowing cuss. He's hep to the fact that these are dangerous birds at any and all stages of the milling. He has seen them all, lamped 'em carefully and makes bold to proclaim the reformed hack driver from Woonsocket, R. I., the master malletier of all time.

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ONE of those fanfares always in season when the elements go amuck and weep copiously, converting big league battle fields into temporary natatoriums, gave Schulte his cue to compliment Larry.

It isn't a case of hero worshiping with Schulte. Here's a big leaguer who counts his pals in legion. He is rated one of the truly greats in affairs pertaining to the game of swat. Once only in all his days as a national pastimer has Wildfire sat in when King Larry was batting. It happened down at Commy's grounds some eight years ago.

The Cubs were off that afternoon, being scheduled to catch a rattler, leaving at midnight for St. Louis. Schulte's memory failed him when he tried to name the White Sox flinger opposing the Naps. Whoever he was, he sure got a fine combed mauling. Said Wildfire reminiscently, warming up to his recital:

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"I 'D heard a lot about this man Lajoie and grabbed the chance to look him over. As I remember he batted fourth and he had his first time up in the first inning. I was sitting in the stand where I could draw a bead on everything aimed at that Frenchman. Careless like, he ambled up to the plate, swinging his slap-stick like a drum major on parade doing trick stuff with his baton. He didn't miss a trick that time, but I did. I watched carefully, yet he didn't seem to set himself or take the toe hold so common among batters. Instead he stood up there as if he might be talking with the arbitrator.

"Whoever was pitching took a wind-up, then—'Zowie! ! ! down the right field line ninety miles an hour and up against the bleachers. That's what he did to that ball. Two innings passed and I saw Larry prancing to bat, carelesslike the same as before. The same thing happened, every move the same, only this time he tripled down the left field line, putting his brand on the bleachers.

"Just to show he had a change of pace the big fellow poled a double to center his third time out, and to top off the exhibition he singled past short in the fourth trial. By that time I was sure enough pulling for Larry. He had shown me how to crack that agate.

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"THE remarkable part of Lajoie's batting lies in the fact that he seldom gets an infield hit of the bunt variety. None of that stuff. It's a thousand to one shot he will lay on the pill every time, and after all that's the sort of batting the fan wants. His poise at bat, his graceful yet terrific drive, his ability to clout all kinds of pitching and to keep on hitting above the .300 mark for 17 years, with but one or two slumps below that notch entitles him to a position at the top of the heap—the greatest natural slugger since the days of Ed Delahanty, who rolled up an average of .367 for twelve years.

"Infield taps by naturally fast men like Cobb may be all right and serve to get the old average padded to a high figure, but I'm one of the common herd that always pulls for the big wallop."

Arthur Pelky to Box Johnson in Paris

Burns Wires Acceptance of Match With Colored Man—Thinks Jack Has Gone Back.

SAN DIEGO, Aug. 23.—Tommy Burns, manager of Arthur Pelky, the present holder of the heavyweight championship, announced to-day that his protege would box Jack Johnson in Paris within the next three months.

Burns received a cablegram from "Jim" Pratt, the Parisian promoter, as follows:

"Will you permit Pelky to fight Johnson in Paris? Public here anxious for the match."

Burns filed the following reply:

"Pelky will fight Johnson if terms are satisfactory. If I were not absolutely certain that Pelky can defeat Johnson I would never make the match. I feel that Johnson has led a fast life since winning the title and the first good man the negro meets will defeat him. Wire terms and date."

KANSAS PLAYERS GRADUATE.

GREAT BEND, KANS., Aug. 23.—Pitcher Riley and Shortstop Smith, of the local (Kansas State League) team, were sold to-day to the Wichita (Western League) club. Riley has won all of the ten games he pitched for the Great Bend club, and Smith also has made a splendid record.

THORPE'S BROTHER ONLY 14.

Jim Thorpe's young brother Tom, now staying at the Carlisle Indian School, is only 14 years old.

These Young Cracker Hurlers, Dent and Love, Go to Clark Griffith for a Trial With Senators Next Spring



PHOTOS by SUNDAY AMERICAN STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

Love is the big fellow at the top. Dent is shown in the lower panel.

Drafting Season Arrives Again

Owners Scramble for Players

By W. J. McBeth.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—The major league drafting season has once more arrived. The next week or ten days may prove the most important of the season for a number of big circuit clubs now struggling for recognition. Conditions within the past several years have greatly changed. No longer is it possible for indiscriminate drafting. The new working agreement under which organized baseball operates holds all major league teams to a rigid roster limit of 35 men, besides limiting the liabilities to draft from leagues of inferior rank.

Only two winters ago Charles H. Ebbets, of the Brooklyn team, secured, through draft, something like forty players. Of course, he had no idea of carrying even one-quarter of these through even the spring training trip. He was so profuse in his claims simply as a business proposition. He wished to retain a few of the very best players secured, as near, of course, as could be judged, without thorough trial, and to utilize the rest as "farm" material or in contemplated deals. Besides, when there was no limit to draft numbers, the more athletes he bagged, the more were kept from rival clubs that might benefit thereby.

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THE roster limit as at present constituted has struck a telling body blow to the former curse of the draft. Major leagues can not gamble so heavily in green material, if they would, and must necessarily exercise far greater caution in selections. But in limiting the field of draft doubtless a far greater premium has been placed in blind luck. We will try to see how this is so.

The draft is more or less luck, anyhow.

It is simply a case of outlucking a rival in the draw, nine times in ten. Every major league club has the right to claim so many players from a league of inferior ranking. It is, therefore, possible for every major league club to put in a draft for some certain player. When more than one team claims a certain man, his fate is decided by lot. It is, therefore, possible for some certain club to secure all the prizes of the draft, while, on the other hand, an owner may draw nothing from his lottery even if he has put in the most claims for talent.

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SIMPLY because of the loopholes of the draft have such fancy prices been paid this season for minor league stars. Charlie Comiskey gave $18,000 value for Outfielder Larry Chappelle, of Milwaukee. Frank Farrell paid equally dear for Infielder Maisel, of Baltimore. Either might have landed his prize for $2,500—the draft price—had he waited till August 20. But each magnate realized a delay might be dangerous. It was reasonable to suppose that athletes of such caliber had attracted the attention of many scouts and that practically all the clubs of the two big leagues would be willing to hazard an outlay of $2,500 apiece for such stars. To protect their interests and absolutely assure the delivery of the cherished material, the Chicago and New York promoters had to pay some seven times more than recognized market value—as estimated by the standards of interleague business.

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FARRELL and Comiskey are cited as examples simply because of the unusual expenditures for individual minor league stars. In both cases, these single transactions represent a very small fraction of the outlay of the promoters in question in their quest for new blood. Frank Farrell, for instance, paid $6,000 recently for Pitcher McHale, of Jersey City. Besides, he has purchased some eight or ten other promising minor leaguers at sums ranging from $1,000 up. There is not an owner of a big league club who failed to close at least three or four purchases, and the reason for all this outlay of money was fear that the desired talent might escape elsewhere through the channels of draft.

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THE fact that most clubs have done unusually stiff marketing prior to the big mad scramble will not take the edge off this year's draft in the least. There is no doubt at all that many managers are hopeful of saving substantial outlays by beating someone else to it. The scouts have gone through the "sticks" with a fine-tooth comb, and any performer of ability who has escaped sale is not likely to be overlooked in the call to come up higher.

It is not always the players who command the fancy purchase prices who turn out most valuable to a team. Nap Rucker, the great Brooklyn southpaw, was drafted by Ebbets. He cost $750. He would bring 25 times that amount on the market to-day. Ty Cobb and Joe Jackson, the American League sluggers, came up through the channels of draft. Russell Ford, for several years the backbone of the Yankee pitching staff, resulted from the exercise of an option on the Atlanta club for the services of a "farmed out" drafted player. Some of McGraw's most valuable talent are players who were drafted—Chief Meyers among them. Rube Marquard, on the other hand, purchased for $11,000, was of no use to his team for two long years. Second division teams of the two leagues might be expected to be most interested in the draft. But this is not the case. The champions of the rival big leagues will fight just as hard to draw the prize packages as the tailenders, and generally, too, with more success, for in the word of the swain: "Them that has, gets."

• • •

THE drafting season is a harbinger of the year to come. It serves only to create speculation, for the accruing material does not report before the close of the season to which it is affiliated, if indeed, before the following spring. But indirectly if affects the current issue in that it drives home the purchases earlier than might be otherwise. Teams that pay fancy prices for minor leaguers may be excused in their desire to get back some of the coin. Especially in second division clubs is the public interest so great as to justify the immediate outlay of salaries for advertising purposes, if nothing more. Beside, the manager can in addition get a line as to whether the reputed wonders are likely to turn out plums or lemons.

Vean Gregg Proves Himself Workman

Nap Twirler Does Regular Job as Plasterer After Joking With Men.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Sometimes you can beat a fellow at his own game.

They're finishing up a skyscraper across from the Naps' hotel here. Plasterers are the busy parties there now.

Vean Gregg and a couple of Naps went over to see the workers toil away recently.

"What do you think of their work, Vean?" asked one of Gregg's companions.

"Oh, pretty fair," replied Gregg.

One of the plasterers immediately became grouchy and said aloud, for the ball players' benefit, "Lot of wise guys looking on here. If you asked one of these ball players to do a man's work, he'd faint."

Gregg rose to the occasion. "Lend me your tools and that long coat for a minute," he said.

The plasterer grinned and complied with Gregg's request, thinking it a good joke. After Gregg had done as pretty a job of plastering as any of them had ever seen, at a spot selected by the workers, they were willing to concede that Vean had slipped one over on them.

"You can never tell what a man may be able to do by the clothes he wears," said the surprised plasterer, as Vean surrendered his clothes and tools.

Would Trade Stars To Strengthen Team

Miller Huggins Is Trying Desperate Means to Bolster Up Lowly Cardinals.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.—Manager Miller Huggins, of the St. Louis Cardinals, is having troubles of his own attempting to build his team up. It is said he stands ready to trade practically any member of his staff if it will strengthen his forces.

The Cardinals were long tailenders. At the season's start Huggins was reported to have said that if he did not have a first division team by July 15 he'd quit. His players failed to gain the first division, and Huggins did not resign, so it is to be presumed that he feels he can still make good as manager and boost his team up.

Ed. Konetchy, Harry Sallee, Bob Harmon and even the recruits will be swapped if there is a chance to strengthen the club. Negotiations have been opened with the Giants, Reds and other clubs, and if the Cardinals can get the long end of the deal anybody will go, barring Huggins himself.

KIRK AND DIXON REMATCHED.

FORT SMITH, ARK., Aug. 23.—Ollie Kirk, of St. Louis, and Tommy Dixon, of Kansas City, were to-day rematched to fight fifteen rounds here on Labor Day.

Four Lads Destined To Play In Majors

Three Sterling Performers In New York State League; Another In Canadian.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23. — Four youngsters who are destined for high places in baseball are playing in the New York State League and the Canadian League.

Mike McNally at short, and Joe Leary, at first, for Utica are the real sensations of the New York State League. Leary, it is said, will go to Cleveland in the fall and McNally to Detroit.

The playing of McNally is described "as the most marvelous in the history of the league." The boy is playing his first year in professional ball.

Leary is not a big man, as first basemen go, but he is playing the best first base the league has ever seen.

"Finners" Quinlan, left fielder of the Scranton team, seems a big league sure shot in 1914. He has played professional ball two years with his home team, and a losing team. In any other place, Quinlan would hit better than .280, his present average. He has been looked over by scouts, and Bobby Lowe, of Detroit, is impressed with him.

Bill Donahue, winning pitcher of the Hamilton, Ont., club, is the best pitcher in the Canadian League. This is his first year as a professional. He is a right-hander and a big fellow, only twenty, and noted for his splendid control and speed.

TRACERY IS WORTH $300,000.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 23.—August Belmont's Tracery, the horse which won the Eclipse stakes of $50,000, is worth at least $300,000 to Belmont, according to Belmont, who says he might part with Tracery for that sum, providing he had a chance to buy as good a horse for $200,000.

TWIRLER FOR "REDS."

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Aug. 23.—Pitcher Dave Davenport, of the San Antonio Texas League club, was sold to the Cincinnati National League club yesterday. The price is reported to be in excess of $4,000.

Young Golfers in the Limelight

Three Great 'Kids' at East Lake

By Tick Tichenor.

IN amateur golf in this country as a general rule it is the young golfer who is in the limelight, while in England old John Ball and Harold H. Hilton still hold the center of the stage in almost all of the important events, as they have done for the past twenty years.

If any investigation was made of the ages of the players who qualified last in the amateur championship in this country I firmly believe that it would develop the fact that 75 per cent of them or 24 of the 32, who successfully weathered the qualifying day, were under 30 years of age, while many of them were around the 20-year mark.

Chick Evans, who is the pride of the West, even though he was beaten by young Allis in the Western championship, is hardly more than 21 and there are a host of others about the same age around Chicago, which is the golfing center of the West, who may not shine quite so brilliantly as Chick but who are able to put any golfer to his best to have them down at the finish.

In the East, Jerome Travers, the present title-holder and the only man placed at scratch on the handicap list of the U. S. G. A., is hardly more than 25 or 26. Of course there is the grand old man, Walter J. Travis, who is always dangerous in any tournament, who is the exception to all rules as he did not take up the game until he was past 35 and yet has won two, or is it three, championships. As a winner of tournaments—big and little, large and small—I believe that Travis would easily head the list in the number of prizes won during the year.

In the South the young players do not stand out in such numbers as they do in the East and West. This is very probably due to the fact that in the beginning of the game in the South the idea was prevalent that it was an old man's game and it was so generally laughed at by those who had never tried it, that for a long time it did not seem attractive enough to draw any of the youngsters away from their other games.

Within the last three or four years there has been a change in the idea entertained by the boys as to the game, and they are more and more taking it up and seeking to master its intricacies and overcome its difficulties. There are at this time in the South quite a number of boys who have the foundation of a good game well started and who will in the course of two or three years give any player all he wants to defeat them.

It was only last May that Rollo Steinmehl, a 15-year-old boy, upset the dope of the Birmingham invitation tournament by winning it when he was practically unknown even to the members of his own club. A few weeks later he went to the Southern at Montgomery and made a creditable showing during the early part of the week, but the constant grind of 36 holes a day wore him out toward the end and in his match with Hardy he was not able to play his game at all.

Charlie Hardy, of New Orleans, is another youngster who made his debut at Birmingham. In this, his first tournament away from home, he had a bad case of stage fright and did not make much of a showing. This tournament, however, taught him a lot of things, and he made a fine showing at the Southern a few weeks later. He qualified well up in the championship flight and won his first match, but lost his second in a close match with Jack Edrington, who was going very well that day. This put him in the second flight, where he worked his way to the final. Here he met W. H. Rowan, who was playing par golf on nearly every round, and he went down to defeat, though he made a brilliant effort in the afternoon to regain the big lead Rowan secured in the morning.

D. S. Weaver, of Memphis, had his son, Dudley, at Montgomery last June for his first experience in a tournament away from home. Before the tournament this youngster did some good work, but the qualifying round got on his nerves and he failed to qualify.

Down at Savannah they have a youngster, Fred Howden by name, whom I saw play in a team match last winter, and who has all of the earmarks of the making of a good player. For a youngster he drives an exceptionally long ball with a good carry to it, which is absolutely necessary to clear the old fortifications, which are used as hazards on nearly every tee shot at Savannah.

Here in Atlanta there are three boys, who, if I do not miss my guess, are going to give anybody a lot of trouble to beat them in the course of two or three years. They are Perry Adair, Bob Jones and Frank Meador. All of these boys can get around the East Lake course in less than ninety, which is better than a large majority of the older players can do.

Perry and Frank have both been around in 84, while Bob reeled off an even 80 a couple of weeks ago. This is a good score for any player in the club, but when a 12-year-old boy, who won't weight over 75 pounds, causes a golf ball to travel around a course 6,400 yards in length in 80 strokes, it is remarkable, in big letters.

In doing this round little Bob was out in 38 and back in 42, which is one stroke better than bogey on each side, while his total score was only five strokes over par.

Give these boys a few years to obtain additional weight and strength and they will be making golf history in the South or I miss my guess.

BLACKBURN IS RECALLED.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—The Chicago Americans to-day recalled Shortstop "Lena" Blackburn from the Milwaukee American Association team.

Greatest Pitcher Ever Seen on Diamond, Says Hans Wagner of Mathewson

HANS WAGNER, of Pittsburg, in speaking of Matty, says: "Mathewson is the greatest pitcher ever seen on the diamond. Some may differ with me, but I have batted against him many times, and just when I thought I had him, he would shoot one over, and I went to the bench. He has as much speed now as he ever had, but as he can win games without using it, he does not resort to trying to knock the catcher down. I remember one game he worked against us last summer in which he did not use a curve ball. He had such excellent control that day that he used nothing but a fast, straight one. You can say for me that I think Mathewson is just as good to-day as he ever was."



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For workers with hand or brain—for rich and poor—for every kind of people in every walk of life—there's delicious refreshment in a glass of

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THE COCA-COLA COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

WHAT ATLANTA MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS ARE DOING

ATLANTA HAS SUPPORT FOR HOME-GOODS EXPOSITION

Spirit Which Makes City Famous Prevails, and Enough Exhibitors Sign Agreements to Take Space to Assure Success of Project.

Decision Necessary Tuesday So That Plans for New Commerce Building Might Be Changed. Manufacturers Are Responding.

It was a close shave, everyone admits, but as usual the Atlanta spirit prevailed, and the "Made in Atlanta" exhibit is assured.

Tuesday's luncheon at the Ansley was the "clincher." Several years of agitation, a year of actual work, brought to a climax by a vigorous campaign of three months, developed the exhibit project to a point where about 36 manufacturers had signed their names to agreements binding them to take floor space for a period of three years.

Thus matters stood Tuesday. Meanwhile the contractors were at work in the new Chamber building remodeling it. The plans called for offices. If a change were to be made, a decision was necessary at once.

The case was put squarely up to the Atlanta manufacturers Tuesday, and on Tuesday's luncheon was staked the entire plan. The result of the appeal was success.

To Have Four Floors.

Four floors will be devoted to the exhibit. One floor will be given over to the cotton industry—textiles, oils and by-products. Furniture made in Atlanta will take another entire floor. Building materials probably will take a floor, kindred lines of manufacture will be grouped together as far as is consistent with economical disposal of space.

Who will be in charge of the exhibit in the new building at Pryor street and Auburn avenue has not been determined. Neither has it been decided when the exhibits will be installed. All this remains to be done.

This much is certain—there will be telephone service on each floor, an expert in charge and an intelligent effort to make the exhibit pay in dollars and cents for every participant.

Had the project fallen through, it would have been lamentable, for Nashville, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Hartford, Conn., St. Louis and other cities have such exhibits; others are planning them, and Atlanta would, for the first time, be forced to admit itself less progressive than its rivals.

Those Already Pledged.

The following firms had signed for space up to Saturday, the nature of the business being suggested where the name is not self-explanatory:

Southern Engraving Company.
Frederick Disinfectant Company.
J. K. Orr Shoe Company.
E. VanWinkle Company (motor trucks).
Atlanta Gas Light Company.
Southern Upholstering Company.
Atlanta Stove Works.
Southern Spring Bed Company.
Burnett, Bell & Klapper (furniture).
Gholstin - Cunningham Company (bed springs).
All-Star Manufacturing Company (neckties).
Byrd Printing Company.
Norris, Inc. (candies).
Willingham-Tift Lumber Company.
Tripod Paint Company.
J. P. Stevens Engraving Company.
Atlanta Paper Company.
Atlanta Blank Book Manufacturing Company.
White Provision Company.
Dowman-Dozier (metal workers).
Foote & Davies (office furnishings).
Golden Eagle Buggy Company.
Metzger Mattress Company.
Whittier Mills (textiles).
Marcus Loeb & Co. (overalls).
Nunnally & McCrae (overalls).
Phoenix Planing Mills.
Parian Paint Company.
Atlanta Show Case Company.
Greer Manufacturing Company (jewelry).
F. J. Cooledge (building materials).
M. D. & H. L. Smith (awnings).
Reed Oil Company.
Atlanta Metal Bed Company.
Atlanta Auto Top and Trimming Company.
Moncrief Furnace Company.
Coca-Cola Company.
Walter Ballard Optical Company.
Hagar & Dodd Co. (soft drinks).
Atlanta Art Glass Company.
A. E. Hill Manufacturing Company (razor blade strops).

In addition to the above, the Southern Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, the cotton oil mills, the textile and other cotton interests have an entire floor, where they will exhibit the cotton plant and all of its various uses.

A FREE TRIP

To Atlanta is available to the merchant who buys an adequate bill from the members of the Merchants' Association.

Write to

H. T. Moore
SECRETARY.
Rhodes Building, Atlanta.

Green Shirts Shown For Winter Wear

Long-Pointed Collars in White and Self-Striped Effects Continue in Vogue.

New features are noted among collars and shirts shown by leading manufacturers for fall and winter. Imported dress shirts, in soft laundered effects with mushroom tucks and semi-French cuffs are selling readily. Shirts with a short stiff bosom in various color combinations are also featured.

White self-striped effects in French pique with stiff and unstarched bosoms are also meeting a good demand. A soft bosom with cross-striped plaits, in various color combinations, is a new fall feature that has been well received.

Woven madras in colored effects will be strong.

The demand for silk shirts is increasing and they are becoming more of a staple than formerly. Green will be a popular shirt color for the new season.

The long pointed collars in white and self-striped effects are continuing into the next season.

A departure in them is the wider two-inch band instead of the narrow one now worn. These new collars have a three and a half inch point.

The wider band is claimed to give them more the appearance of a standing collar, besides causing them to sit better and afford greater comfort.

TURNING TO FRENCH MODELS.

Fall models for men's lounge suits show complete ignoring of English fashions and tend toward the French for the first time in many years. Cheviots yield to unfinished worsteds, and the colorful textures to the plainer. The popularity of dark greens and browns in "off" shades is evidenced by the earlier selections of tailors, while inconspicuous plaids and gun club checks are also well in demand.

KNITTING YARNS SLOWER BECAUSE STRIKE IS ON

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Buying of knitting yarns has slowed up, due to the knit goods strike in New York and Brooklyn, but prices show no change. Just how the strike will affect the market is a matter of conjecture, although most dealers admit that prices will drop if it is continued.

Spinners were unwilling to raise quotations on worsted yarns materially, as it would result in advancing the prices for worsted goods and so kill the prospective demand for them.

Cotton yarns were quiet, the small demand for them being attributed to the spinners' high prices. Weaving yarns were selling at lower figures than for several weeks, but only small orders were placed. Buyers, influenced by favorable cotton crop reports, were holding out for still lower prices.

There were no changes in Southern frame-spun knitting yarns, but there was less activity noted in the coarser counts of single combed yarns.

SAMPLES COST DRY GOODS MEN MANY DOLLARS

Dealers Feel Something Should Be Done to Stop Incessant Drain on Their Profits.

There is strong feeling in dry goods circles that something should be done to curb the increasing demands of buyers for samples. In most quarters there is a strong opinion expressed that the giving of samples is a necessary evil up to a certain point, but there is also a strong opinion that this point has long since been passed.

Few manufacturers and wholesalers take the trouble to find out just what samples cost them. In only a few cases are definite records kept and the cost of the samples figured.

A New York silk firm gets out about 250 styles a season and the buyers got fair-sized samples of each style they bought. This is really necessary, but it is trade custom, the house follows the general path.

A big woolen firm in New York which does business with the cutting-up trades and larger retailers is one of the best informed on the subject of sample expense.

"On our books," the head of the firm said, "there are about 2,500 accounts. Of these about 1,800 are manufacturers of clothing. To each manufacturer we give five or ten sample books. The cloth in each book is valued at about 20 cents, and the expense of getting them up brings the cost to about 50 cents. This means that each manufacturing account costs us about $3.75 a season for samples. With two seasons a year and 1,800 manufacturers' accounts it is easy to see what samples mean to us without trying to figure the cost of samples for the retail accounts."

In another quarter of the woolen goods trade it was said that the samples given out mounted up to a tidy sum in the course of a year, but that the expense had not been so great of late because several houses had agreed to make clothiers pay for most of the samples they got.

"One of the worst features of the sample business in this industry," this agent said, "is the way some members of the clothing trade use them. Many of them have no scruples at all about taking our samples to a competitor and asking him at how much less than our price he can get the goods made up by his mill. This is a little off the subject, perhaps, but it illustrates one of the worst phases of the woolen industry."

Among the cotton goods houses the evil is seen in its worst form so far as quantity is concerned, but the cheaper qualities of these goods tends to lessen the aggregate loss as compared with wool and silk goods. Lace and embroidery firms also pay tribute to the sample god at the rate of several hundreds to several thousands of dollars a year.

Last, but not least, comes the big department store. Inquiry at several of them in New York brought out the assertion that samples cost them from $30,000 to $60,000 a year. Only 15 to 20 per cent of the people who take these samples from the stores really buy anything afterward, and the resultant loss necessarily is heavy.

SUMMER TRADE DEVELOPED BY BRAINY EFFORT

August Dullness of Years Ago Is Overcome by Teaching Public What to Buy Then.

"Summer isn't the terror to us that it used to be," remarked a white-haired veteran of the department stores of Atlanta—a man who is an interesting talker and a consistent advertiser, but who keeps his own name and his own personality persistently in the background.

"There was a time," he went on in reminiscence, "when we might almost as well have closed up the store during July and August. That was years ago.

"In the summer all the well-to-do customers went out of Atlanta, and did not return until fall. Fall was a mad scramble for customers and stores alike.

"The less wealthy, who stayed in town, did little shopping. Everyone thought it was too hot. No one ever paid any attention to buying in midsummer. The stores were unattractive. Usually the proprietor was vacationing—if that's a good word—himself.

"I do not know who had the inspiration first in Atlanta. But a change came about. The wisest merchant, whoever he was, decided there were people in town with money to spend, even in the summer time.

"He schemed out the way to get it, which is followed almost universally by Atlanta stores nowadays.

"To make the story short, he offered bargains so attractive that shoppers simply had to come to town for the August sales. The custom has grown until to-day the things which have no season of necessity have been exploited so skillfully that the public believes summer is the season for them.

"That may sound obscure, but I do not intend it to be.

"Take furniture, for instance. There is no more reason why one should buy furniture in January than in August. Nor is there any reason why one should buy furniture in August in preference to January.

"But the summer furniture sale has become so much a fixture in the leading stores that people wait for it. It is good business for all concerned. The merchant is striving toward the ideal condition, which would be sales and collections of an unvarying amount every month in the year—unattainable, but none the less an ideal state of affairs.

"The customer, likewise, is winning. She effects economies by midsummer buying of furniture and blankets, and distributes her expenditures more evenly over the year."

Textile Furs Being Featured for Fall

Wide Variety of Pile Fabrics Shown in Cloaks for the 1913-14 Season.

Many new effects in pile fabrics are being featured for the fall and winter seasons. Matelasse plushes in brocaded effects and high colors, to be used for cloakings and millinery, as well as other brocaded effects, are prominent features in present trading.

There is also a tendency to moires, in Scotch plaids and checks, for dresses, cloaks and trimmings. A wide variety of Oriental and Bulgarian effects in plushes and velvets are also shown for vestings, collars and cuffs.

A new item is the jasper effect, which has a rich woolen appearance and is featured for cloakings.

The fabric is of an indefinite striped appearance, and is shown in black and white and blue and brown mixtures.

Imitation Persian lamb is also popular among the more expensive fabrics, being made to retail at about $7.50 for 50-inch widths.

ENGLISH TRADE GROWS.

The July statement of English Board of Trade shows increases of $17,436,500 in imports and $25,880,000 in exports. Imports of foodstuffs increased $8,875,000, and raw material about $5,000,000.

Southern Hosiery Buyers in Market

Winter Goods Reported Scarce and Stringency May Become Acute by Fall.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Southern hosiery buyers are visiting the local market. Although mill agents report cheap goods sold up, some provision is evidently being made for the newcomers. The Southern jobbers have waited this year until the indications of the cotton crop were fairly certain before operating. They are not taking 84-needle bundle goods, as they predict lower prices on those lines. There are said to be fewer orders for extracts booked this year than formerly.

This is not affecting the valume of sales, as extracts are made up only to order, and customary buyers of those lines are simply seeking a different finish. Winter goods are already reported scarce, and, as the duplicating period has not yet begun, the stringency will probably be acute before the end of the fall.

Cotton Goods Buying Seems to Lack Snap

Limited Number of Desirable Spring Dress Fabrics Taken by Purchasers in East.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—While certain cotton good sellers are satisfied with conditions, nearly everywhere is the complaint that the market is without any snap save for a limited number of desirable spring dress fabrics.

A number of buyers are reported to have gone home without purchasing, while others took only sample pieces. Such wide lines were shown that in some cases, buyers got the impression that there was plenty of goods back of them. This was not the case, but the buyers were frightened off.

Staples are not in demand as they should be at this time, and specialties are holding the lead. Fancies in ratines, crepes and voiles have shown little tendency to lose their popularity.

According to The Textile Manufacturers' Journal, several larger selling agencies have opened their spring lines of dress ginghams, zephyrs, seersuckers, madras, krinkles, cheviots and shirtings.

MEN WANT AMERICAN STYLES IN THEIR CLOTHES

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—During the past few weeks several English clothing manufacturers have had representatives in the local market with their garment samples. While some interest was displayed, it was mostly for obtaining information.

The sales made were principally on overcoats, and were intended only to add a few imported garments to the lines regularly offered. The English salesmen learned that the majority of retailers in the larger cities of the United States prefer American styles.

A local manufacturer said that foreign competitors will have to realize this still more and make their clothing which they intend selling here more on American lines, or else there will be little business developed in this country.

He also said that foreign ready-to-wear garments would not have to be seriously reckoned with by local merchants for some time to come.

WHITCOMB CO. IMPORT MUCH CORNED BEEF

Soaring Prices of Meats Bringing South American Product to the United States

Meat is going up, and up, with no end in sight.

This has led to a curious state of affairs. Corned beef, peculiarly a product of the United States, now is being imported from South America in great quantities, and Libby, McNeill & Libby, the Chicago packers, advise their representatives in Atlanta, H. H. Whitcomb & Burke Company, that nothing but the South American product now is to be had.

The quality is declared to be excellent. The steers of the Argentine prairies are fully equal in quality to those of our own Western ranges, and the only difference the consumer can detect is that instead of saying "U. S. Inspected and Passed," the labels bear the stamps, "Inspected under the Food and Drug Act of June 30, 1906"—in other words, the customs service now does the inspecting instead of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Never before, so far as anyone remembers, has it been profitable to import tinned meats. This could take place only under exceptional conditions such as the present, when corned beef in 14-pound containers is quoted to retailers at $37 per dozen or thereabouts, while two years ago it was quoted at about $21.

Libby, McNeill & Libby were among the first to foresee the inevitable shortage of American meats and to establish a packing house on the other side of the equator. They now are reaping the benefit.

While it is believed that corned beef never before has been imported direct from South America, last year the same packers, after shipping large quantities of the product to Europe, reimported it at a profit because of a sudden bulge in prices in the United States.

Vienna sausage and potted ham, the Whitcomb company advises, have advanced 5 per cent in the past ten days, and pork sausage, pure, has advanced 28 per cent in three weeks.

Temporarily, the live stock market is depressed by the heavy shipments from the West, East and South, due to the great damage to the corn crop in the West and to the hay crop in the East. The shipments from the South were attracted by the high prices buyers paid when they made a "raid" on Southern cattle a month or so ago, which attracted the attention of the United States Government.

The Government warned the farmers of Georgia and Florida to keep their cattle, not deplete their herds, and to fatten them for market at home instead of selling them lean for fattening in the West and North.

Women's Footwear Seen in Many Colors

Leather and Cloth Combinations Shown—Men's Shoes Made Along English Lasts.

Imported models on which fall and winter styles for women's evening slippers are based are leather and cloth color combinations, among which red, green, gray, white and champagne are to be featured in strap and colonial effects.

There is a tendency to drop cut steel buckles, and those of jet will be much used. Another popular buckle will be of oxidized silver, in colonial design, with a satin filler to match the panel.

Panel effects are featured in the smartest slippers. A model well thought of is of patent leather, has a modified duck bill, too, and a jet buckle filled with satin matching the narrow panel extending from the buckle to the side seam. The heel is full Louis-Cuban. Featured suede slippers are of taupe, also with color combinations.

Women's street shoes shown have the long French vamp and square throat combined with cloth top color combinations. They are made with a plain toe, are fitted with the full Louis-Cuban heel and are of the button variety.

Men's shoes for fall and winter are made along the straight, laced, English last, and the color tendency is toward dark tan and gunmetal. Low, flat heels are shown almost exclusively. The blucher style is taboo.

ENGLISH MAKERS INVENT CAP WHICH KEEPS SHAPE

A problem that has engaged English cap manufacturers for some time has been how to produce a cloth cap that will keep its shape after it has been in use for some time. An enterprising firm of manufacturers now claims that they have solved the problem and that the shape of their caps is not affected by rain. The idea introduced consists of placing a flat plate of straw plait in the cap between the lining and the cloth crown.

This makes the top of the cap sit flat, and as the straw is not affected by wet it is said the cap can be worn for a much longer period than the ordinary kind.

DEMAND FOR RAMIES TO IMPROVE IN THE SPRING

The fall linen season is shaping up well. The demand for ratines has hurt ramie linens, but it is pointed out that the former soil more easily and do not hold their shape as well as ramie suitings, and that a better demand for ramies is looked for next spring. Light blues, pinks and browns will lead the color demand for ramie goods.

MEN'S COLLARS ARE INVENTION OF A HOUSEWIFE

Ingenious Woman Contrived Familiar Article to Lessen Amount of Washing in Home.

The detachable collar now worn by men the world round was the invention of a thrifty housewife 83 years ago. It sprang from sheer necessity, and yet it was so simple an article of wearing apparel that its first maker never looked upon her production as an invention, and it is doubtful if the other early manufacturers thought of patenting the idea.

During the succeeding years, in which the manufacture of collars and their allied products has become a great industry in and around Troy, N. Y., the incident of the invention of the collar had almost been lost until recently brought to light by the unearthing of a family tradition.

It is now certain that Mrs. Hannah Lord Montague was the maker of the first detachable linen collar. Mr. Montague was engaged in the manufacture of fine shoes for women. He was a large man, very particular in matters of dress, and in those days before the invention of the sewing machine and before great public laundries were established, the making, washing and ironing of the shirts formed quite an item in the work of the household.

Mrs. Montague was resourceful, and in endeavoring to lighten her household duties she hit upon the idea of a detached collar, which could be fastened to a neckband of her husband's shirt and washed and ironed separately. Before this time, when the collar was soiled, the whole shirt had to be washed, but by this device two or three collars might be used to one shirt. Acting upon the idea which had come to her, Mrs. Montague went to the patch bag, selected a strip of white linen, which she cut and shaped to fit the neckband of her husband's shirt, sewed it, turned it inside out, and attached a narrow string of braid at either end to tie about the neck. This was the original string collar.

A sister of Mrs. Montague washed and ironed the collars. It was an easy step to adapt them to women's wear.

Thus through the resourcefulness of a woman the modern detachable collar was evolved.

DIXIE PICKLE AND PRESERVING CO.
Manufacturers of
Pure Apple and Distilled Vinegar, Catsup, Pickles, Mustard, Pepper Sauce, Sauer Kraut, Jelly, Etc.
CANNED GOODS
364 to 378 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Write for our latest Catalogue. The leading merchants are adding the 5c and 10c departments. Why not one for your town?
McCLURE 10c CO., 47-49 S. Broad St.
Give Your "DIMES" a Chance

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA
MAKERS OF FINE JEWELRY
Special Designs in Platinum
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Have You Bought Your
SCHOOL SUPPLIES?
Schools will be opening again in September---be sure you are ready for them.
Send for our new 500-page Catalog illustrating the most complete line of School Supplies in the South.
We Sell to Dealers Only
MONTAG BROTHERS
Manufacturers---Importers---Jobbers
ATLANTA

"True Friendship's Laws Are by This Rule Expressed-
Welcome the Coming, Speed the Parting, Guest."

The good word that's passing up and down the line to-day, anent the convention, is "All's well."

We believe everybody had a good time. We tried to make it so, and without laying any unduly flattering unction to ourselves we feel that we have had a pair of mighty pleasant weeks.

The prospects for the coming season are brightening every sixty seconds. The smile is chasing away glum doubt. The step that yesterday was fearsome and cautious is to-day strong and steady. The mists are rolling up and away and the good old sun makes genial shining for us all.

Look about you and see what's happening. Get ready for the reaping. And while you do it, have this thought in your mind, you Men who Merchandise:

We Southern folks are bound together in peculiarly close business relations. Our section is our empire! We can make it. We can shake it!

If we who WHOLESALE and you who RETAIL will pull together, push together, work together, trade together, we will PROSPER together.

Good sentiment, but better business!

ATLANTA is the logical Base of Supplies for you Southern merchants. She's your best bet when it comes to the goods you need. She's your surest ally in the upbuild of your own particular section, because her vision is broad and her interest is not selfishly local—it's all-Southern.

Come to see us just as often as you can. The right hand of fellowship will greet you every time. We want you to know us and to like us and to feel sure of us and to make us your MARKET.

ATLANTA will measure up with the best in America and make a proud showing. WE ARE SEEING TO THAT EVERY DAY. Come here to buy, and we will prove it to you.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION
ATLANTA

News and Views by Experts of Finance, Industry, Crops and Commerce

SPECTER OF HIGH FOOD PRICES HALTS STOCKS; GRAIN CROPS FALL OFF

Financial Optimism Chilled by Prospects of Shortage in Necessities of Life, a Condition That Depresses Securities Market—Cotton Likely to Give U. S. a Big Trade Balance.

By CHARLES W. STORM.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Financial enthusiasm has been chilled by the spectre of higher prices for food that loomed up on the economic horizon. Simultaneously a halt has been called in the advancing column of security values because higher prices for food stuffs rarely go hand in hand with higher quotations for securities.

The latter has also proven that there is less money available for investment when people are paying more to fill their "dinner pails."

Aside from the improvement in the prices of stocks and bonds, investment has been greatest in the reports of damage to corn, the greatest American grain. The major proportion of the corn crop comes to market on hoof, that is, in the shape of meat.

It inevitably follows that a short corn crop means higher prices for meat, and the Chicago packers, realizing this, sought last week to prepare the public for the shock by announcing that it would within six months have to pay much more than present prices if the beefsteak is to remain on the dinner table.

Lack of moisture has also left the hay crop and pastures in bad shape, so that there is a certainty of increased prices being paid for meat.

Meat prices in New York are on an average three cents higher than on the same day last year, and from five to seven cents higher a pound than ten years ago.

Grain Held Over.

Experts figure that the combined harvests of wheat, corn, oats, flaxseed, rye and potatoes will be about 1,000,000,000 bushels less this year than last. The food markets, however, will not be as bare as expected owing to the very large amount of grain held over last year by farmers. But for this big carry-over the prospective shortage of grain would be viewed with greater apprehension.

The general food proposition must be considered as not dangerous but acute all over the world.

Europe will be a larger purchaser of our grains this year for the inhabitants of the Eastern part of the Eastern Hemisphere have been behind guns instead of plows. It is estimated that Eastern Europe can hardly make within 25 per cent of its usual production. It must necessarily call upon America to fill its larders.

Cotton Exports.

The trade balance of the United States will probably be swollen by early exports of cotton at higher prices than those prevailing last year. The new crop from Texas is going in at good prices per bale for early deliveries. This will produce an unsually good volume of sterling for this season of the year.

Humanity balks at higher prices and for this reason the demand for high grade bonds has fallen off last week. Owners of capital recently showed a disposition to exchange their savings for high grade bonds yielding five per cent and selling around par, but an advance of three or four points has caused them to lose all enthusiasm.

The rush of bankers to participate in the underwriting of the Southern Pacific certificates of interest created a favorable impression and demonstrated that their is plenty of money available for investment provided the securities are offered on an attractive basis.

Europe Again Friendly.

Financiers were particularly gratified at the large subscriptions for the Southern Pacific offering made by European bankers, thus reflecting a willingness on the part of the foreigners to lift the embargo that has been on American securities abroad for the last six months.

Europeans are still accumulating their gold as indicated by the increased reserve of the Bank of England, so that their participation in the Southern Pacific underwriting syndicate is not believed to warrant any expectation of a rush by Europeans to the bargain counter for American securities.

Steel has been an exception to the general tendency of commodities to advance. The Steel Corporation announced it had not reduced prices but independents have reduced their quotations from $1 to $5 a ton. Orders received by the trust last week were slightly better than those in the same week of the previous month.

Copper in Demand.

A better demand has also been reported for copper metal, which advanced to 16 cents a pound.

Money has worker easier. Well-informed bankers believe that sentiment, relative to the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in offering to deposit money with Western and Southern bankers, is at the bottom of the easing off in rates.

Some bankers expressed the opinion that banks, in expectation of Government deposits, have been letting the bars down a little too much with some tendency toward over expansion. Because of this they looked for some reaction in rates.

Bankers expect full rates for money during the crop movement period. The drain by the West does not begin for from four to six weeks, but the first shipment made to the West for crop movement purposes took place last week. The South has already been a heavy borrower for the movement of King Cotton.

Sweet Potato Crop Yields Big Returns

Would Bring Much More if Southern Farmers Did Not Glut Market at Harvest.

Each year the sweet potato is becoming of greater importance as a money crop in the South. The value of this crop in the United States in 1900 was $34,429,000, 90 per cent of which was produced in the Southern States. The total area devoted to sweet potatoes in the United States increased from 537,000 acres in 1899 to 641,000 in 1909, and the yield increased from 42,500,000 to 52,200,000 bushels. The total value of the crop increased at a much more rapid rate than either the acreage or the yield, showing an increase of 78.3 per cent in ten years.

With better methods of storing and marketing the potatoes, it is said, their value could be doubled without increasing the acreage or production. This is especially true in the South, where the potatoes are either rushed on the market at digging time, when the price is low, or stored in outdoor pits or banks, where a large portion decays.

Very few of the sweet potatoes stored in pits or banks ever reach the market, for from 25 to 50 per cent spoil, and those that remain are not of good quality. Even if the pit or bank method of storage would keep the potatoes, it is not economical.

Too much labor and expense are required to make these banks every year and to get the potatoes out when wanted for market. Sweet potatoes can be marketed more economically and to much better advantage from storage houses.

N. O. T. & M. Receiver May Ask Big Loan

Frisco Subsidiary Almost Certain to Default on Interest Due September 1.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—As soon as New Orleans, Texas and Mexico receivers know whether Frisco receivers will or will not pay the $700,000 interest due September 1, they will make application for permission to issue approximately $1,000,000 receivers' certificates. In the meantime the Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company is making temporary loans to the receivers comprising $100,000 for debt falling due August 1, and about $200,000 additional to middle of September.

The engineers employed to examine the properties which make up the Frisco's South Texas lines have not yet made their report, but the most favorable statement would show that at least 18 months of steady work and adequate funds would be necessary to put New Orleans, Texas and Mexico in a position to earn interest on its bonds. Others believe at least three years would be consumed in putting the line on its feet, and between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 expenditures would be needed.

Under these circumstances assumption is made in certain quarters that Frisco will default its guarantee of the interest due September 1. In fact, it is said that any other course would be improper.

Fertilizer Concern Has Splendid Year

American Agricultural Chemical Earns Close to 7 Per Cent on Its Common Stock.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—American Agricultural Chemical for its year to June 30 is understood to have earned something better than 6 per cent on the $18,330,000 common. In fact, it is barely possible that the final figures will come nearer 7 per cent on this issue.

Unless conditions in the fertilizer trade become very much worse than for the last two years, the company can continue to earn and pay the present 4 per cent dividend. This dividend rate is, by the way, a testimonial to the wisdom of directors in making the initial distribution on the common stock rather modest. If a 5 per cent or 6 per cent rate had been adopted two years ago, the future outlook would not be nearly so happy as it is to-day.

A very strong feature of American Agricultural operations is the high percentage of branded or trade-marked goods which it sells. It is safe to state that 90 per cent of the company's tonnage consists of trade-mark goods, which farmers buy on the reputation of a particular brand for the specific purpose desired.

Frick an Optimist On General Business

Cessation of Governmental Harassments Greatest Need of the Day, He Believes.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—In an interview with the London correspondent of The American, Henry C. Frick says he considers J. P. Morgan his father's successor in the financial world.

"He is a most able man," Mr. Frick continued, "a highly conscientious, great worker. In taking over the reins he has certainly risen to the occasion and situation. I have the utmost confidence in him, and believe he will wear his father's mantle with the greatest credit to himself and to the country generally.

"On general business conditions, I am an optimist. I am always a firm believer in our country. I see absolutely no reason for alarm at the present moment. A general feeling of hopefulness seems prevalent. The crops promise well, and good, average crops should give a strong impetus to trade and insure continued prosperity.

"The one greatest need is a let-up in Governmental lawsuits and interference which continually threaten capital and inevitably create an atmosphere of general uncertainty and mistrust.

"I don't believe the tariff bill will lead to any great business disturbance. Its effects have been largely discounted, and our country is big and prosperous enough to quickly shake off any unexpected evil result."

WILL NEGRO CONTROL FARM LANDS OF SOUTH? NOTE OF ALARM IS BEING SOUNDED BY LEADER

Community Villages Will Solve Rural Racial Problem—Breaking Up of Large Estates Into Small Farms With Village Centers Affords the Opportunity—Whites Will Be Encouraged to Become Land-Owners.

CHARLES A. WHITTLE
Georgia State College of Agriculture.

Clarence Poe, editor of The Progressive Farmer—a leading Southern publication—has stirred wide interest in favor of segregating the races in the rural South. "The negro now has an advantage in the struggle for control of our rural districts, and it is only to equalize matters, to give the white man a fairer show, that segregation, the grouping of races in separate communities, is proposed," says Mr. Poe.

He insists that there is nothing new or radical about his proposal, instancing that the races are separately grouped in Southern cities, that they have separate churches, separate schools, are separated in trains, that California has its Chinatown, the Indians their reservations.

Summing up his arguments, Mr. Poe holds that segregation is necessary to give the Southern white farmers and their families a satisfying social life, to insure them greater safety and protection, to give them better schools and churches, to open the way for co-operation and co-operative enterprises now impossible as between whites and blacks, to improve moral conditions in the relation of the races, to give the South a greater proportion of white people, first, by stopping the crowding out of white farmers by the negroes, and, second, by providing all-white communities such as white people of other sections will be willing to move into; to induce whites to become tenants in white communities who are now unwilling to compete with the negro in mixed communities, and to induce white tenants to aspire to become landowners.

Would Arouse Sentiment.

How to bring about a segregation of races in Southern rural communities, Mr. Poe does not venture to say other than to arouse public sentiment and to indicate that it will doubtless be necessary to go further and adopt some legislation such as Atlanta has passed, which provides that when a majority of the property owners in a block elect they can forbid the selling of any piece of property in that block to a person of a different race than theirs. "Why can not Georgia, or any other State, pass a law giving a similar privilege to its country people?" is the query of the leader of the movement.

The assumption is that property holding will automatically segregate the races. But it may well be asked when, if ever, any considerable portion of the black race will be prepared to become landowners and thus bring about effective segregation, and where will the whites, as the dominant landowners sell, or permit to be hold, to the negro any of their acres, especially when such a law as that mentioned increases the power of the white owners to resist increasing the domain of the black? Would not segregation by such terms be merely a mirage and the negro more than ever a wanderer and social menace?

Issues Are Vital.

So vital are the issue set forth by Mr. Poe that they may well evoke public interest, as they are. The South needs to be setting itself hard at the large and man-sided problem, bearing faithfully in mind that each race should be hindered the least by the other in working out its own salvation.

Any solution of the Southern rural problem must take into consideration the one vital need of the South, the community village. Indeed, it may be doubted if the problem will ever be rightly solved until the South's rural population is recast into a community village life.

The village at once solves the Southern rural school problem, the rural church problem; it provides protection from the negro fiend, makes for better sanitation, for co-operative enterprises, affords the satisfying social life so much denied by the isolated farmhouse.

Where the village is established in the rural South there will be the negro town, that segregation now existing in Southern cities which Mr. Poe wants so much for the country.

During the ante-bellum period each plantation, with its mansion and negro huts, constituted a social unit. The relationship of master and servant sufficiently segregated and empowered for control. But with the freedom of the negro came naturally, drifting and irresponsible habits, and the plantation unit was destroyed. The white landowner felt the humiliation of his loss of independence and became more and more helpless as the negro asserted his independence as a laborer, until finally a great many of the landowners leased their plantations to the negroes and went to the towns and cities to follow other pursuits. One has only to consult the census reports to note the appalling number of absentee landlords throughout the South. Nor has the drift of landowners to town ceased. Those remaining on the farms claim that the lease system has left only the poorest and least reliable negroes available for hire.

Soil Is Depleted.

Poor methods of agriculture, practiced by negroes under the present lease system in the South, has accomplished nothing so much as the depletion of soils. Land values are low. Absent landlords who have felt financial stress have parted with some of their lands to thriftier negro tenants, and thus the negro is slowly becoming a landowner.

Facing the fact that the lease system is ruining Southern farm lands, much of which is destined to go into the hands of the negro race at a very low price, unless there is a check to the movement, Mr. Poe has been constrained to say, "The negro now has an advantage in the struggle for control of our rural districts."

The lack of co-operation among white landowners is largely responsible for the demoralization in land conditions, and the lack of co-operation, of course, is largely due to lack of the community village.

It is not too late for landowners to organize and consider lease terms that will conserve and build up farm lands. The South can well turn to European countries for guidance in making leases. With proper co-operation in this direction much may be saved that will eventually be lost by present methods. Right crop rotation, right cultivation and right fertilization for soil building when provided for in a lease, benefits, of course, not only the lessor but the lessee.

But permanent agricultural advancement is not based on leases and never can be. The problem of the rural South will be solved most nearly aright when the man who cultivates the land owns it. The plantations must be broken up into small farms and sold to men who can not have the inspiration to succeed without a sense of ownership.

Opportunity Has Arrived.

With the breaking up of the large plantations comes the opportunity for establishing the community village and the practical solution of the problem of segregation of races. The plantation owners can assemble the tenant houses into a village. Of course, there must be something in it for the plantation owner, and so there would be. If the landowners are willing to sell off small farms, a village house would be sold with each tract. The house in the village would be worth more than a house on the tract of land, and once the owner is located in it and enjoys the privileges of village life, he will prefer to live there and go out to his farm to work during the day; he will prefer the school advantages, the protection of his family while he is away from the house at work.

Unquestionably too, there will be found plenty of thrifty tenants who will be willing to buy house and land on easy terms. Certainly if such are not to be found in a community, a colony of thrifty people from some other section of the country or from foreign lands can be found. Thus, village construction in the rural South may find its greatest incentive in the direct profit to those establishing them and in the disposal of their farm lands.

To what end would this operate to help or hinder the negro in his landowning aspiration? It has been stated that each village would naturally have its negro town. This means segregation. What matters it, then to the white man if the acres adjoining his are owned by a negro so long as he or the negro are living on their respective tracts, so long as the family of the white man has white neighbors in the village and is not isolated on a farm and surrounded by negroes? True, there will always be racial prejudice. There will always be white men who will be opposed to negroes owning land, but there will doubtless always be opportunities for the negro to buy land, and racial friction will be at least only where the adjoining white and black land-owners are not neighbors, and this can be only where the population dwells in community villages.

Plantations to Blame.

Slavery and large plantations are largely the reasons for not having settled in villages, as has been the case in other sections of the country, where smaller farms permitted the following of this natural instinct for closer social contact.

The holding of the large plantations intact by absentee landlords and their attempt to operate the plantations by a lease system has in no wise affected the isolation of Southern rural homes. The landlords have followed the custom of the South and have built cabins for tenants on the tract of land which each was to cultivate. Where so many negroes are tenants, the white tenant is isolated not only by distance but by race and unequal competition. It is, therefore, natural that more and more of the white tenants of the black districts should be drifting away to the towns, leaving the land to the undisputed tenant claim of the negro.

Just as naturally does it come to pass that when the negro dominates as a leaseholder in any territory that the land becomes less desirable to the white man. Since the white man's ownership or willingness to buy gives land its chief value, it follows that when only negroes are in the market to buy, that property goes for less. It is because of the black population and the black leases as well as ignorance of how to maintain soil fertility that land values in the South have not increased as rapidly as in some other sections of the country. Here, too, is the plausible excuse of the absentee landlord for holding onto his great plantation acreage. He does not want to sell to the negro at a sacrifice.

Hope for Good Price.

These landlords have been hoping that they would get a white man's price for their lands, somehow, some time. The time will probably never come until they have established a community village for whites and are then ready to sell off their lands in small tracts to white farmers.

Occasionally, one sees advertisements of a sale of a large plantation in small tracts—a step in the right direction—but if another step is taken and there is created a village center, both tracts and village lots could be sold for more than the tracts separately. A hint to the wise real estate agent and colonizer is sufficient.

So much of the worse side of racial differences has gone out to the world in the press dispatches that it will be found more and more difficult to influence colonists, or home seekers, to buy land in the rural South, except in connection with the community village, an assurance to the stranger of safety for his family.

Most of the home seekers who will come into the South to buy land are people who have lived in villages and towns and who can not be fully satisfied until they can find such a situation in the South.

Newcomers will be looking up the schoolhouses and the churches to observe what advantages they offer for the growing up of the children. Unquestionably, there is not much to show of either in the average country community of the South. The village centers make it possible to assemble the largest number of children at school and thus so reduce the expense of teaching as to make it possible to have long terms, and with money enough to get good teachers. The same is true of the church enterprises. Better church facilities, better paid ministers, and, therefore, better ministers.

The Coming Settlers.

Furthermore, most of the desirable home seekers will come from regions and countries where co-operation among farmers has been in force more than it is in the South. They will expect to find an opportunity to combine the little that he can grow of vegetables, fruit, fowls, etc., with that of his neighbors so that a carload may be shipped to the best markets. The centralization of the population in villages or towns, of course, admits not only of co-operative selling for the best prices but also of co-operative buying, and from present indications, opportunity for co-operative borrowing.

The village affords the nucleus and point of radiation for agricultural information and exchange of experience—factors that have made agriculture successful in European countries more than anything else.

Some wise landowners who would like to dispose of his hundreds of acres to the best advantage could mortgage his property, if need be, to obtain sufficient money for tearing down the tenant houses and rebuilding them at a desirable point for a village, add to them and make them nicer construct a schoolhouse and a store building, and then proceed to plat his land into small farms, each plat to be sold with a house and lot in the village. It would surprise the landowner to find how much the value of his land has been enhanced, how much more he can get for it by offering the social advantages of school, church, and the protection that village life affords.

BEARS ON RUN; WEST'S SCARE BOOSTS PRICES

Reported Texas Rains Dwindle Officially to Showers—Buying Heavy Ever Since.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 23.—More definite assurance from Washington that the Clarke bill would receive its quietus before long, has revived bullish sentiment in the cotton market.

Weather developments in the western belt, where little rain has fallen during the past month, also have favored the bulls, and the large outstanding short interest has been completely put to rout.

Alarming reports have been received from reliable sources as to the deterioration that has taken place in the condition of the crop in Texas and Oklahoma. These reports have been supported more or less by the reports of M. C. Cordill, the well-known traveling crop expert. His first message Tuesday from Dallas set the talent here and in New York by the ears, and buying on a large scale set in at once.

Liverpool also awakened to the menace of the short crop in the western belt, and even far-off Russia has heard echoes of a crop scare, and bought heavily in the English market.

The bears had some encouragement Monday, when the market opened about 18 points down on reports of rains in Texas over Sunday. It subsequently developed, however, that the rains reported were nothing more than showers, and had not relieved the drouth situation to any material extent. Renewed buying then set in, and shorts have been on the run ever since.

On bulges leading long interests show an inclination to take profits, but it is likely that profit-taking on the big scale will be deferred until the next bureau report, which is expected to make a very bullish showing.

In some of the reports received from Texas and Oklahoma, it is estimated that the deterioration within the last two or three weeks has been 25 per cent, which points to low condition figures for those two important States.

ROADS BUY LOCOMOTIVES.

Ten Mikado locomotives have been ordered from Baldwin Locomotive Works by Pere Marquette Railroad. The Canadian Northern is in market for 30 locomotives and the Norfolk and Western for 10.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SUES ON BONDS HELD INVALID

"Carpetbagger" Securities of South Carolina Basis of Action to Recover $50,000.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—To enforce the payment of $50,000 in State bonds the Attorney General of New Hampshire is prepared to bring suit in the United States Supreme Court against the State of South Carolina, according to information received by E. E. Carpenter, of this city. Mr. Carpenter is chairman of the Louisiana Debt Committee, and is interested in the collection of repudiated paper of Southern States.

Under the Constitution a State can not be sued by an individual, but can be sued by another State.

The South Carolina bonds held by New Hampshire were part of a bequest made to the New Hampshire State College 30 years ago. The interest on the bonds was not paid and the college authorities regarded them as worthless. At the last session of the Legislature an appropriation was made to enable the Attorney General to seek a settlement from South Carolina or to bring suit. Two weeks ago the Attorney General visited the Attorney General of South Carolina and found there was no prospect of a settlement.

The State bonds were issued by a reconstruction or "carpetbag" government in 1869 to refund all outstanding obligations, including arrears of interest. In 1872, with the "carpetbaggers" ousted, the State repudiated the bonds by putting in the constitution a provision that they should not be recognized or paid.

NEW KIND OF PIPE LINE.

One of the most remarkable mechanical devices ever used in connection with the manufacture of paper is being installed at Orange, Texas. This is a "blower," more than a mile long, through which the waste yellow pine timber from a local lumber mill will be sent to a paper mill. The slabs as they come from the mill will be ground into small particles and forced by means of compressed air through the long pipe to the paper manufacturing plant. This paper mill is said to be the only plant in the world that makes paper from yellow pine pulp. It has a daily output of thirty-three tons of wrapping paper.

DROUTH ASSUMING CALAMITY ASPECT

MEMPHIS, TENN., Aug. 23.—The cotton crop west of the Mississippi River continues its steady and rapid deterioration, because of the excessive drouth and abnormally high temperature, and at the same time there is a break in the ranks of the uniformly good reports that have been coming from the East. The cessation of progress in the latter section, however, is due almost wholly to the fact that the cotton of first plantings has about reached the stage where deterioration incident to maturity begins. There are a few complaints of lack of sufficient moisture, but these complaints are few and come from widely scattered localities that make in the aggregate only a small area.

In the west the continued drouth is assuming grave proportions, and unless soon relieved, bids fair to become something of a calamity. At the moment there is no indication of immediate relief, or even of relief in the very near future. There were good indications of rain during the early part of last week, and a few scattered showers fell over sections of Southern and Central Texas, but they were insufficient even in the districts where heaviest. In Northern Texas, all of Oklahoma and Western Arkansas no rain has fallen for several weeks, and prospects that were considered nothing short of brilliant a month ago have dwindled until present indications are for far less than an average crop, even should good rains fall over the entire area within a week.

Conservative estimates of the yield in Texas and Oklahoma have been revised from 6,000,000 bales or better to 5,000,000 bales or less, with the right reserved to make further revision should the drouth continue. There still is a large portion that has not been damaged beyond repair and that would make a fairly good yield with good rains now and favorable weather for the remainder of the season.

To offset the poor promise in the west, the promise in the east is better than that of any other year except 1911, and even compares favorably with the record crop of that year. The crop is reaching maturity in splendid condition and another well-distributed rain will practically insure a near-record yield. Scattered showers during the past week were in time to prevent possible damage where rains were beginning to be needed.

The new crop is moving in increasing volume. The dry, hot weather in Southern Texas is rapidly opening the bolls and the crop is being harvested and marketed as fast as it opens. Port receipts to date are somewhat larger than at the same time last year, and during the past week demand from spinners showed a distinct improvement, owing to the fear of a curtailed yield as a result of the dry weather. With the improved demand Texas reported an improved export basis.

FRENCH CALICOMAKERS MAKE 20-YEAR COMPACT

Several years ago an attempt was made to organize the French calico printing trade, a cartel being formed which included the principal producers, and an effort was made to fix standard prices. The results were not altogether satisfactory, and the agreement was allowed to expire. The matter was taken up again recently, and it is now reported that a new cartel, comprising seven of the leading French firms whose works are situated in Rouen, Epinal, Bolbec and Valenciennes, has been formed.

A central sales bureau, which will transact the entire selling business of the concerns interested, has been established under the style of the Comptoir de Vente des Tissus Francais Imprimees.

According to the Daily Consular and Trade Report, the agreement is for twenty years.

SMALL TOWN SECURES NATIONAL BANK CHARTER

STOCKTON, CAL., Aug. 23.—Announcement is made that application the first big rubber factory to be es at Riverbank has been granted.

This is the first time in California that a town of 600 inhabitants has secured a charter for a national bank. The bank is capitalized at $25,000.

ANXIOUS FOR COTTON BILLS.

In circles where foreign trade is financed, the appearance of cotton bills in the New York market is always looked forward to as the beginning of a period of relief. It will be especially so in this season, when the crop is pretty well cleared up, on account of the steady demand in the late old-crop months for the staple for export purposes. During both May and June this year exports were 57,304 bales larger than during the corresponding months of 1912, when the exports were nearly 2,000,000 greater for the season.

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"Salads" contains more than 200 original recipes—each a masterpiece in the art of making salads; 30 recipes for salad dressings, and a remarkable introductory chapter on "Salad Lore."

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Forty New Subscribers to Hearst's Sunday American and Atlanta Georgian for 26 weeks each. Subscriptions may be paid weekly to carrier boys.

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As soon as a dozen or more flyers are awarded The American and Georgian will inaugurate a series of races among the successful boys and girls, with prizes worth racing for. Enter now, go out and earn your machine and put yourself in training to win a race. There will be fun to burn.

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Complete Specifications of The Georgian Flyer

Body—Metal.
Type of Body—One passenger.
Color—Red, striped in black.
Wheel Base—56 inches.
Transmission—Sliding gear, two speeds forward and reverse, with coaster.
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Forecast for Atlanta and Georgia—Local showers Sunday; fair Monday.

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SUNDAY AMERICAN

EDITION FOR
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BANKS UNITE IN FIGHT ON OWEN-GLASS MONEY PLAN

Robert F. Maddox One of Committeemen Named by Conference of Financiers to Attempt Defeat of Administration's Currency Plan.

Amendments Asked Virtually Take All the Substance From Measure While Leaving the Wording Little Changed in Appearance.

CHICAGO, Aug 23.—Resolutions attacking the Owen-Glass currency measure, now before Congress, and raising a committee which includes Robert F. Maddox, of Atlanta, to fight its passage, were adopted unanimously by the American Bankers' Association at the closing session of its conference at the Hotel LaSalle to-day.

The committee, composed of seven of the strongest bankers in the United States, was named by A. Barton Hepburn, of New York, chairman of the conference. The members will take the resolutions to Washington and urge the passage of amendments which the bankers' organization has indorsed.

Those named on the committee are:

James B. Forgan, president of the First National Bank, Chicago.

George H. Reynolds, president of the Continental and Commercial National Bank, Chicago.

E. J. Hill, president of the National Bank of Norwalk, Conn.

R. F. Maddox, vice president of the American National Bank, Atlanta.

Sol Wexler, vice president of the Whitney Central National Bank, New Orleans.

Joseph Chapman, vice president of the Northwestern National Bank, Minneapolis.

Festus B. Wade, president of the Mercantile Trust Company, St. Louis.

The resolutions which were adopted by the conference as a whole were worked out from a report of a committee of fifteen, known as the "currency commission" of the American Bankers' Association. This report was a comprimise between the radical faction, led by James B. Forgan, who declared that the entire bill should be renounced by the bankers, and the conciliatory faction, led by George M. Reynolds, who contended that it would probably get the bankers more to work in harmony with Congress.

The bill, as revised by "the currency commission" an indorsed by the entire conference, carries out the Forgan idea by emasculating the Owen-Glass bill in spirit, while retaining its outward form and wording, thus placating the Reynolds faction.

The Vital Changes Asked.

The important changes in the Owen-Glass bill recommended by the conference include the following:

That there shall be noet more than five Federal reserve banks instead of twelve.

That many of the provisions of the bill applying to national banks shall be optional instead of compulsory.

That national banking associations which do not come under the provisions of the bill within one year shall not be dissolved as provided by the bill in its present form.

That the Federal Reserve Board shall consist of three members chosen by the President, three members by the directors of the Federal reserve banks, and the Secretary of the Treasury, instead of four members chosen by the President and three others to be members ex-officio, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Comptroller of the Currency.

That the provision for a Federal advisory council shall be eliminated, none being necessary if the bankers are given direct representation on the Federal Reserve Board as recommended.

That the section of the bill relating to note issues and bank reserves shall be rewritten entirely.

That the entire section relating to savings departments shall be eliminated, the bankers feeling that savings departments now conducted by national banks are hampered in an unwarranted manner.

The above changes represent only

Continued on Page 9, Column 3.

Duchess DeChaulnes Is Reported Engaged

Paris Society Links Former Theodora Shonts With Andre De Fouquieres, French Beau Brummel.

Special Cable to The American.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—Rumors of an engagement between the Duchess DeChaulnes, formerly Miss Theodora Shonts, and Andre de Fouquieres, the French Beau Brummel, are being whispered in society circles here. During the Beauville season the young widowed Duchess and the French dandy have been seen much together. DeFouquieres stayed at Cobourg, but it was noticed that he was at the side of the American Duchess at every party she attended.

The Duchess has one son. Her husband, the Duke, died a few months after their marriage.

DeFouquieres recently visited the United States, where he gave lectures on fashions and was well received by society there.

Caruso Sadly Says: 'My Star Is Dimming'

Tenor Thinks Public Soon Will Desert Him for Young and Brilliant Star.

Special Cable to The American.

ROME, Aug. 23.—Caruso, who is taking the cure with his eldest son at Monte Catini, is in a philosophical mood. To a newspaper man he said:

"It is about time the public ceased to take an interest in me. There are plenty of young stars rising who soon will shine with dazzling brilliancy in the firmament of art. Mine is dimming; don't you think so?"

Then he sadly shook his head and walked slowly away.

Steer Pursues Girl Up Flight of Stairs

Her Red Dress Enrages Animal, Which Breaks Away From Keeper.

NORTH ESCANABA, MICH., Aug. 23.—A red dress worn by a young woman so enraged a 2-year-old steer that it broke away from Frank Case, who was leading it through the streets.

The young woman ran up a nearby stairway, with the infuriated steer in hot pursuit, the animal chasing her to the third story of the building. There she escaped by slamming a door in the animal's face.

Pleasant Stovall Arrives at Berne

Georgian Presents Credentials as United States Minister to Switzerland.

Special Cable to The American.

BERNE, SWITZERLAND, Aug. 23. Pleasant A. Stovall, of Savannah, Ga., presented his credentials to-day as United States Minister to Switzerland. He succeeds H. S. Boutell, of Illinois.

BRIDE'S SECRET IS REVEALED BY FEAR OF DEATH

Young Atlanta Couple Had Kept Pact Entered Into About Ten Months Ago.

Death's shadow alone Saturday afternoon was responsible for the baring of a secret ardently kept for ten months in the hearts of two young Atlanta people, when Miss Eula May Shaw, of No. 572 Capitol avenue, made known that soince Thanksgiving day she has been the wife of Frank J. Baker, of No. 11 Eugenia street, who now lies stricken with typhoid fever in the Georgian Hospital.

The announcement came as a complete surprise even to the parents of the young couple. Miss Shaw and Mr. Baker met about a year ago at the home of Miss Shaw's aunt, Mrs. George Gillon, of St. Charles avenue. After that they met often and on Thanksgiving day journeyed to LaGrange, Georgia, where they were quietly married by Rev. L. B. Vaughn.

The pair decided to keep the marriage a secret for one year. Mr. Baker is 21 years of age. The year was not yet up when young Baker was taken ill. His wife was a constant visitor to the Georgian Hospital.

Several weeks ago Mrs. Baker, who keeps on working as a bookkeeper for the Foote & Davies Company, left Atlanta for her home in Moultrie, Ga., to spend her vacation with her parents. Mr. Baker decided to run down over Sunday and visit his wife. While in Moultrie he was suddenly taken ill. His condition became so serious that his wife insisted on taking him home to Atlanta.

One morning last week Baker's mother was nonplussed when she answered the door bell and beheld her son, pale and wan, on the arm of a young woman whom she had never seen before. The young woman was Miss Shaw, who announced:

"I have brought your sick boy home."

The bride remained at the Baker homestead several days until her husband was removed to the Georgian Hospital. It was decided to make the announcement of the marriage public.

CALM AND COLD WHILE HIS LIFE IS AT STAKE

LEO M. FRANK is described as the most remarkable prisoner ever brought before the bar of justice in Georgia. Under the merciless arraignment of Solicitor Dorsey yesterday he sat unmoved and apparently the most unconcerned man in the courtroom. Through all the hours he sat and gazed steadily at the prosecutor.



From a photograph by a staff photographer of The Sunday American.

DORSEY DEMANDS DEATH PENALTY FOR FRANK IN THRILLING CLOSING PLEA; CASE TO JURY MONDAY

Solicitor's Scathing Address Halted by Adjournment---Had Spoken for More Than Six Hours---Cheered by Big Crowd Outside the Courthouse.

PRISONER CALM, WIFE SOBS AS STATE CHARGES MURDER

Slain Girl's Mother Breaks Down, but Defendant Faces Spectators With Hint of Smile After Perversion Charge Is Hurled at Him.

Insisting upon the application of the Mosaic law of "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth," Solicitor General Hugh M. Dorsey demanded the life of Leo M. Frank yesterday in expiation of the murder of Mary Phagan on April 26.

Nothing less than the death penalty would satisfy justice, declared the Solicitor in one of the most bitter and impassioned addresses a Georgia courtroom audience ever has heard.

It was the closing argument of the State before the fate of Frank is placed in the hands of the twelve jurors. It was interrupted by adjournment at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The Solicitor had been speaking since 9 o'clock in the forenoon and was exhausted by his efforts. His address had begun at 3:30 the afternoon before and had consumed a total of six and a half hours.

CROWD GREETS HIM WITH CHEERS.

When, weak with fatigue, he asked for a recess and court adjourned until Monday morning at 9 o'clock, a great crowd awaited him outside to cheer him and rend the air with their yells because of the magnificent fight he has put up to send Frank to the gallows for the murder of the little factory girl.

The demonstration was spontaneous and was of greater magnitude than that of the night before. He had aroused to the highest pitch the admiration of the populace for the earnest and determined battle he was conducting for the conviction of the man he deemed guilty of the murder.

Men in front of the courthouse cheered with all their might as Dorsey came in sight from out the courtroom doors. Men from across the street took up the cheer and the little Solicitor was given the demonstration of a governor or some other popular hero as he quickly tucked his books and records under his arms and escaped through the crowd into his law offices in the Kiser building.

HURLS CHARGE DIRECTLY AT FRANK.

If his tongue was tipped with venom and bitterness, it can hardly be said that the Solicitor was not sincere and in earnest. Every word and every pharse that he uttered during his long speech—the longest of the trial—carried with it the conviction that the speaker was in deadly earnest.

Much of the time he was talking directly at the prisoner and was accusing him of murder and other crimes unmentionable. He looked Frank right in the eye. He leveled his finger at the defendant sitting calmly between his mother and his beautiful wife. He called him a "red-handed murderer" and a pervert. Frank did not flinch.

During a brief intermission, Frank even walked in front of the spectators with the suggestion of a smile on his face. If there was any fear of the verdict in his heart, it was kept buried there, far out of sight of human eyes.

LIKENS FRANK TO OSCAR WILDE.

Dorsey compared the defendant with that prince of perverts, Oscor Wilde, and there was never a flicker of Frank's eye nor a change in his quiet, speculative expression. Dorsey told of other men who had possessed good reputations and yet had been guilty of the most heinous offenses—Theodore Durant, of San Francisco; Pastor Richeson, of Boston; Mayor McCue, of Charlottsville, Va.; Henry C. Beattie, of Richmond; Dr. Crippen, and others. In the same connection he mentioned the name of Judas Iscariot and Benedict Arnold, both of whom, he said, were supposed to be of good character until they had become traitors and betrayers.

"Character isn't worth a cent when you've got the evidence before you," shouted the Solicitor after he had compared Frank with some of the most infamous persons he could call to mind.

PRISONER ENCOURAGES HIS WIFE.

His denunciation at times was so unsparing and his words so like a physical blow that it seemed that the prisoner must quail before him. But Frank maintained his composure. In fact, during a lull in the storm of invective he occasionally would lean toward his wife or his mother and whisper a few words, accompanying them with a smile. For all that his manner betokened, he might be talking of some amusing incident that had just occured to him.

If the Solicitor's words failed to affect Frank, he was prob-

DEATH PENALTY DEMANDED FOR LEO M. FRANK

Both Sides Make Strong Charges of Perjured Evidence During the Trial

SOLICITOR DORSEY CHARGED:

I have never seen a case yet where women were so suborned as in this. Take this woman Fleming, his stenographer. They put her up and she swore Frank had a general good character. She only swore to what he had done in her presence when they cross-examined her.

She testified that Frank's business Saturday morning was to make out the financial sheet. Mr. Arnold said immediately he didn't have time and she jumped at it like a duck at a June bug.

And then she turned right around and in the next breath said that she had never said Frank was working on the financial sheet Saturday morning.

And here, gentlemen, right before your very eyes, in black and white, the testimony of this woman, Fleming, shows that they perjured her.

They brought in that machinist Lee. He was willing to swear to anything and there was not a man in the sound of his voice that didn't know he was telling an untruth.

Perjury? We came to that evidence where Charley Lee swore that Duffey stood there on that second floor and let the blood drip from his injured fingers. Duffey says it wasn't so. We called on you for Lee's written statement of the accident. (Dorsey turned to the lawyers for the defense as he said this.) "You couldn't produce it.

Now, gentlemen of the jury, somebody, and I put it up to you, has lied. If this case is founded on perjury, it has been boiled until the pot is black.

The truth is, there has not been a single instance where evidence was needed that someone has not come in to bolster it up.—From the closing speech of Solicitor Dorsey.

ATTORNEY ARNOLD CHARGED:

They got their miserable perjurer, Conley, to come up here and swear a man's life away. The lying creature was brought in to tell his false story, to recite parrot-like the tale in which he had been so well drilled.

They brought up the dregs of humanity to testify against this man. They brouhgt up jailbirds and convicts to hang him. I am going to show that there was never such a "frame-up" since the world began.

Gentlemen of the jury, I suppose there never was before in criminal annals another such an instance as this, an instance where the lies of an ignorant but smooth negro are taken by the officers of the law and used as evidence to place in jeopardy the life of an innocent man.

Gentlemen, the tracks of perjury in this case are as clear and as big as elephant tracks. They stand out like buildings.—From Reuben Arnold's address to the jury.

DORSEY CHEERED AFTER GREAT CLOSING SPEECH

Continued from Page 1.

ably the only person in the courtroom who did not feel the intensity and the grim determination behind each sentence and each accusation that came from the lips of the State's representative.

So overcome at Dorsey's blunt and grewsome description of the torturous manner in which the pretty little factory girl had been attacked and strangled to death was Mrs. J. W. Coleman, mother of Mary Phagan, that she collapsed utterly and wept. Frank's young wife was affected by the scene and she laid her head upon the shoulder of her accused husband and cried for several minutes.

The very manner in which Frank had borne himself during the long trial was used by the Solicitor against him. Such remarkable nerve and effrontery he declared he never had witnessed before in a court of justice. Dorsey thought it merely was one of the outcropping characteristics of the defendant's perverted moral and intellectual nature. He compared him to the brilliant Wilde, whose effrontery and insouciance in the midst of charges of unspeakable conduct was a mater of world-wide knowledge.

When he was interrupted by adjournment, the Solicitor was far from the end of his argument. He had taken longer than he expected. He had paused longer on certain aspects of the cast than he had inteded. It seemed probable that he would require most of Monday forenoon to conclude his address.

Scoffs at Frank's Alibi.

Attacking the main points of Frank's defense, he came out boldly with the declaration that Frank's alibi was no alibi at all. He said that the whole of Frank's alibi practically hinged on the testimony of Miss Helen Curran, of No. 160 Ashby street, who had testified that she saw the young factory superintendent waiting for his car at Whitehall and Alabama streets Saturday afternoon at 1:10 o'clock.

At this point Dorsey dramatically brought forth the statement of Frank which he had made on the first day that he was detained at police headquarters.

"Listen to this," he said shaking the paper before the eyes of the jurymen. Then he quoted from Frank's statement which read:

"I didn't lock the door that morning. The mail was coming up. I locked it when I left for lunch at 1:10."

Makes Charge of Perjury.

"There goes your alibi," said the Solicitor. "It was punctured by your own statement made before you realized the importance of the time element."

Dorsey characterized as perjuries the statement of the Curran girl, that of Miss Fleming, a former stenographer; that of E. F. Holloway, day watchman, and that of Charley Lee.

He threw the suspicion of wrongdoing upon the character of the young woman, Miss Sarah Barnes, who dramatically had expressed her conviction of Frank's innocence on the stand and had declared her willingness to die in his place. The Solicitor overlooked nothing lending to point the hand of guilt toward Leo Frank.

Dorsey mentioned time and again the fact that the defense had failed to cross-examine the State's character witnesses. He said that he had dared them to do it, and that they had been afraid of the disclosures that would ensue.

Asserts Shirt Was "Plant."

He charged that the bloody shirt at Newt Lee's house, the pay envelope, the rope and the club on the first floor of the factroy were plants.

He said that Frank's statement in a letter to his unable, written the afternoon of the crime, that "nothing startling had happened," while intended to be self-serving, was in reality self-accusing.

Referring to the notes found by the girl's body, he called attention to the use of the word "did." He said that Conley always said "done," and that if "did" was used in the notes they must have been dictated by someone else.

He added that the reference in the notes to the toilet on the second floor was a strong indication that the murder had been committed there.

The Solicitor charged that Frank had been endeavoring to force his attentions upon the Phagan girl for weeks and that his advances culminated in the brutal attack of Memorial Day.

Gives His Theory of Crime.

Resisted again, Frank, in brutish fury, struck donw the girl, accomplished his purpose, and then, realizing his position, sought to escape being identified with the attack by winding a rope about the girl's neck and strangling her to death, according to the graphic words of the prosecutor.

As the hour passed noon, the Solicitor began to show signs of fatigue. His spirit was as indomitable and fiery as ever, but his features grew a bit haggard, and the weeks of tireless work on the case began to display themselves more plainly on his face.

At 1:30 he asked if there might not be a recess, as he was about exhausted. There was a side bar conference between the attorneys for both sides, and Judge Roan announced that adjournment would be taken until Monday.

It was thought likely that Dorsey would finish about noon. The judge's charge probably will occupy an hour or more, and then the case will go into the hands of the twelve jurors.

Facing Frank, Solicitor Dorsey Recites Theory of Crime

Horrible Plot Was Laid in March, the Prosecutor Asserts

Masterpiece of Invective Reaches Height Just Before Exhaustion Compels Recess.

No more stirringly denunciatory speech ever has been delivered in a Georgia Criminal Court, than that left uncompleted by Solicitor Hugh M. Dorsey Saturday.

While there was hardly a sentence that was not filled with accusations of murderand other crimes, the philippic reached its height in the few minutes just preceding adjournment.

Facing Frank, then Frank's attorneys and then the impassive jurymen, Dorsey poured a torrent of invective and hideous charges. In most graphic words he outlined a grewsome tragedy, a tragedy which he charged took place in the National Pencil Factory exactly as he portrayed it. He said:

Attacks Alibi Put In Evidence by Defense.

"Gentlemen, you have an opportunity that comes to few men. Measure up to it. Will you do it? If not, let your conscience say why not.

"But you say you've got an alibi. Let's examine that proposition. Here's an authority: 'An alibi as a defense involves the impossibility of the prisoner's presence at the scene of the offense at the time of its commitment, and the range of evidence must be such as reasonably to exclude the possibility.'

"The burden of carrying this alibi rests on the shoulders of this defendant. They must show to you that it was impossible for this man to have been at the scene of the crime—an alibi, while the best kind of evidence if properly sustained, otherwise is absolutely worthless. I am going to show you that this man's alibi is worse than useless. It is no defense at all.

"I want to give you the definition of an old darky of an alibi. It illustrates my point. Rastus asked old Sam, 'What is this hyar alibi I hear so much about?' Old Sam says, 'An alibi is provin' that you was at the prayer meeting where you wasn't, to prove you wasn't at the crap game where you was.'

"Let's see the time table of the defense. I want to turn it around for half a minute. Then I want to turn it to the wall and let it stay forever.

"'One p. m.—Frank leaves the factwall. That statement is refuted by the defendant himself when he didn't realize the importance of this time proposition.

Says Frank Never Made an Omission.

"Frank's statement at police headquarters, taken by G. C. Febuary on Monday, April 28, says, 'I didn't lock the door that morning. The mail was coming up. I locked it when I started home to lunch at 1:10 o'clock.'

"Up goes your alibi punctured by your own statement when you didn't realize its importance. Yet these honorable gentlemen for the purpose of impressing your minds print in big letters on this chart he left the factory at 1 o'clock. If he swore when he was on the stand the other day that he left the factory at 1 o'clock it was because he saw the importance of this time point and had to leave there ten minutes earlier than he said he had at the police station before he had had time to confer with his lawyer, Mr. Luther Z. Rosser.

"I quote: 'I left at 1:10.' Right here let me interpolate. This man never made an omission from the beginning to the end of this case. Where he knew a person was aware that he was in the factory at a certain time he admitted it. He proved, or at least attempted to prove, an alibi by the little Curran girl. They had her get up on the stand and say that she saw Frank at 1:10. Yet here is his statement made to the police April 28 in the presence of his attorney, Mr. Luther Z. Rosser, in which he said that he did not leave the factory until 1:10.

Regrets Curran Girl's Entrance Into Case.

"The saddest thing in this case—I don't know who caused it, I don't know who introduced it, and I hope I will go to my grave without ever learning who brought this little Curran girl into this case—the saddest thing in this case is bringing in this little girl who is connected with Montag's and placing her upon the stand here to protect this red-handed murderer.

"Jurors are sworn, and his honor has the right under the law to charge you to consider the truthfulness or the reasonableness of that which any witness swears to. And, gentlemen of the jury, anyone who looked upon that little girl noticed her bearing upon the stand, the slightly unusual manner and her connection with Montags—consider the fact that this little girl, like the little Bauer boy, had been riding in Montag's automobile—and if you can not tell just why and how she was brought here, then I am unable to understand your mental operations.

"If Frank locked that door at 1:10, how could she have seen him at Alabama and Whitehall street at 1:10? How could she be so positive that it was him, if she really saw anyone there? For, mark you, she had never seen him but once. She comes into your presence and tells you the unreasonable and absurd story of seeing him, which is in direct contradiction to Frank's story.

Quotes Daniel Webster In Famous Knott Case.

"On this time proposition, I want to read you this. It made a wonderful impression on me when I read it. It's from the speech of a wonderful man. It's from a man in whose presence even lawyers of the type of Arnold and Rosser would take off their hats.

"I refer to Daniel Webster and his argument in the Knott case. 'Time is identical, days, hours, are not visible to any of senses except to the schooled. He who speaks of days, hours and minutes talks at random.' It is better than I could express it. What about this time? In this table here, minutes are moved up and down, contorted and twisted to protect this man. They say he arrived at the factory at 8:26. Frank himself in his first statement said he arrived at 8:30, and poor Jim Conley, lousy, filthy and dirty, said he arrived at 8:30, carrying a raincoat, and they tried to make it appear he didn't have one. If the truth is ever known, he tried to borrow that raincoat of Ursenbach's to create the same impression.

"Mattie Smith at 9:20 (quoting from the table), and Frank and Mattie Smith both say 9:30. He called Schiff at 10 o'clock (reading again), and yet this man with all his mathematical precision and accuracy at figures, said he was at Montag's at 10 o'clock. They say he arrived back at 11 o'clock, but in his first statement he said it was 11:05. At 12:12 they say Mary Phagan arrived at the factory.

"Oh my, they have to do it. Like the rabbit in Uncle Remus, they're 'just 'bleeged to do it.' Move the minutes up or back, for God's sake, or we are lost!

Contrasts Evidence With Printed Chart.

"But to crown it all! In the table which is now turned to the wall you have Lemmie Quinn arriving not on the minute, but, to suit your purpose, at from 12:20 to 12:22. That evidence conflicts with the statements of Miss Freeman and the other young woman, who put him there before 12 o'clock.

"Here is your table turned to the wall, having the time of Lemmie Quinn's arrival at 12:20. I have an affidavit here of this pet foreman of the metal department. He said he got there at from 12 to 12:20. Those girls went out of the factory at 11:45 o'clock. They walked up a block and down a block to the Busy Bee Cafe. There they saw Quinn.

"In the name of goodness, if Frank, according to his own statement, could leave the factory at 1:10 o'clock and get home at 1:20, couldn't these girls walk up a block and down a block and see Quinn in fifteen minutes?

"I know it hurts, but this table here which puts Lemmie Quinn at the factory from 12:20 to 12:22 is a fraud on its face. There is no greater farce in this case than their straining at this particular point, with the exception of Billy Owens' pantomime. And, oh, what a farce that was!

"Gentlemen of the jury, you need not try to consider their attempts to be accurate about the time Quinn says he was there, for Lemmie says himself he could not be positive. He says he thinks he got there some time between 12:20 and 12:30.

Mentions Girl Who Would Die for Frank.

"Ah, gentlemen of the jury, whenever a man gets to swearing too definite and too specifically about time, then the words of our friend Webster, which I quoted to you, are right—'He is not to be relied upon.'

"And can you truly consider the words of a man whom your reason tells you is straining to set the exact time?

"But let's pass on from this. I will not take the time to read you everything that Lemmie says he did. Let's pass on to the perjury charge which Arnold has so flippantly made. You saw these witnesses upon the stand. You heard their words. You noticed their manner, their attitude and their interest.

"Why, one of these ladies from the factory wanted to die for this man Frank."

A titter of laughter ran around the room, and deputies were forced to rap for order.

"When did you ever know of an employee being so enamoured of her employer that she was willing to die for him, if their friendship was purely platonic? I know enough about human nature—I know enough of the passions which surge in the breast of mortal man—to know that this poor woman's anxieties to put her neck into the noose to save him were born of something besides platonic love.

"Something More Than Platanic Love Here."

"When you see a woman so passionately devoted to her employer—so anxious to die for him—you may know and you can gamble on it that there is something stronger there than platonic love. It must be a passion born of something beyond the relation which should exist between a married man—an employer—and his woman employee.

"Ah, gentlemen of the jury, we could have got witness after witness who would have gone upon the stand and sworn things about this man. There were people who would have perjured themselves. There were witnesses who came upon the stand for the deefndant who on the face of their testimony perjured themselves

"Take this little Bauer boy. Remember his testimony before he took that automobile ride with Montag to the office of Arnold & Arnold. Before dinner he could remember each detail, but after dinner, after he had taken that ride with old Sig Montag, he had a lapse of memory. Old man Sig must have told this little boy about the Hard Shell preacher down in South Georgia who has his congregation pray for rain. They prayed and prayed, and after a while, like old Sam Jones would have said, the Lord sent a trash mover, a gully washer.

Boy Must Have Overdone It."

"It rained and it rained until they had more water than they knew what to do with. Then the old hardshell preacher said: 'Brethren, it looks like we have a leetle overdone it.' So Montag must have whispered into Bauer's ear, 'You have a leetle overdone it.'

"And, after dinner, this little boy didn't know anything. But was that all? Why, gentlemen of the jury, before dinner that boy even remembered where his watch lay.

"Do you believe that? Talk about perjury! Willful foolishness, because an honest jury knows that it was not true. They brought in that machinist Lee. He was willing to swear to anything and there was not a man in the sound of his voice that didn't know he was telling an untruth. He wrote and signed a statement about Duffy's injuries. I brought it here and it was written in typewriting and didn't even have his name on it.

"They thought we could not find Duffy and thought you didn't have sense enough to know the first thing you do in a case like that is to wrap something around it to stop the loss of blood.

"I have never seen a case vet where women were so suborned as in this. Take this woman Fleming, his stenographer. They put her up and she swore Frank had a general good character. She only swore to what he had done in her presence when they cross-examined her. We don't contend Frank tried to seduce every girl in the factorwy. But he did pick them out. He picked out Mary Phagan and was called.

"Conley Too Wise To Walk Into Trap."

"Frank tried to get old Jim Conley to go down into the basement and burn the body of that little girl. Just as sure as the smoke curled from that stack toward the heavens, old Jim would have been there without a shadow of a defense. Frank would have been there with the detectives. Jim would have hanged for a crime that this man committed in his lust.

"But old Jim was too wise. He wrote the notes, but, drunk or sober, he wouldn't be entrapped like that. I do not doubt that when Frank handed him that roll of money it was like the kiss of Judas Iscariot when he kissed the Saviour, and then betrayed Him for 30 pieces of silver.

"I am going to show you that this man had long planned not murder, but to get this little girl to yield to his lust. Let me do it now.

"Back yonder in March this little Turner boy saw him making advances to Mary Phagan. Did that innocent little boy from the country lie? This little girl that came here from the Home of the Good Shepherd; she heard Frank speak to Mary Phagan and saw him put his hands on her. She may have lost her virtue, but she is nothing but a child. Did she lie, this little girl?

Quotes Same Burns Poem Rosser Alluded To.

"Then there is Gantt. He quit the factory rather than make good a dollar that it was charged he was short. Did he lie about Frank's inquiring of the little girl? Yesterday Mr. Rosser quoted from a poem of Bobbie Burns, the line was, "'Tis human to step aside.' I want to quote a line from that same poem, 'There is no telling what a man will do when he has the lassie.'

"When convenience is snug, I tell you gentlemen, there is no telling what a pervert will do when goaded by his passion. You tell me this brilliant young man, who looked over that payroll 52 times a year, saw the name of Mary Phagan every time, then when she was dead had to get his books to find out her name? He coveted that little girl way back in March. I have no doubt those little girls swore the truth when they said they saw him making advances. I would not be surprised if he did not hang around and try to get her to yield. I would not be surprised if he didn't get Gantt out of the way because he was an obstacle to his scheme."

Turns to Frank and Says, "You Laid Plot."

Dorsey turned toward Frank now and hurled the charges at him. "You knew the day before she was probably coming," he said. You went and told old Jim Conley who had watched for you so many Saturday afternoons while you and Schiff were making up that finance sheet. When Helen Ferguson came and asked for Mary Phagan's money, I wouldn't be surprised if you did not refuse to give it to her because you had already told old Jim to come and watch.

"Frank's plans were fixed. Ah, gentlemen, then Saturday comes, and it is a reasonable tale that old Jim tells. He says, 'I done it just like this.' He doesn't say, 'I did.' He says he 'done it' just as the brilliant factory superintendent told him to. This thing passion works in a terrible way. Good people don't know how the mind of a libertine works. They don't know of the planning, plotting and waiting. Way back in March Frank had his eyes upon her. He was infatuated with her and did not have the will power to resist.

"You can twist and wabble all you want (Dorsey turned to Frank and shook his finger at him), but you told Detective Scott that you did not know her. Notwithstanding what you have said here, notwithstanding what your witnesses have said, you knew her.

Says Prisoner Himself Corroborates Jim Conley.

"And tell me, gentlemen of the jury, has this little Ferguson girl lied? Has she been suborned by Starnes? Has she come here and deliberately perjured herself? I tell you that is a charge that can not stand. His refusal to give Helen Ferguson Mary Phagan's envelope is an indication that he was plotting. And old Jim Conley's tale will stand, for Frank himself corroborates Conley in many things.

"Frank shows that he did the things that Conley said he did. Frank says that he stopped at Cruikshank's soda fountain and bought some drinks. This is just as Conley said he did. Another thing, Frank said he had a folder that he took some papers out of. Old Jim said he did that.

"I tell you that if Frank was not on closer terms with his employees than he said he was, Conley could never have picked his words as he has.

"And in four instances in his own statement Frank used the exact words that Jim said he spoke.

"And then in reference to the girl, Frank said that after gazing upon the body of the dead girl and looking upon the pay roll that she was 'the one whom I afterward found out to be the girl I had paid off Saturday.'

"But, gentlemen of the jury, Mary Phagan never drew her pay. Wehn Mrs. White came up to Frank's office, she tells us that he was standing by the safe; that he jumped when he saw her. Gentlemen of the jury, he was at the safe then arranging that pay roll and getting little Mary's pay. And when Mrs. White went downstairs she saw Jim Conley, showing that the negro had nothing to do with it.

Believes Scheme Hatched To Hurry Mrs. White Away.

"The first time Mrs. White came Frank sent upstairs for her husband. When she came back this time he sent her upstairs. But then came the thought that he must get her out of there.

"Knowing these men had their lunches with them, he knew they would remain upon that upper floor for a long while. But he didn't know what time Mrs. White was coming down. Then it was he determined to get her out. He went upstairs and made out like he was in a great hurry. And said that she had better leave then or he would have to lock them in. She went down and out. But instead of Frank going out, she tells us that he did not have on his coat and hat; that he went back to his office and sat down to his desk.

"They talk about there not being much blood there. There are two reasons for this. One is that the blow upon her head did not cause much blood to spatter at that time and then old Jim Conley wrapped her body up.

"Yes, and after striking that lick upon the head, he gagged her. Then (shaking his finger at Frank), then in order to save your reputation, not to save your character for you never had any, you gagged and killed her—in order to save your reputation with the Montags, the Haas', Rabbi Marx, the Bnai B'rith, your relatives in Brooklyn and Athens, you killed her to get her out of the way.

"Killed Her Because Dead Tell No Tales."

"You killed her because dead people tell no tales. Dead people do not talk. And you talk about George Kenley saying on the car that he would be one to lead a riot. And you (addressing Arnold) talk about annihilating that fellow Kenley with the pawnbroker.

"Why, if that little girl had lived to tell of that brutal assault, 1,000 people would have stormed the jail and run over men like you.

"You made a proposal to that girl (addressing Frank) and she would not yield. Your passion was such that it aroused your anger. You struck her a vicious, cruel blow, knocked her down, and she was unconscious. Then you gagged her and went to get the cord that strangled her.

"You never gave the little girl her pay envelope. She never got it. That was what you were doing at that safe when Mrs. White came in, and you jumped. You got it oue of there yourself, and I wouldn't be surprised if Jim Conley hadn't told the whole truth and that your knowledge and possession of that pay envelope kept it from being produced here.

"You got Mrs. White out of that building because you couldn't do what you wanted to with her in there. You were in an awful hurry for her to leave, you were. And then you locked those people up on the fourth floor and had Conley to take her downstairs.

Holds Up Victim's Garments to Jury.

"I ask you, gentlemen of the jury (holding up the bloody garments of Mary Phagan), to look at the blood of this ravished girl. The blood that was spilled because she would not give up what was dearer to her than her life—her virtue.

"You ravished her and then able counsel said you never had any marks on your body. Durant never had any on his, and they tried to make it appear that the blood found back there was not the life blood of that innocent little girl.

"Was there ever any farce so foolish? Jim Conley tells you that was the spot where he dropped her head so hard. And where Frank came and took her by the feet and helped carry her out. Every person who saw it bore out the statement that it dripped. There was one big spot and lots of little ones around it.

"Gentlemen, if human testimony is worth anything, that spot was blood, not paint."

Newt Lee's Shirt Branded as "Plant."

The Solicitor did not mince words in brandin' as "plants, pure and simple," the bloody shirt found at Newt Lee's, the envelope, the rope and the club found on the first floor of the factory. He made Frank or Frank's friends and relatives responsible for them. On every movement of Frank or his friends after the crime the Solicitor threw a sinister interpretation.

He scouted the idea that the club, the pay envelope and the rope could have remained on the first floor without discovery from the time of the crime until May 15, when they were turned up by McWorth, Pinkerton operative, particularly in view of the fact that search was made immediately after the murder by city detectives and by employees of the factory.

He held up the bloody shirt to the jurors and told them that it was stained on the outside in one place and on the inside in another, something that never could have occurred if Lee had carried the bleeding form of the little girl from the first or second floor into the basement. He charged that the shirt never had been worn; that it did not have the distinctive negro odor, and that the button holes had not even been opened since it had been laundered. From this he argued that Lee never could have worn the shirt and planted the body.

Discusion of Time Slip Called Significant.

Dorsey pointed out as a very suspicious circumstance that Frank at first had said that the time slip from the register clock had been punched correctly by Lee, and that the night watchman would not have had time to go home in the interval between punches. Later, said the Solicitor, it was suddenly discovered that misses had been made in the time slip, and Frank remarked that Lee would have had time to have gone home and returned to the factory, if, for example, he had wished to remove some blood-stained clothing.

This, together with the invitation to search Frank's home for clews, formed the detectives' cue to go out to the home of Newt Lee, the Solicitor related. John Black went out to the negro's. There he found the blood-stained shirt—planted there, according to Dorsey, by Frank or his friends.

Dorsey occupied much time and consumed much energy in his assaults upon the alibi erected by Frank's lawyers. He realized that this was one of the strongest barriers between the State and a conviction and he proposed to batter it down.

He was sarcastic and impressively direct in turn. He asked the Sheriff to turn around the alibi chart prepared by the defense.

Derides Frank's Alibi As Self-Contradicted.

"Let's see that time table of Frank's for a minute," he said with scorn in his voice. "I want to see it for just half a minute, and then I want it

Continued on Page 5, Column 5.

DORSEY MOVES SPECTATORS TO TEARS

THE greatest sensation in the trial of Leo M. Frank—a trial unparalleled in the history of the South—has, according to many observers, been the brilliant work of Solicitor Hugh M. Dorsey. And the climax of the Solicitor's remarkable work was unquestionably his closing address.

Under its eloquent pathos the mother of Mary Phagan collapsed utterly and the wife of Frank sobbed at her accused husband's side. Thrilled by its fire a tense audience devoured every word in awesome silence, many with tear-dimmed eyes. Stirred by its brilliance, a worn-out jury leaned forward in rapt attention. Dorsey's speech made court history.

And Leo M. Frank, cool, confident, stoical, listened, unblinking and unflinching!

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PHAGAN VERDICT AWAITED WITH TENSE EAGERNESS

FOURTH WEEK OF FRANK TRIAL FINDS INTEREST OF PUBLIC STILL WHITE HOT

Popular Opinion Swayed, First When State Springs Climax With Conley's Story, Again When Defense Put the Accused Man on the Stand.

BY AN OLD POLICE REPORTER.

The fourth week of the Frank trial came to an end shortly after noon Saturday, with Solicitor Dorsey still far from the finish of his concluding argument in behalf of the State.

Judge Roan announced at 1:45 that he would adjourn the case over until Monday, as he has been doing heretofore, and the Solicitor will conclude his argument then.

The Solicitor had been speaking more than six hours when adjournment came, but apparently was physically able to go on if necessary.

His address, when it is finished Monday, will have been broken into three sections—one Friday afternoon, another Saturday morning, and a third Monday morning.

The Solicitor's address has been so far a wonderful piece of work.

On all sides he has been praised ungrudgingly for the fine effort he has made in behalf of the prosecution.

Atlanta will breathe a long, deep and soulful sigh of relief, however, when the last word is spoken by way of argument and the case is given into the hands of the jury for a verdict.

Leading Topic for Months.

Never before in the history of Fulton County has a criminal proceeding so challenged the unabated and undivided attention of the people.

For four months the Frank case—or the Phagan case, as it more generally is called—has been the leading topic of discussion among all classes of Georgians, rural and urban, rich and poor, high and low, informed and uninformed.

Every figure to the tragedy has been picturesque in the extreme.

Mary Phagan, a sweet young working girl, cruelly murdered; Leo Frank, a young business man of theretofore unblemished character and standing, indicted for the murder; Jim Conley, a negro, a confessed accessory after the fact of the murder, with a long criminal career attaching to him, the principal witness against Frank; Lucile Frank, the loving and devoted wife of the defendant, always at his side, with his mother, cheering and sustaining him; Reuben Arnold and Luther Rosser, two of the leading and most noted lawyers in the South, defending the accused; Frank Hooper and Hugh Dorsey, the former an attorney of established reputation, the latter a brilliant young lawyer lately named prosecuting attorney of the Atlanta Circuit; a presiding judge who has tried many of the most famous cases in the State—these make up the dramatis personae of the Frank case.

Case Fought Stubbornly.

Never before in Fulton County, if, indeed, within the State, has a case been so stubbornly and so bitterly fought as the Frank case.

It required more than three weeks to get the evidence all in. Every inch of ground was contested vigorously and to a finish.

It is estimated that the defense interposed more than 100 objections of one sort and another, as the case progressed, thus fortifying itself as abundantly as possible for an appeal, in the event of conviction.

The only party to the crime, as witness or otherwise, who has not been attacked vehemently one way or the other is the little dead girl, Mary Phagan!

All sides have agreed that, whatever else might or might not be true, the murdered child was blameless—a pathetic and unoffending victim of a brutal homicide.

Frank, the defendant, has been painted by the defense as a bright young business man, perfect in deportment at all times, a loving husband and a dutiful son, irreproachable in character, incapable of criminal deeds and thoughts, persecuted and assailed maliciously by hostile officials seeking reward both by way of fame and material gain!

By the State Frank has been painted as black as the darkest depths of Hades itself, an unfaithful husband, a vicious son, a lustful monster, particularly after young girls; a pervert, a leader of two lives, a designing and crafty monster—an inhuman murderer!

Conley Blamed and Praised.

Conley has been held up both as a witness worthy of all belief and as a witness worthy of no belief whatever—as a negro reluctant to tell the truth originally because of his disinclination to involve Frank, his erstwhile kind and profitable master, but rushing candidly and sincerely to recite the truth eventually, nevertheless, and, on the other hand, as a negro lying from start to finish for no other purpose than to save his own neck from the noose by slipping it over the head of the oppressed Frank.

Lucile Frank, the wife, has been cited both as the faithful and loving wife there at the husband's side in the courtroom and as the shrinking, suspcious wife, early indisposed even to visit Frank in his cell at the jail.

Rosser and Arnold have painted Hooper and Dorsey as direct agents of a wicked and malicious "frame-up against the life, liberty and most sacred honor of Leo Frank, deliberately and designedly seeking to hang the defendant to gratify a misguided enthusiasm and official zeal, if nothing worse; and Dorsey and Hooper have been unsparing in their criticisms of Rosser and Arnold, the paid attorneys of the defense.

An imposing array of witnesses have declared Frank's character both good and bad, while two other arrays of witnesses have sought both to uphold and to break down his alibis.

Medical experts, of repute and fame, have been set up one by one, only to be designated "fakes" and "quacks" by the other side, and vice versa.

Second Charge in Case.

Besides the original charge of murder there was injected into the case, in its early stages, an unspeakable charge of degeneracy.

First this charge went in with the defense's knowledge and consent, and then the defense moved to rule it out. It wasn't ruled out, and the defense then seized upon it and undertook to make a boomerang upon the State.

The State thereupon sought to enlarge upon it, and the State was stopped from doing that.

Three or four days was used up in attempting to show whether boiled cabbage could reach such and such a state of digestion in such and such a time, and after a long wrangle as to that, the defense and the State found that they were not particularly disagreed about the matter, anyway as it fit both theories like a glove to show that Mary Phagan died within an hour after eating the cabbage.

The defense has contended that Jim Conley and not Leo Frank murdered Mary Phagan, and the State has contended quite as earnestly that Frank did it, and Conley was connected with it only after the exact fashion he swore to.

Looking backward over the trial from the present day point of view, one may see much that appears grimly humorous in the proceedings—and yet there has been nothing bordering ever so slightly upon the humorous, really. On the contrary, the trial has been tragedy piled uncompromisingly upon tragedy, from beginning to end!

Public Swayed Both Ways.

Into all the other complex, puzzling, elusive and sinister details of the mysterious Frank case, a large measure of prejudice was injected as it swept along.

The public has been swung first this way and then that, rushed to one conclusion, only to be rushed as madly, after a bit, to another, until, up one side and down the other, the public breathed, as aforesaid, a large and deep sigh of relief when at last the jury got the matter into its keeping, to unravel it as best it might and to speak the truth of it as nearly and as exactly as human ingenuity and the forms of law can approximate the same.

The State has fought doggedly to one theory: That Leo Frank, shortly after noon on Saturday, April 26, lured little Mary Phagan, for unspeakably immoral purpose, to the rear of the second floor of the National Pencil Factory in Forsyth street, after having paid her her weekly pittance, and there, when she refused to yield to his lustful purpose, he killed her, first by knocking her down and subsequently strangling her.

That after this horribly tragic culmination of a perhaps non-murderous original intent, Frank sought the help of a negro, Conley, with whom he had had previous very questionable relations, to hide the body, and that Conley, already deep in the mire with Frank, consented, and as a matter of fact, did hide the body of the dead girl in the basement of the factory, where subsequently he expected to burn it.

Charges Notes Were Framed.

That after this, Frank and his accomplice returned to the second floor, whereon Frank's office is located, and prepared some illiterate notes, which were placed beside the dead body for the purpose of diverting suspicion both from Frank and the negro.

That the defendant then gave the negro some money for his work, and promised him more eventually.

That Frank's actions following the murder were suspicious enough to prompt his retention at police headquarters.

That his general character is bad enough to warrant the presumption that he had lustful intentions toward Mary Phagan, as evidenced by his relations with other women and girls.

That his professed alibis are inconsequential and misleading, and not sustained by facts.

Finally, that Conley's seemingly contradictory attitude is accounted for in two directions, first by his desire to save both himself and Frank, and second by his desire to protect himself against a great measure of responsibility for the tragedy than rightfully belonged to him, when it became evident to him that Frank was preparing to let him suffer just so much measure of responsibility, even to the murder itself, as might be fixed if he did speak.

What Defense Has Claimed.

The defense has fought doggedly to this one theory: That Leo Frank scarcely knew Mary Phagan at all, and that the only time he saw her on Saturday, April 26, was when she came to his office to get her pay; that he never lured her to the rear of the second floor, or anywhere else, for any purpose whatever, and that he never saw her alive after the brief moment she stood in his office on Saturday.

That after she left his presence, happy and unharmed, she passed on downstairs, and encountered Jim Conley, the negro sweeper, whom Frank did not even know was in the building, and who was not supposed to be in the building at that time.

That Conley, then only partially recovered from a drunken debauch of the morning, saw her little mesh bag in her hand, and, being "broke" and wanting more whisky, he seized the girl, snatched her mesh bag, after knocking her down, threw her into the cellar below through the nearby open elevator shaft, whence later he dragged her to the trash pile in the rear of the building, tied the strangling rope about her neck, either to complete his dastardly work or to create a false suspicion as to the direct cause of her death.

That he then pulled the staple from the back door of the basement and thus made his escape finally from the building.

That all of Conley's story as to how he helped dispose of the body is a fabrication and a monstrous lie, framed for the purpose of shielding himself and placing the blame upon Frank.

That his story was dragged from him, bit by bit, beginning with the falsehood that he could not write, and that it was revised four times, always under oath, before its amazing and incompatible contradictions could be fixed up to stick with any degree of plausibility, and that he was helped in every one of these revisions by all too willing police officers, detectives and court officials bent upon finding in Frank a victim for Mary Phagan's murder.

Claim Negro Wrote Notes.

That the negro himself, of his own motion, wrote the notes he later confessed to having written, hoping thereby to divert suspicion from himself.

That Conley only began his series of contradictory "confessions" after he found that Frank was under suspicion, and thereby realized his (Conley's) opportunity to fasten more firmly upon Frank that suspicion, to Conley's own great benefit.

That Frank's general character is good, in contradistinction to Conley's admitted bad character.

That Frank has set up two unassailable alibis, and could not, therefore, have committed the crime charged.

That his nervousness the day following the murder was occasioned by the manner in which the fact of the murder was communicated to him, and not because of guilt.

That the long and delicate clerical work he did on the afternoon following the murder is proof that he could not then have been agitated by guilt or by any other sinister knowledge.

That Frank, as a matter of fact, knows nothing whatever of the cause of Mary Phagan's death, and is utterly and entirely guiltless of any participation therein.

Two intensely dramatic events marked the progress of the trial—and about them the entire case has revolved constantly.

Conley's remarkable story, containing the unspeakable charge of perversion, wealthy in detail and full of thrill, was the State's big point.

Frank's wonderfully clear, dispassionate and well-sustained statement from the witness stand was the defendant's big point.

These two contrary things have been pitted the one against the other, and upon which the jury finally would accept as the truth the case always has seemed to turn for final adjustment.

Attack Centers on Negro.

Every effort of the defense has been to break down Conley—including two days' unmerciful grilling by Mr. Rosser—and every effort of the State has been toward upholding him.

Every effort of the defense, therefore, has been also directed toward holding up Frank's statement, just as every effort of the State has been directed toward breaking it down.

It ever was Frank vs. Conley—the life of the one or the other as the law's satisfaction for the murder of Mary Phagan!

Regardless of all things else, the public is unstinting in its praise and approval of the brilliant young Solicitor General of the Atlanta Circuit, Hugh Dorsey, for the superb manner in which he has handled the State's side of the case.

It all along has been freely admitted that those two veterans of criminal practice, Luther Rosser and Reuben Arnold, would take ample care of the defendant.

Two more experienced, able and aggressive attorneys it would be impossible to secure in any cause.

When it was first learned that Rosser and Arnold were to defend Frank, the public realized that the defendant had determined to take no chances. He selected from among the cream of the Georgia bar.

That the State's interests, quite as sacred as the defendant's, would be looked after so jealously, so adroitly, and so shrewdly in the hands of the youthful Dorsey, however—that was a matter not so immediately settled!

Dorsey an Unknown Quantity.

Dorsey was known as a "bright young chap," not widely experienced, willing and aggressive enough, but—

He had been but lately named Solicitor General, and he hadn't been tried out exhaustively.

Maybe he could measure up to the standard of Rosser and Arnold, but it was a long way to measure up, nevertheless!

It soon became evident that Dorsey was not to be safely underrated. He could not be sneered down, laughed down, ridiculed down, or smashed down.

He took a lot of lofty gibing, and was called "bud" and "son" right along—but every time they pushed him down, he arose again, and generally stronger than ever!

Time and again he outgeneraled his more experienced opponents.

He forced them to make Frank's character an issue, despite themselves.

He got in vital and far-reaching evidence, over protest long and loud.

Whenever the Solicitor was called upon for an authority, he was right there with the goods. They never once caught him napping. He had prepared himself for the Frank case in every phase of it.

The case had not progressed very far before the defense discovered unmistakably that it had in Dorsey a foreman worthy of its most trustworthy and best-tempered steel!

And the young Solicitor climaxed his long sustained effort with a masterful speech, that will long be remembered in Fulton County!

In places he literally tore to pieces the efforts of the defense. He overlooked no detail—at times he was crushing in his reply to the arguments of Rosser and Arnold, and never was he commonplace!

Fixed His Fame by Work.

Whatever the verdict, when Hugh Dorsey sat down, the Solicitor General had fixed his fame and reputation as an able and altogether capable prosecuting attorney—and never again will that reputation be challenged lightly, perhaps!

Much credit for hard work and intelligent effort will be accorded Frank Hooper, too, for the part he played in the Frank trial. He was at all times the repressed and painstaking first lieutenant of the Solicitor, and his work, while not so spectacular, formed a very vital part of the whole case made out and argued by the State. He was for fourteen years the Solicitor General of one of the most important South Georgia circuits, and his advice and suggestions to Dorsey were invaluable.

A noteworthy fact in connection with the Frank trial is that it generally is accepted as having been as fair and square as human forethought and effort could make it.

It may be true that a good deal of the irrelevant and not particularly pertinent crept into it, but one side has been to blame for that quite as much as the other side.

Ruling Cut Both Ways.

The judge's rulings have cut impartially both ways—sometimes favorable to the State, but quite as frequently in favor of the defense.

Even the one big charge of degeneracy, which many people hold had no proper place in the present trial, went in without protest from the defense, and cross-examination upon it even was indulged in.

Unlimited time was given both the State and the defense to make out their cases; expense was not considered. The trial has lasted longer than any other in the criminal history of Georgia. Nothing was done or left undone that could give either side the right to complain of unfairness after the conclusion of the hearing.

It is difficult to conceive how human minds and hman efforts could provide more for fair play than was provided in the Frank case.

MRS. LEO M. FRANK plainly showing the strain as Solicitor Dorsey arraigned her husband. Below is Mrs. Rea Frank, the defendant's mother, who also betrayed her agitation.



WHAT THE LAWYERS OF BOTH SIDES THINK AND SAY OF EACH OTHER

The rider of the winds; the stirrer of the storm.—Hugh Dorsey's estimate of Luther Rosser.

As mild a mannered man as ever scuttled a ship or cut a throat.—Hugh Dorsey's opinion of Reuben Arnold.

The charges and insinuations that he has made are the most contemptible that have ever occurred in a Georgia court. The things he (Dorsey) has done in this trial will never be done again in Georgia. I will stake my life on that.—Luther Rosser's opinion of Hugh Dorsey's methods.

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FRANK JURORS AN ENTHRALLING STUDY IN HUMAN EMOTION

Every Variety of Man Represented--Some Appear Overcome With Responsibility---Others Positive and Confident.

By TARLETON COLLIER.

Much has been said about the Frank jury. Much has been said about juries ever since a Coroner investigated the death of Abel. But always the talk is of the jury and never of the men that make it up. You must confess that your idea of a jury is of something altogether generic and unindividual, much as you would think of an adding machine or a blonde Eskimo. Possessing neither person, number nor gender.

But the men who have been picked "to well and truly try the issue joined" between the State of Georgia and Leo M. Frank present an enthralling study, taken singly and as men.

Every variety of man is there—men of convictions and men without convictions, men who will sit in the jury room until Luther Rosser grows a six-foot beard before they will acquiesce in a verdict that they don't favor, and men who will listen respectfully to the others argue it out and be persuaded by their fellows.

One Mind Made Up.

In the jury box are two men, at least, who are frightened and nervous at their responsibility. There is one man, a positive, confident fellow he is, to judge from his face, who seems already to have made up his mind. You can almost see his lips move as the witnesses make their answers.

There are many men like that in the world, you know, and one has been corralled for the Frank jury as certainly as there is a jury, if countenances run true to form.

If countenances run true to form, you can prophesy the agony and the travail that will occur in the jury room before the verdict is brought. Because, besides the positive men and the weak men, some of the twelve are conscientious students, who will surely want to weigh every bit of the evidence before he announces ready. And of evidence there is a stupendous amount.

There is one young man—a clean-shaven, clean-looking person he is, too—who was evidently brought up in the narrow path which leads toward the fear of God and the understanding of good and evil. He is all conscience, and it is as plain as the nose on his face that he is going to the bottom of this sordid matter before he speaks his mind.

The Frank jury is an unusual body of men in some respects. Three weeks—three weary, perspiring, expecting weeks—they have sat in their cramped seats, listening to talk of Mary Phagan and Leo Frank, with now and then, for something new, talk of Leo Frank and Mary Phagan. They have become satiated with all the unpleasant, pitiful details. They have been guarded and trailed like prisoners, and kept away from their homes and families. They must have thought of business unattended and of affairs unsettled. Their torments have been mental and physical, too.

Jurors Still Unperturbed.

But through it all they sit unperturbed—that is, most of them. Two men there are whose restlessness is apparent. Whether it is a restlessness of the body or of the mind, of course, they know best. But they shift in their seats, and cross and recross their legs like an English Channel swimmer, and wipe their brows, and say things to themselves.

But all the twelve show remarkable fortitude for men cooped up for week after week, forced to listen to eternal talk of Mary Phagan and bloodstains and Leo Frank.

This is because, most likely, they are interested in the case themselves. Even the juror who scoffs at the evidence likes to hear the details. It is a great story, this mystery of Mary Phagan, and the jurors, as well as the Atlanta public, are learning that it is greater and reaches out with many more arms than they had thought at first. The jury members are like the rest of Atlanta's population, who, by spending good money, force newspapers to turn out extra after extra, "all about de big moider trial."

On the faces of the Frank jury there is the notable lack of that martyr look that jurors like to wear. Even the juror who is worried about his business worries only by spells when the witnesses are dull or when there is delay in bringing them from the room upstairs. Other whiles he is listening intently.

The first juror, near the corner where Sheriff Mangum sits as immovable and majestic as Henry Grady's statue, is glad he is a juror. A. H. Henslee, a salesman, of No. 74 Oak street, he is, and he enjoys being a member of the Frank Jury. He is the quickest to laugh when there is something to laugh at. Times there are when he laughs at nothing that others can see. His must be a humorous soul.

Seems Like Vacation.

Juror Henslee isn't impatient, to judge from appearances. This might be a vacation for him, or a pretty good show.

But the man at his left feels just the other way about it. The most restless of the twelve is M. L. Woodward, of No. 182 Park avenue, who is cashier of a hardware concern. If his neighbor enjoys it, Woodward in the same degree does not. Being a juror is by no means a bed of roses, to his way fo thinking. He grows impatient with the heat and the painful slowness with which some witness answers, and the foolish questions that certain lawyers ask just to be asking, as he must think. Such is the story on his face.

Next to him, and brushed occasionally by his impatient elbow, is D. Townsend, No. 84 Whitehall terrace, a bank cashier. Townsend is essentially serious. The matter of trying a man for his life is the gravest issue in the world to him.

It has impressed him deeply, and he sits there with the indication on his face that his conscience is stirred. Consequently he studies the case and the evidence as a devout young lawyer studies his Blackstone, his soul in his eyes, his eagerness to know everything plainly written on all his features. He is not so eager as he is serious, though, and studious.

Number Four. He is F. V. L. Smith, and a good juror. Temperament is as essential to a juror as to an artist. That is, the proper kind of temperament. F. V. L. Smith has it. He is sure of himself, confident of his opinions, ready to announce them and to defend them in the face of the world, and ready to argue. A typical debater he is, and it is safe to prophesy that in the jury room F. V. L. Smith will be heard in the thickest of the verbal fight.

It is announced that F. V. L. Smith, of No. 481 Cherokee avenue, is a manufacturer's agent. He must be a good agent, a booster whose belief in his own wares is impregnable. He is so confident.

Face Tells His Worries.

A. L. Wisbey is next to him, juror number five. Wisbey has a countenance that speaks plainly to you of business worries, of perturbation concerning the state of his work and his family, and his friends and the whole world. In the moments when he has opportunity to think, when no witness is on the stand and when the lawyers are not wrangling, he assumes unconsciously a thin line between his eyes, that bespeaks nothing else but anxiety and worry.

It must be said that worry is Wisbey's bete noir, his obsessing evil.

Almost of the same temperament is his neighbor, Marcellus Johemming, who is recorded as a machine shop foreman. But where Wisbey appears to be worried about his troubles out of the courtroom, Johemming is worried over the problem before him. He is plainly indecisive and nervous. He hears the witnesses of the State and believes in Frank's guilt. Then the defense brings forth its evidence and Johemming believes it sound. Then he pauses to weigh both sides, and he worries, undecided. At least, that is the story his countenance bears.

The first man on the second row of the jury is J. F. Higdon, No. 108 Ormewood avenue. Higdon is a fighter, aggressive, virile, stubborn. He has opinions of his own, and the force to back them. It will be a sad day if he stands alone in his conviction about this case, because they will never swerve him. So it appears from a study of his face.

Higdon is opinionated. A witness is called and is led to the stand. Higdon looks and listens. Then his opinion is formed, and you can tell from the compression of his lips and the decisiveness of the word that he speaks to F. E. Winburn, who sits next to him, that the opinion is lasting.

Sorry of Selection.

Winburn, now, is not one to jump at conclusions. He is undecided. Mainly, he appears to be sorry that they selected him. He seems to bear on his face the evidence that he is sorry for Frank, sorry for Mary Phagan, sympathetic toward every person whom this wide-stretching case affects. It is his nature to be sympathetic and to feel that he must weigh carefully every word that comes. He listens to his positive friend Higdon with a profound air of respect and of consideration.

Next to him is W. S. Medcalf, of No. 136 Kirkwood avenue, who, the records say, is a newspaper circulation man. Medcalf, it appears, is a man to form opinions and to back them. His opinions may be easily formed, but stoutly. The compression of his face, the concentration of eyes, nose and mouth all bear witness to the fact that he is a positive, pugnacious person, who is certain his ideas are worth fighting for.

Next is C. J. Bosshardt, a pressman, so the records show. Bosshardt is a young man, who is finding a great experience in this Frank trial. Those who have watched the case daily can tell you that Bosshardt has grown in comprehension. He is learning much of wisdom and calmness and calculation with this trial, and will come out much the better man. His countenance shows that, and shows, too, a growing wisdom, a willingness to hear and to learn, and an increasing judgment.

Looking at Bosshardt you considers that it must be the opportunity of a lifetime for a young man to sit with a jury in a case like this. It must be the opportunity to listen and learn much of wisdom and serious thought and plain common sense.

If Bosshardt is ready to learn, no less is his neighbor, juror number eleven. He is J. T. Osburn, an optician, who is plainly the student of the jury. He leans forward in his seat always, studying the words and the witness, very evidently impressed with the grave responsibility that confronts him, very desirous of learning everything about the case.

And he is patient, too. Patience seems to be his chiefest virtue.

If the case lasts all summer, you likely will see Osburn there, straining forward to hear, forgetfulness in his eyes of everything but the business of being a juror and of trying to reach a true verdict according to the evidence.

Studies Case Deeply.

Last in the row is W. M. Jeffries, a real estate man, a calm, sardonic sort of person. His calculating eyes, wrinkled at the corners with shrewd concern, show plainly that he is studying the case with a mind as intricate as the evidence—and the evidence, you will admit, is as intricate and as much twisted as the Cretan labyrinth. Jeffries would have made a good detective if he hadn't been a real estate operator. He looks with the judicial eye of a referee, he listens with the calmness of his own stenographer, and he forms his own opinion quickly. And he has the positiveness to back his opinion.

This is the jury that is trying Leo Frank, and whose word will send him to the gallows or back to his free home. It is an unusually interesting body of men, and with it all is a set of as sane looking, clean looking, open minded American citizens as can be found.

FRANK JURORS SKETCHED IN COURTROOM BY HEARST'S SUNDAY AMERICAN STAFF ARTIST

Views of twelve men who hold fate of Leo M. Frank in their hands as they appeared while listening to the evidence upon which they will base their verdict in the trial of the man charged with slaying Mary Phagan, their expressions, according to character readers, furnishing a clew to the conclusions they draw as the evidence is presented. They are: 1-M. Johenning, 2-A. L. Wisbey, 3-F. V. L. Smith, 4-Deder Townsend, 5-M. S. Woodward, 6-A. H. Henslee, 7-W. M. Jeffries, 8-J. T. Ozburn, 9-Charles J. Basshardt, 10-W. S. Medcalf, 11-Fred E. Winburn, 12-J. F. Higdon.



Jurors Glad End Nears; Their "Widows" Happier.

Though there rests upon their shoulders the responsibility of finding a verdict that will bring to a close one of the South's greatest murder cases, the twelve men who hold Leo Frank's life in their hands are looking forward to their Sunday afternoon stroll in better spirits than they have displayed at any time since they were "imprisoned" more than three weeks ago.

For to-day is the last Sabbath the jurors, wearied with the strain of listening to continual legal battles and worn with the task of hearing hour after hour of evidence, will have to spend away from their home and families—and every man of them is happy. In charge of Deputy Plennie Miner, the jurors will take their regular afternoon walk through the city this afternoon and then will return to their rooms at the Kimball for a last Sunday meal and a final Sunday night's sleep.

Though separated from their families and guarded as if they, instead of Frank, were on trial, the jurors have uttered no complaint. They have accepted their task as a matter of course, and are undertaking to complete it in a conscientious manner.

But far happier over the prospect of the early closing of the trial than all the lawyers and the jurors and the dozens who have been directly interested in the case are the eleven "temporary" widows, robbed of their husbands for three long weeks by the law and the Constitution, that says every American must fulfill his duty if called to serve on the jury. The only means of communication between husband and wife during the long trial has been waving handkerchiefs or loving smiles or shouts, and, rejoicing that their "widowhood" is soon to end, the eleven deserted wives are expected to be even more enthusiastic than ever in their salute when the eleven husbands issue forth from the Kimball House, under the protecting wing of Deputy Miner, for their Sunday afternoon "constitutional."

Judge Roan Carefully Prepares Jury Charge.

While all Atlanta is listening to and reading with tense interest the oratory of the counsel for Leo Frank and for the prosecution there is one man whose mind must occasionally dwell on other things than the forensic flights of the attorneys. That man is Judge L. S. Roan, who for four weeks has presided over this remarkable trial.

Judge Roan is busy preparing his charge to the jury. It will be his duty to define the law, to instruct the jury as to what evidence to consider and what not to consider. He must tell them how far witnesses are to be believed and what weight can be placed on circumstantial evidence.

He must impress on the minds of each juror the importance of the "reasonable doubt," the term which no judge has yet been able to define, and which plays an important part in every criminal hearing.

Therefore, Judge Roan is working carefully and surely. He will be ready to present this charge just as soon as Solicitor General Dorsey concludes his argument Monday. It is expected that it will take at least an hour for him to give his instructions and then pronounce the solemn sentence "you may retire, gentlemen, and consider your verdict," which puts the life of Leo Frank directly in the jurors' hands.

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10c package Whittemore's Baby Elite Shoe Polish 7c
15c can Georgia Pie Peaches, new arrival 9c
3 10c cans Piedmont Hotel Brand Soup 25c
12c can Early June Peas, new pack 8c
Sound, ripe Messina Lemons, full of juice, dozen 14c
4 pounds extra fancy Japan Style Head Rice 25c
25c full quart bottle Piedmont Hotel Pure Apple Vinegar 15c
Half-pint bottle Crosse & Blackwell's Pickled White Onions 25c
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FRANK EXHIBITS EVERY EMOTION---EXCEPT FEAR AND DREAD

PUBLIC, KEYED TO HIGHEST PITCH, IS ASTONISHED BY HIS APPARENT CALMNESS

Defendant Hasn't Wept nor Shouted Joyously, but No Point Has Escaped Him---Retains Dignity While Dorsey Accuses Him.

By L. F. WOODRUFF.

Cold, calm, callous, every other adjective that spells utter indifference has been applied in description of Leo Frank's attitude during his four weeks of trial.

These adjectives leaped into popular favor for more than one reason. In the first place, persons who had been able to invade the sacred precincts where Frank was battling for his life, were there with a sincere desire to be able to tell their less fortunate friends things that had happened there, which the public outside couldn't know.

And "cold, calm, callous," sound pretty fine, don't they?

Frank Shows No Fear.

But the fact remains that Frank has shown about all the human emotions that can be exhibited for public view—all the emotions except fear. Innocent or guilty, at no stage of the trial has Frank given one indication that he was in dread of the possibility that his life and honor would be forfeited by the judgment of twelve jurors who have weighed his case for four weeks.

The trouble has been that from the start the spectators have expected Charles K. Haney to be impresario of the trial instead of the laws of Georgia. They had been keyed to concert pitch by three months of sensational preparedness for the actual trial.

They had expected overwhelming exposures, forensic oratory, crying confessions. If they had heard a verdict of guilty proclaimed to the accompaniment of cocoanut shell horseshoe beats, and witnessed a breathless messenger enter, waving an order for a new trial on newly discovered evidence, the spectators would not have been surprised.

Surprised at His Calm.

But they were surprised when Jim Conley testified that Frank said "Why should I hang? I have wealthy relatives in Brooklyn," and at the same minute they saw Frank sitting as unperturbed as an aged oyster in a Southern stew.

Had he muttered, "Curses; I am discovered," or had he proclaimed "Alles, the dog!" it would have all been entirely Shakespeare, and the spectators would have been entirely satisfied.

The truth of the business is that Leo Frank has acted in court pretty much as any other man would have under the circumstances.

It is entirely natural for the guilty villain to quail under accusation on the stage. It is equally natural for the persecuted hero to utter resounding and rhetorical pleadings as to his outraged innocence when the spotlight is playing on him.

Puts Faith in Counsel.

But in plain, prosaic life, these things hardly ever happen. Most men on trial for their lives, do as Frank has done. Guilty or innocent, they put their faith completely with their counsel and preserve an attitude of thoughtful calm.

Hundreds of people who have visited the courtroom through the four long weeks of the trial have declared "Frank is the least interested person in the building." The statement is striking, but it is as untrue as it is unusual.

It would be difficult to imagine a man with thoughts more thoroughly concentrated on any one thing than Frank's are on this trial. It is quite true that he does not lean forward in his chair to watch every intonation in the utterances of witnesses, attorneys, or judge. It is true that he hasn't wept or sang paeans of triumph or shuddered in horror or done any other of the flimsy things.

Hasn't Missed a Point.

But not one single scrap of the mass of testimony presented has escaped him. His own statement showed that. He has been quick to advise his counsel, and his advice has been evidently welcomed by the distinguished barristers who represent his cause.

During the time when his side of the case was being presented by Arnold and Luther Rosser, he was openly pleased with their method of handling the case. He smiled at their sallies and was palpably thrilled by their eloquence, but at no stage did he seem to be play acting.

During the terrific denunciation which Hugh Dorsey hurled at him, he was just as openly perturbed. The smile had disappeared from his eyes and mouth. But he had kept his calm. He had not lost his dignity.

Scores and scores of times have visited the courthouse to determine Frank's guilt or innocence by his bearing during the trial. Their time has been wasted. For the attitude that Frank has assumed—not the attitude of a man as guilty as the blackest felon in criminology. It could be the attitude of a man as innocent as a new-born babe.



HUGH M. DORSEY, Solicitor General, who made prodigal use of invective, sarcasm, logic, ridicule and pathos in six hours of speaking to the jury, which left him too weak to complete his summing up of the State's case against Frank, and forced an adjournment over Sunday.

Dorsey Shows Victim's Clothes to Jury; Her Mother and Mrs. Frank Break Down

Continued from Page 2.

turned back to the wall. I want it turned back to the wall, and I don't want to see it again while I am speaking.

"1 p. m.—Frank leaves the factory.' It looks mighty nice on that chart, don't it? That fixes it up all right, don't it? Turn the chart to the wall, Mr. Sheriff, and let it stay turned.

"Why, gentlemen of the jury, that most important point, that most vital point, that crucial point, in Leo Frank's whole trial was refuted and broken down by the statement of Frank himself when he didn't realize the importance of this time proposition.

"Frank's statement at police headquarters, taken by C. C. Febuary on Monday, April 28, says: 'I didn't lock the door that morning. The mail was coming up. I locked it when I started home to lunch at 11:10 o'clock.'

"There goes your alibi, punctured by your own statement when you didn't know how this time was going to figure in the case. Yes these gentlemen who are representing the defense, for the purpose of impressing your minds, print in big letters on this chart that he left the factory at 1 o'clock. If he said when he was on the stand the other day, that he left the factory at 1 o'clock, it was because he realized the importance of the time point and had to leave ten minutes earlier than he said he had when he was at the police station."

The Solicitor paused here to pay his respects to the man who had introduced Miss Helen Curran, No. 169 Ashby street, as a witness. It was Miss Curran who swore she saw Frank at Whitehall and Alabama streets waiting for his car at 1:10 Saturday afternoon, just at the time he said in his first statement that he was leaving the factory.

Saddest Incident of Case, Calling of Miss Curren.

"The saddest thing," he said, "in this case—I don't know who caused it; I don't know who introduced it, and I hope I will go to my grave without ever knowing who brought this little Curran girl into this case—the saddest thing in this case is bringing in this little girl, whose father works at Montag's, and placing her upon the stand here to protect this red-handed murderer.

"If Frank locked that door at 1:10, how could she have seen him at Alabama and Whitehall street at 1:10? How could she be so positive that it was him, if she really saw anyone there? For, mark you, she had never seen him but once, in connection with your presence and tells you the unreasonable and absurd story of seeing him, which is in direct contradiction to Frank's story.

"They say Frank arrived at the factory at 8:25. Frank himself in his first statement said he arrived at 8:30, and pooh Jim Conley, lousy, filthy and dirty, said he arrived at 8:30, carrying a raincoat, and they tried to make it appear he didn't have one. If the truth is ever known, he tried to borrow that raincoat of Greenbach's to create the same impression.

"Mattie Smith at 9:20 (quoting from the table), and Frank and Mattie Smith both say 9:30. He called Schiff at 10 o'clock (reading again), and yet this man with all his mathematical precision and accuracy at figures, said he was at Montag's at 10 o'clock. They say he arrived back at 11 o'clock, but in his first statement he said it was 11:05. At 12:12 they say Mary Phagan arrived at the factory.

"Bleeged To Do It," Just Like Br'er Rabbit.

"Oh, my, they have to do it. Like the rabbit in Uncle Remus, they're 'just bleeged to do it.' Move the minutes up or back, for God's sake, or we are lost!

"Here is your table turned to the wall, having the time of Lemmie Quinn's arrival at 12:20. I have an affidavit here of this pet foreman of the metal department. He said he got there at from 12 to 12:20. Those girls went out of the factory at 11:15 o'clock. They walked up a block and down a block to the Busy Bee Cafe. There they saw Quinn.

"In the name of goodness, if Frank, according to his own statement, could leave the factory at 1:10 o'clock and get home at 1:30, couldn't these girls walk up a block and down a block and see Quinn in fifteen minutes?

"I know it hurts, but this table here which puts Lemmie Quinn at the factory from 12:20 to 12:22 is a fraud on its face. There is no greater farce in this case than their straining at this particular point, with the exception of Billy Owens' pantomime. And, oh, what a farce that was!

"Gentlemen of the jury, you need not try to consider their attempts to be accurate about the time Quinn says he was there, for Lemmie says himself he could not be positive. He says he thinks he got there sometime between 12:20 and 12:30."

Other Perjurers in Case, Solicitor Declares.

"There were other perjurers in the case," the Solicitor said. "For instance, Roy Bauer, Miss Fleming, the stenographer; Charlie Lee and old man Holloway, the day watchman."

In the opinion of the Solicitor, he had obtained one of his most important admissions from Miss Fleming, one of the defense's own witnesses.

"I asked her," he said, "what Frank generally did Saturday mornings when she was working there. She answered me that he did office work. I asked her what kind of office work, and she said that he worked on the financial sheet.

"I asked her if she was sure that he did this, and she said, 'Yes, sir.' I asked her if she knew positively it was the financial sheet he was working on, and she said, 'Yes, sir.' I approached her in several different ways, and each time her answer was the same.

"And she was telling the truth!"

Dorsey used this piece of evidence to try to relieve the jurors' minds of the impression that Frank always worked up the financial sheet in the the afternoon and that it was what he did on Memorial Day a few hours after Mary Phagan was murdered and taken to the basement.

Language of Notes Is Damning Evidence.

Coming to the notes found by the body of the slain girl, Dorsey declared that if they were not the order of an overruling Providence he would describe them as the silliest things he ever had read. He said, however, that they bore an intrinsic knowledge of the crime and were in themselves one of the strongest pieces of evidence against the defendant.

"This man Frank," in attempting to fix the murder upon another, has indelibly fixed it upon himself by the language he used in those notes.

"The pad, the paper the notes were written on, the fact that there was a note at all, fix the crime upon the white man. Tell me that a negro, after he had killed a white girl and had ravished and outraged her, would have taken the time to write those notes! And even if he had written them, would he have written them on paper found only in the white man's office?

"Conley said once in his statement that when he got a note to write for Frank that he knew the man looked at them as though he thought it done to 'Conley' used that expression at least twenty times. He said 'I done that' when he closed the door, and he says at other places he can't find time now. He didn't use the word 'did' one time.

"In the first note, the scrawled, 'I went to make water and that long tall black negro pushed me down the hole.' You would expect the child was there on the second floor (addressing Frank) and you know that was the place where that little girl met her death. And you know that metal room was right back there, too.

Value of Circumstances As Evidence Is Shown.

"You tell me that negro would have written those words. Where was it she was going to make water, on the first floor? Yet you tell me there is nothing in circumstantial evidence, when these things creep in.

"When you wrote the note (turning to Frank) you said to yourself that you had the original of the note before you, and you say you didn't see how Conley could write it. Conley could have written out time and time again trying to borrow from you. You could sit there with the original of the note before you and have it your handwriting, and you would not have seen often enough to be familiar with it, and you didn't tell the jury the truth when you said you didn't believe Conley wrote the notes.

"I don't want you to convict this man unless you believe him guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, but I don't want you to let your verdict be governed by the opinion of a fiend, but by the facts."

Frank Women-Folk Stoic As Spartan Gnawed by Fox

What must be the moral bravery, the fortitude, of those two women who faithfully have sat by the side of Leo M. Frank every day for the last four weeks?

The two—his wife and his mother—have displayed a courage that seems hardly to have been surpassed by that Spartan, who in silence permitted a fox to tear out his vitals.

Wife and mother as they are, they can not have failed to be acutely wounded by the accusations hurled at the slight young man between them; but they sat there in silence.

Only once or twice have they winced. Only once or twice have they indicated that the missiles of denunciation intended for the prisoner, at the bar of justice have hurt them and have caused them as poignant suffering as though they themselves were the targets for the Solicitor's anathemas.

A Mother's One Outbreak.

As the older one, the mother, burst forth in blaze of anger and shrieked out her rage at the Solicitor General.

"You dog!" she called him in her fury. He had just accused the son at her side of the grossest immorality. Her mother's nature could not stand it longer.

If all the lawyers in the eontverse proclaimed her son a degenerate, she would not believe it, nor would she permit to be said. That was her outraged feeling at the time.

She was led from the courtroom, weeping hysterically, and was calmed by her friends and her relatives. She was told that many stories always were circulated concerning the accused after a crime of this sort, and that she must be prepared to meet them quietly.

She came back to the courtroom the next day. The Solicitor renewed his attack upon the defendant. Mrs. Frank stopped her ears with her fingers and rushed from the courtroom. She feared another outbreak. But since that time she never has winced. She has steeled herself almost as well as has her most redoubtable son, whose very composure and nerve have brought upon him fresh accusations from the Solicitor. It is not to be supposed, however, that because they have remained supremely self-controlled and undismayed by the terrible charges made by the Solicitor that they have showed no signs of suffering.

The Wife Collapses.

There was, for example, the time that the defendant himself went on the stand and made his statement of the case. During all the time the young wife had eyes for no one else than her husband. That he was talkingfor his life she appeared to feel more completely than did he. When he came down from the stand and the jury, unmistakably impressed, filed from the courtroom, she collapsed. The tension of the moment was relieved and she wept unrestrainedly.

The bearing of the two women since the arguments of the Solicitor began furnishes the most remarkable example of their stoic spirit. Dorsey has left little unsaid. He has denounced Frank as a murderer and a degenerate of the worst type, raking up the characters of Oscar Wilde, Theodore Durant, Henry Clay Beattie, and other notables of the "Hall of Infamy" for the purpose of comparison.

During all this invective Frank has looked steadily at his accuser. His mother, perhaps, has looked a little more downward and a little more toward the judge's bench. His wife has slipped her hand into his arm. That has been the only change in this astonishing trio.

Crowds at Frank Trial As Remarkable As Case Itself

Four weeks have passed since Leo M. Frank heard the indictment read to the jury that was to try him for his life as the murderer of Mary Phagan. And the crowds that have packed the courtroom and jammed the sidewalks about the courthouse every day during these four weeks was larger yesterday than it was the first day when his guilt or innocence was put in the balance.

Each of the 13 days that the case has been fought has been seemingly hot. No man could sit in comfort in the close, crowded courtroom. No man could stand at ease on the sun-blistered pavement about the court building.

But the throngs have been as faithful in their pilgrimage to the scene of this bitterest of all Georgia legal struggles as a devout Moslem on his annual visit to Mecca. They have stood the horrible atmosphere of the courtroom and the scorching sun on the sidewalk with all the fortitude of a Christian martyr.

Some Give Up Forget Lunch.

Their interest in the Frank case has been so rapt that even Nature's power could not drive them from the scene of combat.

There have been some that have been as faithful attendants on the trial as Frank himself. Some have spent even more hours in the courtroom than the young defendant. They are on hand as soon as the doors of the building are thrown open, and they do not leave even for lunch, sticking close to their seats, so as not to lose one second or one word of the case.

There are many of them who know as much of the evidence as Dorsey, or Hooper, or Arnold, or Rosser. They know the State's strength and the State's weaknesses. They know the defense's scheme of attack, and they know, or profess to know, the best way to halt it.

It is a crowd as varied in its make-up as the case in issue is in its features. There are men from the Whitehall and Peachtree business houses and from the office building districts and the wholesale section around Broad street. They are mixed indiscriminately with men from the railroad shops and the factories.

All Classes Rub Shoulders.

Crackers as typical of rural Georgia as the red clay soil rub shoulders with fastidiously dressed business men. Dozens of young lawyers crowd the inner railing, eagerly listening to the battle of the masters of their profession engaged in the case.

Learned scientists lean forward in their chairs with the same interest as detectives with their aldermanic mustaches.

There are men who hover about the courtroom for financial gain. It took a vender of peanuts but a few minutes to see the possibilities of the trial as a means of increasing his trade. A fruiterer was soon selling goods nearby. A sandwich man plies his trade throughout the day. The place is a gold mine for the newsboys.

As a usual thing this heterogeneous gathering has been orderly. Beyond doubt, its sympathy has been more with Solicitor Dorsey than with the lawyers for the defense. This was probably because it had been expected that the two master lawyers on the other side would make short work of the youthful prosecutor and his gallant and spirited fight has caused more than usual admiration.

Friends Constant in Trial.

Several times the court has threatened to clear the courtroom after an outbreak of applause when the State scored. But Frank has had many faithful friends on hand constantly They have been at his side every second of his terrible ordeal. They will be with him to cheer him or comfort him, if the decision of the jury declares him a free and innocent man or a felon.

Remarkable as the Frank case has been in all its phases, it has been no more remarkable than the persons who have watched its every development.

SENT FREE TO MEN

A Most Pleasing Remedy Given to Quickly Restore Lost Vitality.

A Free Trial Treatment Sent by Mail To All Who Write.

Free trial treatments of Forentia, a most pleasing remedy, are being mailed to all men who write to Dr. Rice, 6, Forentia Bldg., who has battled for years against the normal and physical weaknesses of men and has given to the world a remedy of rare curative properties. Dr. Rice asks no fee for the trial treatment, but requests that all who write, if a benefit is derived from the treatment, tell their friends about it, so that all who suffer with any form of weakness, resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and power, weak back, lack of vitality and confidence can now receive this strength-giving treatment at home.

The treatment has a peculiar grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the diseased localities, restoring the lost vitality and development back where it is needed. It is given in pellet form, is tasteless and odorless, and is free from all odors of the natural functions, and can be used with remarkable success, even in cases approaching advanced age. A request to Dr. Rice, 6, Forentia Bldg., Rutin (427), Auditorium Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, stating that you desire one of his free trial packages, will be complied with promptly.

He is desirous of reaching that great class of men who have been deceived by the use of drugs and nostrums. The simple, safe and reasonable cure he has found it is successfully treat even the weakness where other specialists have failed. Dr. Rice assures confidence. Any man who writes will be sent a free sealed and literature, carefully sealed in a plain package, so that you need fear no fear of any one seeing it; publishers, readers are requested to write without delay.

Small Expenses Small Profit

This Advertisement Is Worth 50c

AT THE

Royal Shoe Shop

86 N. BROAD, NEAR LUCKIE ST.

This week, in order to introduce our new lines of Goodyear Welt and English Welt Dress Shoes for Men and Women, we will sell for

$2.50

If offered at our store, together with this advertisement ONE PAIR TO A CUSTOMER

Our extra quality shoes as described above

ALL LEATHERS—Gun Metal, Kid, Russia and Patent Colt. ALL SIZES, All New Goods.

Made by one of the Greatest and Best Manufacturers in this Country.

We Make a Specialty of Comfortable Work Shoes for Mechanics and Workingmen

Certainly! We Sell EDUCATOR SHOES for the Whole Family

No reasonable offer refused on the remainder of our Low Shoes in stock. Come while the coming is good.

SAVE HALF A DOLLAR

The ROYAL SHOE SHOP

Southern Suit & Skirt Co.—Atlanta, New York—Southern Suit & Skirt Co.

Final Reductions For To-morrow Only

Positively Last Call on These Stylish Garments Monday

Let nothing stand in your way of sharing in these WONDERFUL SAVINGS.

The time has come for the final wind-up.

Remodeling and the daily arrival of new goods necessitates this sacrifice—

Consider the uniform high character of this stock—then note the REMARKABLE FINAL REDUCTIONS—and catch an early car for this store to-morrow morning—

Just 39 Linen & Ratine Dresses $3.75
All that is left of our stock of these charming dresses—just the thing for "right now" and early fall wear.
They Were $12.50 to $16.50, CHOICE

65 Striped and Figured Voile Dresses $3.75
Final wind-up of these lovely dresses, featuring the latest style ideas. All sizes in the lot.
They Were $10.50 to $14.50, CHOICE

Just 53 White Lingerie Dresses $3.75
Exquisite little frocks—these are the better grades—so dainty and dear to the feminine fancy. Final clearance.
They Were $11.75 to $15.00, CHOICE

25 Linen and Ratine Suits $3.95
Charming graceful models—these handsome suits have been the season's best sellers. This will be your last chance. Only 25 left.
They Were $12.50 to $16.50, CHOICE

Just 75 White Ratine Skirts $1.48
These strikingly popular little garments can be worn at any time. Very latest styles—a truly remarkable reduction Monday.
They Were $3.50, CHOICE

These specials are positively for Monday only---No C. O. D. orders filled. No approvals. No exchanges.

Southern Suit & Skirt Co.

"Atlanta's Exclusive Women's Apparel Store"—43-45 Whitehall Street

IRISH RAISE HUGE FUND TO ASSURE HOME RULE

American Hibernians Respond Liberally to Appeal Made After Great Demonstration in Chicago Against England's Domination.

Another Feature of Meeting Was Adoption of a Resolution Condemning Great Britain's Policy Toward U. S. in Canal Dispute.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Following the gigantic demonstration for Irish home rule at the thirty-eighth annual picnic of the United Irish Societies of Chicago, held in Brands Park, sons of Erin here are confident that in a few weeks American Hibernians will have raised a fund that will insure the home rule for which they have fought so long and which they have almost brought about.

Fifteen thousand persons visited the park during the day and they responded liberally to the call for funds with which to carry on their campaign. Three thousand dollars was raised at that time and the fund has grown steadily since.

A feature of the occasion was the reading by James T. Clark, president of the United Irish Societies, of a telegram from William Randolph Hearst, in which he warmly favored home rule. The president was quick to reply, expressing the thanks of the societies for the co-operation they have received in their work from Mr. Hearst's papers.

British Canal Stand Scored.

Another important feature of the day was the resolution prepared in advance and passed by a unanimous vote, opposing the British contention over the Panama Canal tolls.

The resolutions strongly uphold the views of the United States that this country, having built the canal and paid for it without aid, should have the right of passing her own ships through it without paying tolls, and that this action of the United States is entirely within its rights as a nation and is not subject to the criticism of any other nation.

The work of John Redmond, parliamentary leader, in forcing the home rule bill to the verge of final passage also was commended highly.

One of the most impressive features of the occasion was the exhibition of a full-size model of the statue of Colonel F. Finerty, the famous soldier-journalist and a son of whom Erin is very proud.

Colonel Finerty wrote the story of the Custer campaign against old Sitting Bull, and the massacre in which Custer's whole command was wiped out. In his later years Colonel Finerty was editor of the Irish-American, and devoted all his energies to the home rule campaign, now so nearly won.

Work of Irish Sculptor.

The splendid statue of the old fighter is the work of Professor Charles J. Mulligan, of the Art Institute, a pupil of MacMonnies and Saint-Gaudens.

Among the speakers who addressed the enthusiastic throng were United States Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon, former Attorney General Maurice T. Maloney, P. H. O'Donnell, Joseph E. Ryan, John T. Sutton, of Lincoln, Neb., and Harry W. Smith, of Springfield, Ill.

In part, Mr. Maloney said: "We of the Celtic race have always struggled for a place in the sun, and have made a good deal of history, but we have been accused in the past of not being quite what we ought to be in the old country, and did not act to our own interest. English misgovernment and oppression were solely to blame for this.

"Now I can see a new Ireland rising above the horizon, a nation once again. The Irish people had advanced with giant strides, now that the long tribulation of our night is passing away."

Senator Twists Lion's Tail.

United States Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon said:

"My people came to this country to avoid persecution in the mother country, persecution by the English Government. Ireland had no measure of freedom in those times."

Speaking on the Panama Canal, he said: "We have a perfect right to arrange to suit ourselves charges on a canal that was made in America, solely by American money. If England will not send her exhibits to the San Francisco Exposition on this account, I would say let her keep them at home.

"If we were not careful to withstand these encroachments of the British Government, we might in the end find ourselves in the same case as Ireland finds herself to-day. I foresee home rule for that country, within the next two or three years without question of doubt."

Irish Societies Leader Thanks Mr. Hearst for Support of Home Rule

CORDIAL telegrams of congratulation and thanks were exchanged between William Randolph Hearst and James T. Clark, president of the United Irish Societies of Chicago on the occasion of their annual picnic recently. Mr. Hearst expressed his belief in the justness and the ultimate success of the cause of home rule, while the head of the Irish societies in his reply earnestly thanked the publisher for his co-operation in their work in behalf of their fatherland. Mr. Clark's message follows:

CHICAGO, Aug. 20, 1913.

Hon. William Randolph Hearst,
San Francisco.

The sentiment of the United Irish Societies toward your papers has always been one of appreciation. Often in the past we have admired your unselfish advocacy of the cause of liberty and the 15,000 Irish-Americans at the ceremony of unveiling of the John F. Finerty monument were thrilled by your message in favor of home rule for Ireland. This monument is symbolic of the revitalized Irish nation that has been the inspiration of Parnell, Redmond and other patriots, and we believe it would strengthen the home rule cause immeasurably if you would publish in your Sunday papers, in the near future, a comprehensive account of our recent demonstration here, and emphasize its significance to Irish liberty.

JAS. T. CLARK, President,
United Irish Societies.

Mr. Hearst's Home Rule Message

San Francisco, Aug. 15.

As an American believing ardently in liberty and opportunity in equal rights and equal justice, I believe sincerely in home rule for Ireland.

If I were an Englishman I would believe with even greater earnestness in home rule not only for Ireland, but for every individual integral part of the British Empire.

I would believe in genuine home rule and in general home rule. I would believe in home rule which would insure complete independence in local government for every state and in a general government which would afford every state equal rights, equal liberties and proportionate representation.

Such just and genuine home rule is the best and perhaps the only remedy for the threatened decadence and possible dissolution of the British Empire. The preservation and perpetuation of the British Empire in its full prestige and power are only to be found in a voluntary federation of independent states, not held together loosely by compulsion but molded into an imperial entity by the natural and nationalizing forces of mutual confidence, mutual affection and mutual interest.

If I were an Irishman I would take pride in this fight for home rule, first because of the benefit I was helping to confer upon my country and my own countrymen, and, secondly, because of the benefit which will inevitably ensue to all other sections of the British Empire and to other nations throughout the world.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.

'Perfect Baby' Fed on Soup and Vegetables

Hundred Per Cent Child Also Gets Abundance of Water and Fresh Air.

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 23.—"Good, substantial food, well cooked, is what I feed him," said Mrs. Thomas Watterston, of No. 110 Central avenue, when asked how she reared her son, Leslie, just declared the only 100 per cent perfect baby in the "better babies" contest in Passaic. Three hundred infants contested. He is 27 months old.

"He gets soups, fruit, vegetables, puddings, cereals," continued the mother. "I give him very little meat, few eggs, but plenty of water, inside and out."

Baby Leslie goes to bed about 8 p. m. and arises about 7:30, awakening of his own accord and bounding out into the fields before breakfast. He has a two-hour nap every afternoon, and always sleeps with the windows in his room wide open.

Women Voters Save Mayor From Recall

Committee From Their Organization Canvasses Every Ward to Prevent His Defeat.

JANESVILLE, WIS., Aug. 23.—Mayor James A. Fathers was the victor by a narrow margin to-day in Wisconsin's first recall election of importance under the commission form of government. He was elected by 98 votes, with a total of more than 3,00 votes cast, more than were ever before voted in a Janesville municipal election.

Mayor Fathers received 1,570 votes and his opponent, John C. Nichols, 1,472. Fathers carried three wards, the First, Second and Third, those chiefly occupied by the church and aristocratic elements, while Nichols carried the Fourth and Fifth Wards, the homes of the poorer people.

The election foloiws the trouble over saloons six months ago, when the Fathers administration started a campaign to clean up the town. Every ward in the city was canvassed by women's committees in the interest of Fathers.

Standardize Book to Simplify Grammar

Educators Work to Have Study of English Language Made More Uniform.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 23.—Standardization of grammatical nomenclature, which will do away with the confusion in the study of English, as well as other languages, in American schools, has been effected by a committee of fifteen, of which Professor Hills, of Colorado College, was a member.

The committee made a report to the National Educational Association in convention at Salt Lake City and its adoption without amendment virtually insures the following of the committee's recommendations in all schools and colleges.

According to Professor Hills it was found that in the sentence "John is good," the word "good" was called by nine different names in 25 grammars, the word "John" in "This is John," was called by nineteen terms, and in "We made John president," the word "president" was given eighteen different names in the text books examined.

Philippine Hero Can't Re-enlist in Army

Batt'e-Scarred Pensioner Rejected by Recruiting Office on Account of Wounds.

SPOKANE, Aug. 23.—One of the seven heroes of the United States army who survived the bloody massacre of Balingiga, P. I., when he saw more than 100 of his comrades and officers go to their death at the hands of a savage Philippine tribe, and himself, was mutilated in many places on his body and given up for dead, John M. Newhouse, applied for reenlistment in the United States army.

Newhouse is 37 years old and came from Helena. He is now drawing $30 a month for the injuries he received in the massacre. Newhouse told of his experience while pleading with local army recruiting officers to take him into the army again.

Officials were compelled to reject the applicant on account of a stiff right arm caused by one of the cuts from a bolo.

Lightning Bug Used To Illuminate House

West Virginian Discovers New Light Medium Which He Declares Surpasses Electricity.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., Aug. 23. Thornton Flowers, of Mora, claims that by treating the common firefly or lightning bug with a secret chemical process he has produced a light surpassing the tungsten incandescent. He has his home illuminated with the new light.

Several weeks ago, Flowers says, he captured an immense lightning bug, it gave out a brilliant light, and this gave him an idea that the light from fireflies would illuminate a room if they were made to glow incessantly. He hit upon a mixture of chemicals, which, he says, not only will retain the glow after the insect's life is extinct, but will increase it.

He captured the insects by hundreds, treated them with chemicals and placed them in globes throughout his home.

Blind Girl Student Marvelous Gardener

Produces Daisies Three Times Size of Ordinary Flowers and Vegetables Just as Big.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 23.—Twenty-seven deaf and dumb girls and boys, ranging from 10 to 17, are being taught to speak, read, write stories, sew, make biscuits, solve arithmetic problems, spell and garden at the Sixteenth Street school here, where an exhibition of their work was held recently.

Miss Elizabeth Kenealy, 15, is creating a sensation at the school because of her wonderful success in raising flowers and vegetables.

In a middy blouse and dark skirt, Miss Elizabeth works in her gardens, one at home and the other at school, producing daisies three times the size of the ordinary flowers, and beets that make the average vegetable look like radishes in size.

Tight Skirts Make Idle Factory Girls

Mill Men Assert Present Styles Curtail Demand for Goods and Cause Lack of Work.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS., Aug. 23. That the factories manufacturing cloth are suffering from the present styles in women's wearing apparel, owing to the smaller sale of cloth, and that many operatives are being thrown out of work in consequence, is the opinion of many leading New Bedford manufacturers.

In the past three years the circumference of women's skirts has been cut down on the average about two yards. The smaller sales of cloth have necessitated a curtailment in the payroll and hundreds of idle operatives are waiting until the style change before they will be put to work again.

SMITH URGES ZONE CURE FOR BOLL WEEVIL

Senator From South Carolina Declares South's Loss in 17 Years Is $1,000,000,000.

Continued from Page 1.

an isolated spot in Texas until it has now reached the State of Alabama, and I have been appalled by the damage wrought by its ravages. During all these years I have been hoping for the discovery by which the pest could be exterminated, or even checked, but in both I have been disappointed.

Likes Zone Remedy Plan.

Some time ago the suggestion was made to establish across the entire cotton belt, east of the areas infested by the weevil a zone of 100 miles, in which no cotton should be planted. It was argued that this would check the eastward advance of the weevil, as it subsists only on the cotton plant, and it was also argued by entomologists and other experts on plant and insect life that my moving this zone westward from year to year all the weevils in the Cotton States would be starved out and entirely exterminated until the Mexican border was reached.

The idea appealed to me very strongly, and I have given the subject a great deal of study ever since. I believe this plan is entirely feasible, and while at first thought the cost may seem prohibitive, yet when the estimated cost is compared with the estimated saving the zone plan must be looked upon as a very sound business proposition.

The Government entomologists, farm demonstration agents and others admit that if this zone plan is put into operation it will undoubtedly check and finally exterminate the boll weevil, as it will have nothing to feed upon, and they admit at the same time that no other plan that has been tried so far has been at all effective.

I have had an estimate made of the cost of the proposed zone and I think it is a very liberal one. It follows:

"The cessation of cotton growing over an area of 46,245 square miles, in which the crop is valued at $98,990,047 per annum, is at first glance such an appalling suggestion that few have even thought to look deeper.

Sees Need of Substitute.

"We must add also to this the loss in ginning business, which is computed at $2,915,518 per annum and the loss in seed products totaling $5,633,562. This means that there must be compensation for a loss in earning value of $107,539,127 per annum.

"In the first place, any scheme which would call for the cessation of cotton growing must provide the means and knowledge for growing something else in the place of cotton.

"A large crop of trained agriculturists instructing in the cultivation of new and profitable crops and in the principles of rotation, maintenance of soil fertility, etc., would help the people to double and treble the output of their land within very few years. It would also be necessary to supply seed for planting the 2,573,672 acres of cotton land in other crops. Thus the greater part of the prospective loss can be met at a reasonable expense.

"The loss of the ginners and part of the loss of the oil men will have to be assumed by the Government. This loss would not exceed $9,000,000.

"It would be necessary for the western portion of the quarantine area to remain out of cotton for possibly three years.

"East of the proposed quarantine line there lies an area of 112,027 square miles of territory in which cotton can be produced. The average yield per acre (1908-1811) for this territory has been 3,051,103 bales (500 pounds), of which 32,892 bales (500 pounds was sea island cotton. The value of the latter was $4,224,235.

Places Faith in Expert.

"The value of the remaining or upland cotton, valued at 11.9 cents per pound, was $174,845,554. The value of the equivalent amount of seed produced would be $33,943,522. Thus the annual value of the producers of the crop to be protected is $217,514,211.

"History of the boll weevil has shown that if this area is not protected its production will be lowered year by year until possibly 50 per cent of the crop is taken, and sometimes as high as 75 per cent."

The zone plan is the only suggestion that has yet been offered that holds out any promise of relief. The cost of the zone plan is undoubtedly great, but when the estimated cost is compared with the estimated saving, the protection of sections not yet reached and the ultimate eradication of the boll weevil throughout the entire cotton belt, the cost does not seem to be prohibitive. In fact, the cost of the zone system will be mild compared with the loss that will be entailed if the boll weevil is not exterminated.

Sea Island Crop Imperiled.

It is practically certain that if the boll weevil spreads to the South Atlantic States the sea island cotton industry will be wiped out entirely. This is by reason of the semi-tropical nature of the islands, the luxuriant foliage which affords a safe harbor and breeding ground for the insects during winter and summer, and the fact that there is neither extreme heat nor extreme cold, both of which are destructive to insect life. It is my deliberate judgment that if the boll weevil reaches the sea islands, there will be no more sea island cotton.

I have spoken of the aggregate loss to the country, but the feature that appeals to me most strongly is the loss to the individual. The country may eventually recover from the damage done to the cotton crop, but the individual cotton farmer whose income is cut in half or destroyed, and whose property is made to depreciate in value, may never recover. The loss to him will be irreparable.

My object in writing this is in order that the people may know just how seriously the cotton crop is being menaced, and that they may discuss and understand the only plan that has been offered, which promises to accomplish the result needed. If any other plan is suggested that promises to accomplish the result at a less cost or in a quicker manner, I will give it my heartiest indorsement.

I will be glad to have the farmers and others of the South consider this problem carefully and write me what they think of it.

WOMAN IS KEY IN STRUGGLE TO UNSEAT SULZER

New York Governor's Foes Call Wife's Illness a Sham and Confession a Ruse.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Apparently deadlocked until the High Court of Impeachment meets September 18 to try the charges of high crimes and misdemeanors against Governor William Sulzer, both the accused Executive and Lieutenant Governor Martin Glynn are busy, the one strengthening his defense, the other preparing to invigorate his attack. In the meantime, the official business of the Empire State is at a standstill.

The government of New York presents a paradox unique to republican government. The State has two Governors, and it has none. Two men maintain they have the right to transact the State's business. No business is being transacted.

And in this struggle for power, the battle seemingly centers about a woman, a woman who has no voice in the government, who is not even allowed to vote under the statutes of the State.

Wife's Illness Questioned.

In addition to the law point raised by the defenders of Sulzer that he can not be impeached or tried for things he did before he took the oath of office, the defense lays greatest stock on the declaration by Sulzer's wife that she, not the Governor, used checks he had received as campaign contributions to speculate on the stock market.

On the other hand, it is learned that the Frawley Committee, which brought to light the charges on which the Governor was impeached, will make her confession the subject of a rigid examination to shatter, if possible, the defense, which will be based largely on her statement.

In the meantime, Mrs. Sulzer, it is reported, is dangerously ill, her nerves broken, it is said, under the strain which she has experienced since the charges were brought against her husband.

Sulzer's enemies even question this illness. They question it so seriously that it, too, is to be investigated. The first step in this investigation,

Both Accused of "Shamming."

The committee believes that "talking too much" consisted of telling stories of Mrs. Sulzer's true condition which were not to the liking of the Governor. An inkling of this purpose was contained in an interview with Assembly Majority Leader Aaron J. Levy, who declared:

"Not only is Mrs. Sulzer's confession a sham, but the pretended illness of Mrs. Sulzer is a sham, of which William Sulzer is the chief perpetrator."

However, should Sulzer be removed from office by Tammany votes, with all the judges of the Court of Appeals voting in his favor, he would count it a vindicaton and proof of his assertion that he is being persecuted because he would not turn over the State to Tammany Hall.

'Wild Man's' Haircut Fills Bushel Basket

Tramp That Frightened Woman and Children Gets Cleaning When Arrested.

MILLVILLE, N. J., Aug. 23.—A "wild man" was reported to the police as roaming the woods west of Millville and frightening women and children. Marshal Biggs hastened to the locality and discovered an uncouth man with shaggy beard which reached to his waist and long hair which hung matted over his shoulders.

When taken to the City Hall the man said he was Waldron Furry, of Low Banks, Canada, and that he was simply tramping.

Marshal Biggs acted as barber for the stranger and his hirsute adornment filled a bushel basket.

Pastor Adopts Wife He Had Divorced

Girl Becomes His Ward as Soon as Decree Was Granted by Court.

WOODWARD, OKLA., Aug. 23.—A divorce on unusual grounds has been granted here to B. F. Willett, who is an ordained Baptist minister, and who has served several terms as prosecuting attorney for the county.

Willett gives up his wife that she may become again, in effect, his adopted daughter. Years ago he adopted a little girl who took the name of Clara Willett. He put her in school at Enid, determined to give her the best education obtainable.

Six years ago, when Clara reached the age of 16, Judge Willett made his adopted daughter his bride.

In his petition for divorce the lawyer and former preacher set forth that Mrs. Willett had told him she never could love him as a wife should, but that she could be devoted to him as a daughter.

Girl Wins First Wireless License

She Installs Her Own Apparatus

Miss Alice McConaughy, of Cincinnati, at the key of her wireless instrument.

This girl operates under a license granted under the new wireless laws.



CINCINNATI, Aug. 23.—Miss Alice McConaughy, 13-year-old schoolgirl, is the first person to obtain an operator's license under the new laws regulating wireless telegraphy on the Great Lakes, even if she did get it on something of a fluke.

The license was issued before the inspector discovered that he had failed to notice the age of the applicant, whose father is a national bank examiner of Ohio.

"I did give them the right age," declared Alice. "I sent for the blanks and filled them out myself."

Her work on the demonstration set was satisfactory. The youthful operator installed her own apparatus at home, doing all the wiring and even erecting the 50-foot aerial.

Chester Boynton Sue By Wife for Libel

Echo of Famous Litigation Against Rev. William B. Ayres in New Case.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Helen Theresa Willet Boynton, of Wollaston, Mass., wife of Chester A. Boynton, who some time ago created a sensational church scandal by suing the Rev. William B. Ayres, pastor of the Park and Down Congregational Church, Wollaston, for $10,000 for alienation of Mrs. Boynton's affections, has filed a libel for divorce from her husband on the grounds of cruel and abusive treatment.

Boynton claimed in his suit that the minister had broken up his home after joining the Boynton household as a boarder. Mr. Ayres and Mrs. Boynton in the former's case of defense denied all of the husband's allegations and declared that the whole trouble in the Boynton household sprang out of Boynton's attentions to a choir girl at the Park and Down Church, at which Boynton and his wife were both prominent members.

Boynton lost his suit and was expelled from the Wollaston church. Boynton is now living at Los Angeles.

Has $18 Salary Cut To $10 to Spite Wife

Judge, However, Orders Bookkeeper to Pay Alimony Just the Same.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—G. Lester Pinkham, a bookkeeper of Flushing, sued by his wife for alimony, testified that he was receiving only $10 a week.

His employer, A. M. Ryon, called as a witness, corroborated him.

"Is he worth more money?" asked the Magistrate.

"He certainly is," replied Mr. Ryon; "formerly I paid him $18 a week, but he asked to have his salary reduced to $10."

The Magistrate promptly ordered Pinkham to pay his wife $5 a week and furnish a bond of $520 to guarantee payment.

College Girl Walker Goes 25 Miles a Day

Little Pedestrian Reaches Pittsburg on Jaunt From New York to San Francisco.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 23.—With a jaunty rose-colored hat, Miss Gladys Mason, a petite New Yorker, who is "footing it" from Broadway to the Golden Gate, is on her way West.

The little pedestrian left New York on June 29 and has averaged 25 miles a days. Her high mark for a day is 41 miles, made east or Harrisburg.

Miss Mason is 22, a graduate of Emerson College, Boston. She expects to reach San Francisco Thanksgiving Day.



COUNTY TO GIVE COOK BOOKS TO NEWLYWEDS

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Leaden biscuits and leather-crusted pies and all the other dinner delicacies of Mrs. Newlywed soon may cease to cause physical pain and matrimonial estrangement. Their existence is threatened.

Authorities of Cook County are considering the advisability of giving away official Cook County cook books with all marriage licenses. Robert M. Sweitzer, County Clerk, will present the plan to the County Board.

SAYS WIFE AND MAGICIAN WERE IN DEATH PLOT

Husband Declares That Their Conspiracy Kept Him in Bed Three Years.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Alleging that his wife was madly infatuated with a man of strange, weird, magnetic powers, and that they conspired to incapacitate him by administering mysterious potions, Theodore Speaber, a former undertaker of Chicago, filed suit for divorce from Anna Speaber in the Circuit Court at Laporte, Ind.

Through the machinations of his wife and a man who represented himself as being a magnetic healer, assuming the name of Louis Odillo, Speaber avers that they tried to convince him that he had become a victim of tuberculosis. Odillo then injected a chemical in his ear, he alleges, which brought on an illness that confined him to a hospital bed for three years. This, he charges, was done with the deliberate intention of causing a fatal sickness to set in and get him out of the way.

His wife then sold out his undertaking business and their household effects, he charges, for less than one-third of the real value. She then refused to see him after he had been released from the hospital.

Friends of Speaber say that he was at one time an inmate of the Elgin State Insane Asylum. But he was released later as cured.

2 GALS $5.00 EXPRESS PREPAID
Alsobrook's
OLD FORT
100 PROOF STRAIGHT
KENTUCKY WHISKEY
BEST BY TEST
TRY IT YOURSELF
If not satisfied, ship it back to us and get your money. Our straight 100 Proof Kentucky Whiskey is 100 by Proof—100% pure, 100% straight, and will give you 100% satisfaction. No chance of doctoring, extending or tampering with Old Fort 100 Proof Kentucky Whiskey, as it is guaranteed under the U. S. Pure Food Law. It is good as a beverage—as a medicine—as an all round Family Whiskey. (Other concerns ask $6 to $8 for same kind of whiskey.)
WHOLESALE PRICE
EXPRESS PREPAID—TWO GALLONS, $5; ONE GALLON, $3
Or we will ship, express paid, at same price, 100 Proof straight White Cob Corn Whiskey, guaranteed the finest White Corn Whiskey ever made. Remember this is 100 by Proof—no tampering or extending. Try either brand or send an assorted order; two gallons for $5, Express paid. If not satisfied your money returned.
A. L. ALSOBROOK CO.
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.
Return this adv. with order for above and Bottle of 100 Proof Apple Brandy sent Free.

OTTLEY & KNOWLES
General Insurance
1508 Fourth National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT
For the six months ending June 30, 1913, of the condition of the
Svea Fire and Life Insurance Company (Limited)
OF GOTHENBURG, SWEDEN,
Organized under the laws of the Kingdom of Sweden, made to the Governor of the State of Georgia, in pursuance of the laws of said State. Principal office in United States, 100 William street, New York, N. Y.

I. CAPITAL STOCK.
Whole amount of capital $200,000.00
Amount paid up in cash 200,000.00

II. ASSETS.
Total assets of the company, actual cash market value $1,422,807.30

III. LIABILITIES.
Total liabilities $1,422,807.40

IV. INCOME DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1913.
Total income actually received during the first six months in cash ..... $ 417,212.42

V. EXPENDITURES DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1913.
Total expenditures during the first six months of the year in cash ..... $ 379,770.94
Greatest amount insured in any one risk ..... $ 37,500.00
Total amount of insurance outstanding 121,363,329.00

A copy of the act of incorporation, duly certified, is of file in the office of the Insurance Commissioner.
STATE OF NEW YORK—County of New York.
Personally appeared before the undersigned M. L. Duncan, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the United States manager of the Svea Fire and Life Insurance Company, Ltd., and that the foregoing statement is correct and true.
M. L. DUNCAN, United States Manager.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of August, 1913.
EDWIN F. COREY,
Commissioner for the State of Georgia.
Name of State Agent—DAN B. HARRIS, Atlanta.
Name of Agents at Atlanta—OTTLEY & KNOWLES.

Athens — Latest News of North Georgia — Rome

ATHENS JUMPS TO TOP NOTCH IN BUILDINGS

Figures for Year To Be $1,250,000—Nine-Story Structure Is Ready.

ATHENS, Aug. 23.—The classic city of Athens, once considered an educational community only, is fast assuming an aspect that will be as commercial as academic, with tall business buildings fast going up. A few years ago the tallest building here was about four stories, and at present there is a handsoms seven-story structure completed and a $400,000, nine-story structure which will be ready for occupancy about October 1.

Building permits for the year will probably total $1,250,000, which is as good a record in proportion to population as Atlanta's banner year, and perhaps a little better. The million and a quarter will be the highest that Athens has yet attained.

Commerce Chamber Active.

The Chamber of Commerce is concentrating its efforts along constructive lines, and as evidence of what the city is doing points to new industries that have located here in recent months.

Among the new plants is that of the Athens Pottery Company, which, after an investigation of raw material supply in various parts of the country, located in Athens because of the high quality and large quantity of clays in this section. This plant came from East Liverpool, Ohio, which is one of the old pottery centers of the country. There are within nineteen miles of Athens white silica clay deposits that are well suited for the manufacture of high-class clay products, and efforts are being made to have manufacturers locate plants to utilize this valuable raw material.

The Allen-Moss Tannery Company also was secured by the Chamber of Commerce. This plant is costing $50,000, and will manufacture sole leather and by-products of soap and glue.

The Georgia Plow and Implement Company, which has been in operation about seven months, has a new plant and equipment costing about $10,000, including cupola, woodworking and ironworking shops and foundry and machine rooms.

Extensive Building Operations.

Prominent among buildings in course of erection is the Holman Building, 65 by 200 feet, and nine stories in height. This structure is of reinforced concrete, with an exterior of dark red tapestry brick. Stores will be located on the first floor and offices above, with a ballroom on the top floor. The cost will be $400,000. C. M. Strahan, of Athens, is the architect, and the H. J. Carr Construction Company, of Atlanta, the builders. This building is very near completion, and will be ready for occupancy about the middle of September or first of October.

This is the second office building to be erected in Athens. The other is the Southern Mutual Insurance Company's building, seven stories in height. Office space in both of the buildings is fully taken.

Athens is also to have a new Y. M. C. A. building to cost, complete, about $110,000. It will be of fireproof construction. The architects are Shattuck & Hussey, of Chicago. The Y. W. C. A. also has a new building, costing $35,000.

Demand for Office Space.

James Smith is erecting a new structure three stories in height, 125 by 225 feet. This will be of fireproof construction, the exterior of white brick and ornamental terra cotta trimmings.

There will be five storerooms on the ground floor, and these storerooms have already been leased for long terms, notwithstanding the fact that the building will not be completed until near the middle of September. J. W. Barnett, of Athens, is the architect, and the L. C. Smith Construction Company, of Athens, is the builder.

The Athens firm of H. T. Huggins & Son is building a four-story store building. This building is being finished in light colored brick and is quite an addition to the business district.

Atlantan Is Architect.

The new county courthouse, designed by A. Ten Eyck Brown, of Atlanta, will cost $150,000. This building is to be of reinforced concrete, with exterior of red brick and stone trimmings. It will be four stories high, and one of its interesting features is that the county jail will be located on the top floor. This will replace the structure at Prince avenue and Hill street, known to thousands of university men over the state.

The Athens Ice Company, a new industry for Athens, has just completed its plant at a cost of $30,000.

Several new churches are included in the building activities, among them being a Catholic church costing $20,000, a Baptist tabernacle costing $10,000 and a Presbyterian church costing over $25,000.

Costly New Residences.

Quite a number of new residences are being built, prominent among them being one for W. T. Bryan of fireproof construction, costing over $30,000, and a number of small residences being erected by John E. Talmadge to cost $75,000.

Athens streets are exceptionally well paved, and in the last ten years the city has spent $300,000 in this work, and not long ago voted $75,000 additional for further street improvement. The expenditure of this amount is now under way, and it is conceded that when the work is completed Athens will be one of the best paved cities in the South.

The city has also voted $100,000 for new schools, $25,000 being for a new building and $27,000 for asite for a modern high school, the remainder to be used for improvements and additions to established schools. With this expenditure Athens can boast of one of the most up-to-date city school systems in the State.

The Athens Gas Light and Fuel Company has recently expended about $100,000 in laying new gas mains throughout the city.

Miss Ruby Gillen

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Gillen, of Athens, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. S. D. Fambrough, at Bishop. Miss Gillen is a 1913 graduate of the State Normal School at Athens.



PLANS NATIONAL MERCHANTS AND FARMERS' UNION

Louis S. Daniel, of Rome, Boosts Organization Similar to American Federation of Labor.

ROME, Aug. 23.—The organization of a National Farmers and Merchants' Co-operative Association for the mutual benefit is the plan conceived by Louis Spencer Daniel, the well-known booster and director of the local association and former director of the Rome Merchants and Manufacturers' Association.

Daniel states that he is sure of the success of the national organization. He has already received hundreds of letters from all parts of the country.

The National Farmers and Merchants' Association would have an organization similar to that of the American Federation of Labor and Farmers' Union that would be absolutely free from politics.

JUDGE DANIEL TOO ILL TO PRESIDE OVER COURTS

GRIFFIN, Aug. 23.—Judge R. T. Daniel, of the Flint River Circuit, who was so ill last week that he had to adjourn the August term of Spalding Superior Court, and who has not been able to attend the Butts County Court this week, continues quite ill at his residence here on Poplar street. He will not be able to preside over the Monroe Superior Court, which is to convene at Forsyth Monday.

Judge H. A. Matthews, of Macon, presided over the Butts court for Judge Daniel, and it is likely that he again will preside for ihm next week.

WOMAN'S MISSION UNION CONVENES IN GAINESVILLE

GAINESVILLE, Aug. 23.—The annual meeting of the Woman's Missionary Union, auxiliary to the Chattahoochee Baptist Association, was in session at the First Baptist Church here several days the past week, bringing a number of prominent women church workers to this city. It is said that the work of this union has become one of the most important in the denomination.

FIRST BALE BRINGS 14 1-4 CTS.

ELBERTON, Aug. 23.—G. P. Hall sold the first bale of cotton here. It was bought by T. O. Tabor & Son for 14 1-4 cents per pound, and it weighed 466 pounds. It was classed as strict middling.

ATHENS MAYOR URGED TO RUN FOR 3D TERM

H. J. Rowe Petitioned by Hundreds of Citizens to Enter Race Again.

ATHENS, Aug. 23.—Despite the fact that he has already served two terms as mayor of Athens, H. J. Rowe, who is now at the head of the city government, is being urged strongly by his hundreds of friends here to enter the race again this fall. A petition is being circulated freely by his friends and many are signing it, but as yet the Mayor has kept quiet as to his decision, and it will probably be several days before he gives out a statement as to whether he will stand for re-election again.

A bill providing a commission form of government for Athens passed by the general assembly is to be voted on by the people this fall and what bearing this will have on the mayor's race is still problematical.

MET SISTER SHE HAD NOT SEEN IN 30 YEARS

ROME, Aug. 23.—Being introduced to a sister whom she had not seen in 30 years was the experience of Mrs. B. D. Harbin yesterday. The sister, Mrs. Richard Tavenner, of Greenville, S. C., had been notified by wire that another sister was seriously ill, and she immediately came to her bedside. Here she met another sister. Mrs. Harbin is 72 years old.

FRONT END OF MULE WAS "LOADED;" TALLEY IS KICKED

DALTON, Aug. 23.—Not dreaming that the front end of a Georgia mule could be "loaded," Sam Talley, of Harmony, came near being seriously injured when his mule jumped at him and struck him down with his fore feet. Mr. Talley rolled out of reach of the mule after suffering a number of severe bruises.

FLAG AND BIBLE ARE PRESENTED TO SCHOOL

DALTON, Aug. 23.—The Patriotic Order Sons of America of Dalton yesterday afternoon gave to the Dug Gap School a handsome American flag and a Bible.

Appropriate exercises marked the flag raising. Senator M. C. Tarver and the Hon. T. R. Ridley being among the speakers.

MASONS FROM 3 COUNTIES TO MEET AT ETON

Members of Order in Whitfield, Murray and Catoosa to Hold Convention Thursday.

DALTON, Aug. 23.—Masons of three counties—Whitfield, Murray and Catoosa—will gather at Eton, in Murray County, next Thursday for the annual meeting of the Tri-County Masonic Convention, Dr. S. A. Brown, worshipful master of the organization, having issued the formal call.

The day will be devoted to speaking and other matters of interest, to be featured at noon by a big picnic dinner. It is expected that several of the Grand Lodge officers will be in attendance, and plans are being made to entertain hundreds of visiting Masons.

The elective officers of the convention are as follows: Dr. S. A. Brown, Eton, worshipful master; H. B. Farrar, Dalton, senior warden; F. J. Vining, Dawnville, junior warden; W. M. Sapp, Dalton, secretary and treasurer.

Invitations have been extended to neighboring Masonic lodges to meet here Monday, when the grand master of the State Grand Lodge, Robert L. Colding, of Savannah, will be the guest of Dalton Masons. Plans are being made to entertain a large number of visitors at the afternoon and evening receptions for the distinguished visitor.

Auto Traded for Horse Wouldn't Go

Doctor Calls on Other Man to Swap Back, and He Says Was Cheated Again.

ROME, GA., Aug. 23.—Dr. W. A. Wright's fondness for automobiles was the cause of trouble with A. W. Williman, of Cave Spring, which resulted in the arrest of the latter on a warrant charging him with cheating and swindling.

Dr. Wright has discovered that an automobile, which looks as good as new standing still, easily could be not worth anything running. It is alleged that William traded an automobile to the doctor which, after the deal, refused to move.

A horse and buggy was given in exchange. When the physician called upon Pilliman to trade back, he was quite willing, but had sold the horse. He, however, agreed to give him another. This horse was defective, Dr. Wright alleges. The case will be aired in the September term of the City Court.

Cupid Hits Old Mark; Children Wed, Too

One Pair Experienced In Matrimony, While Other Had to Run Away.

DALTON, Aug. 23.—The northern part of the county was this week the scene of two weddings of interest, owing to the wide difference in age of the couples, together with their popularity.

At Cohutta the Rev. W. C. Haddock and Mrs. Mary Ann Hartley were married. The wedding proved "Uncle Billy" Haddock's fourth venture, while his bride, Mrs. Hartley, was marrying for the third time. The Rev. J. C. Parrott performed the ceremony.

On the same date Miss Nola Starks, of Concord, became the wife of William Crain, of Beaverdale, the ceremony being performed by 'Squire J. D. Brackett. Mrs. Crain is 14 and her husband is just two years her senior.

While the wedding of Miss Starks and Mr. Crain was a runaway match, witnessed by only a few intimate friends and coming as a distinct surprise, there were fully 100 friends assembled to witness the Hartley-Haddock nuptials.

FOOD THIEVES HARASS RESIDENTS OF DALTON

DALTON, Aug. 23.—The report made by E. M. Nighbert, inspector in charge of the tick eradication work, shows rapid progress the last month. Twelve dipping vats are in operation. There are now 372 herds, containing 2,347 cattle, free of ticks. The herds under local quarantine number 175 and contain 1,224 cattle.

The county has appropriated money to assist in the work, and it is believed the quarantine will be raised from this county by next year at the latest.

GRIFFIN AFTER MEETING OF HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

GRIFFIN, Aug. 23.—Through its secretary, W. B. Royster, the new Griffin Board of Trade has extended an urgent invitation for the State Horticultural Society to appoint this city as its place of meeting in 1914. The invitation, is heartily indorsed by the Georgia Experiment Station. This is the first invitation sent out by the newly organized Board of Trade.

Another move by the board is to make Griffin the city beautiful. To this end a committee has been appointed to employ a civil engineer to look over the situation and make suggestions for improvements.

HALL SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION TO MEET

GAINESVILLE, Aug. 23.—One hundred delegates representing 65 Sunday schools of Hall County will come together in an interdenominational association, the first annual session to convene in this city next Tuesday morning for a two days' session. Hammond Johnson is county president, Henry H. Estes county secretary, and J. T. Telford, treasurer.

TICK ERADICATION WORK IS PROGRESSING RAPIDLY

DALTON, Aug. 23.—Petty thievery has annoyed housekeepers here during the last week, for all articles of food possess an irresistible attraction to the depredators.

Pantries have been raided of flour, meal, potatoes, etc., while fresh meats, vegetables, butter and eggs have been taken from refrigerators. Many have been forced to worry through breakfast without bread. The citizens are becoming desperate.

DALTON PRESIDING ELDER BEGINS FINAL ROUND

DALTON, Aug. 23.—Presiding Elder W. T. Irvine, of the Dalton District, to-day began his final round, and will visit the thirty-seven churches in the district before the annual meeting of the North Georgia Methodist Conference.

Brothers Accused Of Abducting Girl

U. S. Government To Be Notified of Facts in Walker County Case.

ROME, Aug 3.—The United States Government will be notified by Solicitor W. H. Ennis, of Rome, of the indictment of George and Will Walker, brothers, of Walker County, charged with the abduction of 14-year-old Susie Fricks, for possible prosecution under the Mann white slave act.

It is charged that George Walker lured the girl to his home during the absence of his wife, and with his brother's aid, took her to Chelsea and bought her a ticket to Alabama City. George Walker, it is claimed, promised to join her within two weeks and then take her to Oklahoma.

COUPLE REWEDS AFTER HAVING BEEN DIVORCED

GAINESVILLE, Aug. 23.—After living together for twenty years and having several children born to them, Mrs. Lizzie Cooper sued Thomas Cooper for divorce, which was granted. Then he sued her for the amount of earnings, claimed as $1,800 in value, during this twenty years, she having possession of it all, and the husband not a penny.

The Supreme Court this week granted him a half interest. The wife claimed she had paid out $1,000 in fines for selling whisky, etc., but admitted she had also sold liquor. The two have become reconciled and have again married.

REVIVAL AT ELBERTON.

ELBERTON, Aug. 23.—The Rev. R. C. Cleckler, pastor, is conducting a series of meetings at the First Methodist Church. P. M. Boyd, of Nashville, is in charge of the singing.

Runs Small Farm In Heart of Griffin

Young Man Makes Large Yield of Irish Potatoes and Corn.

GRIFFIN, Aug. 23.—James C. Nutt, one of Griffin's best-known young men, is running a small farm in the heart of the city, and is making good at it. On a plot of land adjoining the cemetery, Nutt planted four acres of Irish cobbler potatoes. So many Irish potatoes in one field had never been seen in this section before.

For some time now the crop has been in process of harvesting. Up to date only a portion of the crop has been disposed of, but 400 bushels of the potatoes have been sold at a price ranging from 80 cents to $1 per bushel.

Barclay & Brandon S-E-R-V-I-C-E



Most Complete Ventilation, Fullest Riding Comfort

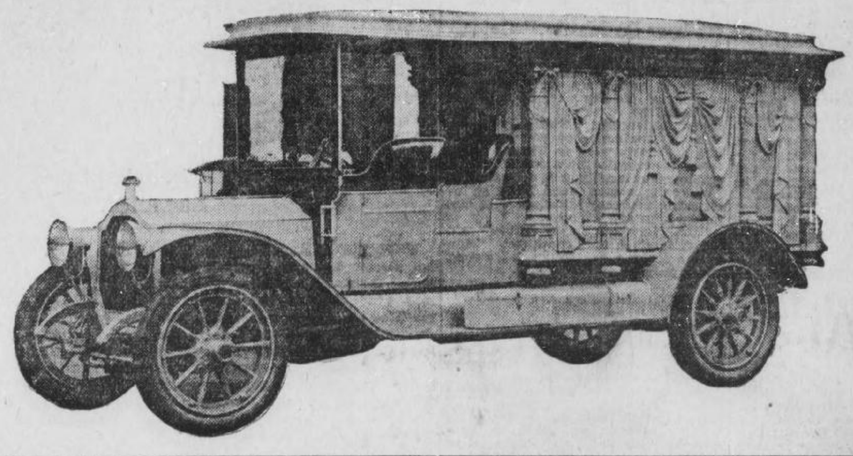
Equipment — Electric Fan, Running Hot and Cold Water, Ice Water, Steam Heat

This Picture Shows the Very Finest and Best Equipped Ambulance in the Entire South

The Barclay & Brandon PRIVATE AMBULANCE is positively the very last word in up-to-date Ambulances.

Nothing could be more complete—not a single thing can be suggested that might tend to give further and more complete comfort to the patient, that is not already a part of its wonderful equipment.

This most complete Ambulance is at your immediate service at all times, whether you live in Atlanta or suburbs. For white people only.



BARCLAY & BRANDON Service as Funeral Directors is Widely Known for Its Dignity and Exclusiveness

One very important point is that Barclay & Brandon **alone** can furnish you with a COMPLETE AUTOMOBILE FUNERAL, as they have just purchased a $7,000 Packard Hearse, the only Auto Hearse in the State. Choice of either auto or horse-drawn hearse.

In time of bereavement it is assuring at least to know that there is some one to whom you can intrust all the details of a funeral service, secure in the knowledge that every requisite will be carefully attended to.

This you may expect AT ALL TIMES from

BARCLAY & BRANDON

246 Ivy Street, Corner of Baker — **Phones** { *Bell, Ivy 788, Ivy 168.* / *Atlanta, 788* }

THAW WILL BE DEPORTED WEDNESDAY OR THURSDAY, SAYS DOMINION OFFICIAL

POEM THAW WROTE IN MATTEAWAN

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The following verses were written by Harry Kendall Thaw in his room at Matteawn and found in the waste-paper basket beside his reading table last December:

"There are lights aflame on Broadway,
There are hopes and lives undone;
There are debts of sin no man can pay,
And Broadway hates the sun.

"There are vain regrets on Broadway,
There are secret sighs and tears;
For one must smile as well as pray,
And the weakling meets with jeers."

Orders Sent to Immigration Agents at Sherbrooke, He Declares---Millionaire To Be Landed in Vermont Without Ceremony as Undesirable.

OTTAWA, ONT., Aug. 23.—Harry K. Thaw will be deported from Canada next Wednesday afternoon or Thursday, according to information secured from an official of the Dominion Immigration Department tonight. He will be taken across the border into the State of Vermont.

"Instructions to such effect already have been sent to the immigration agents at Sherbrooke," said the official. "They are David Reynolds and T. B. Whillan. Thaw is not to be discriminated against. He is to be treated just as hundreds of undesirables in the past have been handled by the immigration authorities.

"There will be no ceremony attached to his deportation. He will be taken back over the border and into Vermont by the railroad that brought him into Canada.

"The law provides that the railroad shall deport him. It has done so in other cases, and the authorities here see no reason to make an exception in the case of Thaw. He can pay the railroad if he wants to, but he does not have to.

"The New York authorities have ceased asking Canada for Thaw. They apparently understand that he will be sent into Vermont, and the question will then be up to New York and Vermont."

Thaw Puzzled Over His Course of Action.

SHERBROOKE, QUEBEC, Aug. 23. Striding up and down in the hospital ward of the Sherbrooke jail to-night Harry Thaw tried to decide which of two proposals made to him by Canadian officials he should accept. They were:

First. To drop the legal fight here and submit to deportation to Vermont without any court hearing.

Second. To plead not guilty of the charge on which he was arrested and to be held for hearing, which could not take place before the October term of court.

Occasionally the prisoner would stop his exercises long enough to scribble a note to one of his squad of lawyers and have it dispatched with all haste.

The lawyers had left the decision completely to Thaw. He had taken full charge of the case and had issued so many conflicting orders that they declared he would have to reach a decision for himself.

Hard to Decide Course.

Thaw said to a newspaper man whom he received at the jail that he found it hard to decide which course of action he would follow. He had been disturbed over a dispatch from Burlington, Vt., quoting Attorney General R. E. Brown, of Vermont, as saying that he had no doubt the Matteawan fugitive could be extradited from his State to New York. Then a second later the prisoner smilingly exclaimed:

"Matteawan will never see me again. Perhaps it will be better for Matteawan. For the first time in my life I have a group of lawyers in whom I have absolute confidence."

He intimated that he would not make any decision as to his future course before Sunday afternoon. Sabbath services will be held in the prisoner's room to-morrow. Thaw had wanted to go to church, but the authorities feared that an attempt might be made to kidnap him if he left the jail. They are taking no chances.

May Go to Vermont.

It is believed that Thaw will accept the proposal that he be deported to Vermont and there left to fight with the officials of that State and of New York for his liberty. He has intimated to a friend of the Thaw family now in Sherbrooke that he favored that proposal more than the other, but he wants to be sure of his ground before he actually accepts either.

If he decided to go to Vermont, the action taken by the Canadian authorities will amount to his "ejection" from the Dominion. The habeas corpus proceedings before Justice Arthur Globensky will be dropped and the department will immediately order his deportation to Newport, Vt.

There is no doubt that Canada would like to get rid of the prisoner. According to the very highest legal authorities, Thaw might wage his fight in the Dominion for several years before his last resource was exhausted, and the Canadian officials want to prevent this if possible.

Aids Will Not "Squeal."

One element of danger to Thaw was removed to-day when Roger Thompson, who aided in his escape and is now a prisoner in the same jail, withdrew his previous threats and said that he would not reveal anything of the plans leading up to the escape from Matteawan. If all the details of the flight were known, it might complicate matters for Thaw and give the New York authorities basis for demanding his extradition on the ground of bribery.

Thompson said that everything had "been fixed up." This indicated that he had been seen by a representative of the Thaw family and promised help in escaping from his predicament.

With almost the gleefulness of a schoolboy, Thaw received the news that William Travers Jerome, who had been termed the prisoner's "Nemesis," had been appointed a special Deputy Attorney General of New York State to secure the mad millionaire's return from any Commonwealth that Canada might send him.

Glad "Willie's" on Job.

"It is almost worth being deported to have Willie on the job once more," laughed Thaw, "but I notice Jerome isn't coming to Canada. He is wise in that decision and Governor Glynn will be a good deal wiser before this thing is over and when he begins to realize the strength of public opinion."

The prisoner received a postal card from Chicago this afternoon that is believed to have come from two of the men who helped him escape from Matteawan and accompanied him on the mad dash across the New York State line. The card read:

"Friend Harry—Arrived safe. Will write later. Best regards. Hope everything turns out O. K.—Bob, Fred."

Thaw conferred to-day with Louis St. Laurent, the Quebec lawyer engaged to look after the interests of Thompson. When this ended, Thaw said Thompson was perfectly satisfied with the treatment he was getting.

"Thaw So Manly," Cries Admiring Manicurist.

SHERBROOKE, QUEBEC, Aug. 23. Thaw is having his every want attended to. To-day after he had been barbered he requested that a manicurist be secured. The only young woman manicurist of whom Sherbrooke boasts went to Thaw's quarters, accompanied by a friend who is employed as a milliner in a local shop. The young women found Thaw so interesting that they remained with him for an hour and a quarter.

"Mr. Thaw is a dandy fellow," said the girls when they came out. "He's a fine looking gentleman, so strong and manly."

Ex-Governor Stone Heads Thaw Defense.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw, mother of Harry K. Thaw, has engaged ex-Governor W. A. Stone, of Pennsylvania, to assume charge of the legal battle now being waged in Canada in which her son is fighting to keep out of Matteawan. Mr. Stone is already on his way to Sherbrooke, in compliance with an urgent message sent to him at hunting camp in Tioga County. It is reported that three other Pennsylvania attorneys will be sent to help Thaw.

Evelyn Thaw, Fearing Death, Breaking Down Under Strain

'How Can He Say He Loves Me When He'd Let Me Starve?'

LATEST photograp of Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw posed especially for The Sunday American at her hotel in New York where, it is said, she is near a breakdown from fear that her husband will regain his liberty and attempt to do her violence, and a photograph of Harry Kendall Thaw, taken in his cell at Sherbrooke, Canada, where he is fighting deportation.





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'He's a Paranoiac,' She Screams—Describes Her Sacrifice.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw is breaking down under the fear that Harry K. Thaw may evade the law and succeed in reaching her. There were visible evidences of the strain under which she has been laboring since he escaped from Matteawan last Sunday when a Sunday American reporter saw her last night in the Hotel Brevoort.

Thaw's declaration from the jail in Sherbrooke that her return to the stage had prompted him to make a dash for liberty and that he loved her more than anything else in life were called to her attention.

"Good God!" she exclaimed "How could that man say he loves me when he would have let me starve in the streets?"

"Do you love him?" she was asked.

"Love him! I love him as much as he loves me," was her derisive reply. "He wanted to keep me down after I had testified and sold my soul for him and I had done everything that a human being could do for a man; and now he makes this maudlin statement about love.

Never Knew Love's Meaning.

"He is a paranoiac, and he doesn't know what love is. He has never known the meaning of it as long as I have known him. As for taking care of me as any man who loved a woman would do, both he and his mother them me out, after I had saved him from the electric chair.

"Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw entered into an agreement with me at the time of the trial to provide me with $12,000 a year on condition that I would consent to an annulment of our marriage. I did consent, and the papers were drawn. Then his mother repudiated it. That was in June, 1912, and I have received no money from them since that time.

"Before that date I had received $70 a week and my rent. I had to dispose of pictures and scrape and save to live, and I finally came to the conclusion that I had something within myself, that I could prove I possessed the gift of making my own living, which is a gift after all.

Breaks Into Tears.

"I thank God that I have that gift or his mother would be jeering at me in the gutter," and Mrs. Thaw broke into tears.

"He wants to spoil my life and my work," she continued, turning to John Reilly, her counsel, who was in the room. "I told you that if I made a success he would want to injure me, and here he has stated that my success was the thing that impelled him to break for his liberty. He wants to injure me and he will bend everything to that end.

"I told you also," she added to her lawyer, "that he would not be free long before he would betray himself through his excessive egotism.

"But there is worse coming if he retains his liberty. Things will begin to happen when he gets his drink. He is going to do something desperate, I know, just as surely as I could foresee the things I have referred to. Wait until he gets drink in him—it is horrible to contemplate!" And Mrs. Thaw again broke down and sobbed.

"Desperate and Dangerous."

"Don't you think that you may be exaggerating because of your overwrought state of mind?" was asked.

"I wish it were so," she replied. "But anyone who thinks Harry Thaw will not be a desperate man when he gets the opportunity to satisfy his appetite for drink, knows nothing of him. I know him. Dr. Flint knows him. Judge Jerome knows him. He will be a desperate and dangerous man.

"This great State ought to be ashamed of itself to allow a paranoiac to make and unmake its institutions. Thaw was permitted liberties that no man in his position had ever before enjoyed. Thaw has not done it, it has been the Thaw money.

"Do you know that when I used to see him in the Tombs he used to be drunk on Scotch whisky? Let the Tombs officials deny it if they dare. I know it and they know it. Harry Thaw told me he could get all the liquor he wanted there."

Mr. Reilly warned his client that she was overtaxing her strength, but she persisted in unloading her mind.

Vermont No Place For Harry K. Thaw

BURLINGTON, VT., Aug. 23.—"Vermont is no place for Thaw," was the statement made to-day by Attorney General R. E. Brown, in answer to a question as to what course would be adopted in case Thaw was deported to the Green Mountain State. Brown said that there was no doubt in his mind that Thaw Could be extradited.

"It would simply be up to Governor Fletcher to honor a demand from the Governor of New York," said the Attorney General.

Sir Herbert Tree's Cast Stirs British Ire

Americans in 'Joseph and His Brethren' Win Noted Playwright's Praise.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Antagonism has been aroused in London theatrical circles because Americans are to play the principal roles in Sir Herbert Tree's production of "Joseph and His Brethren."

Sir Herbert said:

"The Americans are wonderful in whatever they attempt to do. I have the greatest faith in their powers, and, without wishing to enter on a comparison between American and English methods, I must say I think Maxine Elliott will be a peerless Zeulika, and George Relph a most romantic Joseph."

JOHK D. TO PREACH TO CONVENTION OF MUTES

CLEVELAND, OHIO, Aug. 23.—If present plans are carried out, John D. Rockefeller, through an interpreter, to-morrow will preach a short sermon to delegates attending the National Convention of the deaf here.

BONITA OFFERS GREAT VAUDEVILLE BILL FOR THE WEEK STARTING MONDAY

The Bonita, the playhouse of refined vaudeville and the best in photo plays, offers the following strong bill for next week:

Casmus and Lemar, feature yodlers.

Ed Hays, comedy musical act.

Davis and Davis, in comedy clean and classy.

Terrell and Foster, real harmony singers.

If there were any better, the Bonita would have it.

SHORTHAND WRITERS TO ERECT PITTMAN SHAFT

CINCINNATI, OHIO, Aug. 23.—The National Shorthand Reporters' Association unveiled and presented to the city to-day a bust of Ben Pittman. The bust will be placed in the public library.

PASTOR IS FINED BY CHURCHMAN IN BIRMINGHAM

Dr. A. J. Dickinson, Found Guilty of Violating Traffic Ordinance, Is Assessed One Dollar.

BIRMINGHAM, Aug. 23.—Dr. A. J. Dickinson, pastor First Baptist Church, was fined $1 in the Recorder's Court this afternoon, charged with violating traffic ordinance in cutting corners in crossing the street.

A. M. Douglass, member of Dr. Dickinson's church, presided in court. Dr. Dickinson served notice of appeal and made $5 bond. Dr. Dickinson pleaded his own case. Demurrers he presented were overruled.

The courtroom was crowded with church members. Dr. Dickinson made an argument and M. M. Ullman represented the city, charging Dr. Dickinson with seeking notoriety.

Dr. Dickinson has declared his intention of carrying the matter to the Supreme Court.

SUNBURNT SKINS NEED



CUTICURA SOAP

And Cuticura Ointment. For heat rashes, itchings, sunburn, wind irritations, redness and roughness of the face and hands, Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, has no rivals worth mentioning. No others do so much for the complexion, hair and hands.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. book. Address post-card "Cuticura," Dept. 13G, Boston.

Men who shave and shampoo with Cuticura Soap will find it best for skin and scalp.

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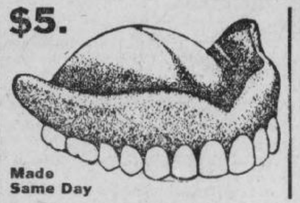

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Our guarantee means something. It is backed by our absolute responsibility and by 23 years of successful practice.

Wife Begs for Life As Husband Shoots

Tampa Woman Killed While on Knees Pleading for Mercy. Slayer Escapes.

TAMPA, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Ethel Henson was shot down by her husband, Ben Henson, while within half a block of her rooming house. Mrs. Gladys Corwin heard the shots and ran out to find her roomer dead on the walk.

Mrs. Henson had phoned a few minutes before saying that Henson was following her and she was afraid. A white man and a negro saw a man chasing her and saw the shots fired, but got away in the woods before they could catch him. Henson is believed to have been the man.

The Henson came here from Key West where they had quarreled many times. They were not living together.

Two Negroes Nabbed Pawning Their Booty

Detectives Trail Pair Who Made $600 Jewelry Haul at Home of J. J. Russell.

City Detectives Coker and Bullard made a rich haul and at the same time cleared up a mystery Saturday night when they arrested two negroes, Preston and Carrie Flemming, former servants of J. J. Russell, of Ansley Park, whose house was robbed of more than $600 worth of jewelry recently. The arrests followed a trail to a pawn shop where the negroes were trying to dispose of the stolen property.

While the negroes were suspected, no clues as to their guilt could be obtained until Saturday, when the officers discovered the attempt to pawn the booty. The arrests were made immediately. The negroes will be tried in Recorder's Court Monday.

MISS WOODBERRY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

428 Peachtree Street, Atlanta. Fall term begins September 17th.

Enrollment at school daily for collegiate, High School and Grammar Grades and for boarding pupils. There is a special Primary Department for the first four grades. Professors in Piano, Voice, Expression, Violin, Art. Large grounds for basketball and tennis, open-air classes, and the environment of a Christian school.

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If you have been taking treatment for weeks and months and paying out your hard earned money without being cured, don't you think it is high time to accept DR. HUGHES' GRAND OFFER?

You will certainly not be out any more money if not cured. Consultation and Examination are Free for the next thirty days.

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My treatment will positively cure or I will make you no charge for the following diseases:

KIDNEY, BLADDER AND URINARY TROUBLE, STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, HYDROCELE, NERVOUS DEBILITY, RUPTURE, ULCERS AND SKIN DISEASES CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON

Eczema, Rheumatism, Catarrhal Affections, Piles and Fistula and all Nervous, Chronic and Private Diseases of Men and Women.

Newly contracted and chronic Cases of Burning, Itching and Inflammation stopped in 24 hours. I am against high and extortionate fees charged by some physicians and specialists. My fees are reasonable and no more than you are willing to pay for a cure. All medicines, the surest and best of drugs, are supplied from my own private laboratory. OUT-OF-TOWN MEN VISITING THE CITY, consult me at once upon arrival, and maybe you can be cured before returning home. Many cases can be cured in one or two visits.

CALL OR WRITE—No detention from business. Treatment and advice confidential. Hours 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 9 to 1. If you can't call, write and give me full description of your case in your own words. A complete consultation costs you nothing, and if I can help you I will.

DR. HUGHES, Opposite Third National Bank 16 1-2 North Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

MRS. GODBEE CALM; CALLS SELF A TOOL OF JUSTICE

Divorced Wife of Millen Judge, Who Killed Him and Young Bride, Shows No Remorse. Planned Shooting With Care.

Trouble Alleged to Have Started Twenty Years Ago Over Prisoner's Property—Jurist Is Said to Have Slain Brother-in-Law.

MILLEN, Aug. 23.—Convinced that she has been an instrument of justice, satisfied that the work she had planned for days has been well performed, Mrs. Edna Perkins Godbee, in her cell in the Jenkins County jail, to-day calmly and confidently awaits the hour when she will face a court to answer to the law for the slaying of her former husband, Judge Walter M. Godbee, and the bride who had taken the slayer's place in his affections.

Mrs. Godbee saw life pass from the body of the man with whom she had lived for years, and there was no remorse shown on her face. While imprisoned for his slaying she was told that she must also answer to the charge of having murdered his wife. She did not blanch.

She had determined on the death of both. She had planned her deed carefully. She believed that she was justified in resorting to arms to avenge her real or fancied wrongs, and persons who know her best declare she is ready to meet the consequences.

No effort to obtain bail has been made by her. She has waived the right of preliminary trial. She is content to remain in jail until her time of trial comes.

Started Twenty Years Ago.

The attitude of this woman, who has passed her fiftieth year, is one of the most remarkable features of this remarkable tragedy.

Twenty years ago, when Judge Godbee and his second wife found they were mismated, the foundation for the double slaying was laid. The climax came Monday morning in the Millen postoffice, when Judge Godbee was almost instantly killed and his young wife fatally wounded by pistol shots fired by the woman from whom he had been separated by the courts.

Both Judge Godbee and the woman held as his slayer are of prominent Jenkins County families. Godbee had been prominent in politics. He had been married three times.

His first wife died many years ago, but, at his request, he is buried at her side in the cemetery at Waynesboro. Soon after her death he married Miss Edna Perkins, daughter of the late Mills Perkins, and heiress to considerable property.

They lived in apparent happiness until the early nineties, when the first signs of trouble came. At this time Judge Godbee acquired rights to mountain properties which belonged to his wife before their marriage. It is charged that the judge afterward sold this property and reinvested the proceeds for his own personal benefit.

Friction between the couple reached a critical stage ten years ago, when Mrs. Godbee filed suit for divorce in Jenkins County, charging cruelty on the part of her husband.

Even after this suit was filed there was a reconciliation, but the trouble cropped out again about five years ago, when Mrs. Godbee again entered suit. She was granted absolute divorce, but the judge was successful in resisting her plea for alimony. Mrs. Godbee was also given the custody of her minor child, Miss Sarah Godbee, with whom she lived at the time of the tragedy.

Divorce Didn't End Trouble.

The divorce decree did not end the troubles of the pair, however. Mrs. Godbee always contended that the money on which Judge Godbee was living luxuriously after the decree rightfully belong to her.

It is certain that she was in straitened circumstances at the time of the killing, and it is believed that the sight of another woman enjoying the fortune she believed hers, while she virtually was living in poverty, had no little to do with her determination to take justice into her own hands.

For after the divorce Judge Godbee married again. His third wife was Miss Florence Boyer, 25 years old, of Williamsport, Pa. After their meeting at the sea shore Judge Godbee continued his courtship at her home, and little more than four months ago he brought her to Millen as his bride.

A crisis was reached. Soon after the judge's return, it is declared, he received demands from his former wife that he contribute to the support of her and her daughter. In these demands she cited the fact that she was entitled to at least part of the income he derived from property which had originally been hers.

Judge Feared for Life.

Intimate friends of the judge say that from that time on he feared, not only for his own life, but for that of his bride.

So alarmed did he become that on receiving a threatening letter Sunday he refused to take his bride to church, although he was a steward of the First Methodist congregation, and requested the pastor, the Rev. E. E. Rose, to come to the Hotel Estelle, where he had apartments, to conduct private prayers.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The Southern Railway announces reduced round trip fare of $15.00 from Atlanta to Cincinnati, Ohio; tickets on sale August 22, 23 and 25, good for return until September 1. City Ticket Office, No. 1 Peachtree street. Both phones Main 142

Hunnicutt Won in First Round

Beat Bravo With Wooden Sword



How Atlanta's Broadsword Champion Worsted French Fencing Master.

Time was when the prize fight was not au fait, when in the best families, and even in the second best, and maybe in the third, they frowned down upon the pugilistic art as brutal and degenerate. Then it was that the youn bloods turned to cockfighting and fencing for the gladiatorial features of their lives, and were satisfied.

And that time was not so very long ago. Calvin W. Hunnicutt, who is Atlanta's oldest citizen, revived them in memory yesterday, when he fell to the young bloods turned to cockfighting between Charley White and Frank Whitney, with the remark that things were not like this of yore.

Of course, he had a dueling story of his own to tell, and he told it—of how he fought an arrogant French fencing master in a combat with wooden swords, and how all Atlanta looked on and cheered him as its champion.

It occurred before the war, when all good things, it seems, occurred. It occurred just at the beginning of the war, and had its effect in keeping Mr. Hunnicutt out of that conflict.

"There had been talk of war, war, war pretty generally," he said. The trouble clouds were thick and black, and we organized here in Atlanta a cavalry troop that we called the Fulton Dragoons. Captain Wilson was our officer, I was first lieutenant, and C. B. Whaley, my best friend, was first sergeant.

"All went well at first, and things were pleasant. But after a while politics began to leak in, as inevitably it will with all volunteer military bodies. Everybody knows everybody else so well, you see that very naturally jealousy comes in. Anyhow, when the time came for the election of a captain for a new term, Whaley and I, backing Wilson, lost out, because the other man promised horses to all members of the troop. Then dissatisfaction grew and the organization loosened.

"The new captain and his great ally, Second Lieutenant Williams, were full of ideas as to how to run a military organization, and began to put these ideas into play. That made more dissatisfaction, for no volunteer soldier likes to be driven by men who were their friends and associates.

"One of their ideas was the importation of a fencing teacher to instruct the men in broadsword use. Now Whaley and I had practiced considerably with the broadsword, and were rather expert in its use, but we said nothing of it to the captain and his friends.

"Well, the fencing master came, a Frenchman from Mobile. He was a flourishing, affected sort of fellow, and considerable of a boaster. Not long after he was here, he broke off teaching and began to talk about his own great skill and to show it off.

"One day he challenged all of us.

"'Nobody here can touch me with his sword,' he announced. 'I don't fear to let any of you try.' And he flourished his sword.

"Whaley and I decided to take him on, and I went to him. He laughed at me. But I insisted, and the date was set for our combat. That there should be no bloodshed—because we were going to do some furious fencing, it seemed—I put a negro of mine to work making two wooden swords, or sticks. These were to be our weapons.

"Somehow the tidings that there was to be a fight got abroad. Atlanta was not as large as it is now, but it was a right smart town even then, and when the day for the fight came, everybody turned out.

"We had planned to have the duel in a theater, owned in the days of old Atlanta by a man named Williams. The place was packed, and I began to be a little nervous over the public nature of the affair.

"We squared off, and the crowd settled back in the seats for a long and interesting fight. But it wasn't for long. The Frenchman came at me with a flourish, and I had a flourish to match his. Thence I made a thrust at him, the thrust that we know technically as the point tierce. It went through his guard, and to his body. If we had been fighting with real swords, my opponent would have been run through.

"All Atlanta laughed. The Frenchman had pretty generally advertised his ability to fight, and everybody was there. However, there were one or two persons who didn't like the way the fight came out, particularly the new captain of the dragoons and his ally. After the fight they began working to get me to resign. The duel, they claimed everywhere, might have an effect in breaking up discipline. And so, with their dissatisfaction shoving plain, I resigned.

"The Frenchman we didn't see after the half minute duel. If the dragoons learned broadsword fencing, they learned it from somebody else.

"It's a pity the art of fencing does not survive in the popular fancy. It is clean, beneficial and interesting. But this prize fighting——"



ENGLISH BANKING ANGERS ATLANTAN

C. D. Montgomery Finds That Irish Bank Note Isn't Much Good in London.

C. D. Montgomery is back from a tour of England, Scotland and Ireland.

He used to listen respectfully when "experts" extolled at length the virtues of England's currency, England's banking system, and England's business methods—all to the disparagement of our own.

But no more. This is why:

In Belfast, Mr. Montgomery acquired some Irish bank notes in exchange for good American money.

Returning to London he had one, denomination 5 pounds, still in his pocket when he called for a suit of clothes at his tailor's and proffered it in payment.

Refused by His Tailor.

"But, me deah man! H'I cawn't take that, ye knaow," said the tailor. "H'it's no good 'ere."

"I've nothing else except some American money," replied Mr. Montgomery.

"H'American money is perfectly good, sir," replied the tailor.

So Mr. Montgomery paid for his suit with good American bank notes, and took the Irish note, issued under the British flag, from a bank a few hundred miles away, to the Bank of England.

Bank Wouldn't Cash It.

He was not even permitted to enter there, because he had no account. Several other banks refused the note, saying they did not know what it was worth.

Finally Cook's took the bill at a discount.

And now, to start something, just praise the English currency system to a loyal Atlantan, by name Montgomery.

ANOTHER POSTOFFICE FIGHT IS SETTLED

GADSDEN, Aug. 23.—Congressman John L. Burnett has settled another postoffice fight in the Savannah District by recommending H. O. Sparks, a prominent business man of Boaz, for postmaster there. There is but one other vacancy in the district to be filled at this time, and that is in the office at Ragland.

BANKS DECIDE TO FIGHT MONEY BILL

Chicago Conference Agrees to Lobby for Which Which Kill Every Vital Feature.

Continued from Page 1.

those upon which the greatest opposition is to be expected in Congress. In all there were eighteen radical changes in important sections of the Owen-Glass bill, leaving that document but an empty shell, gouged of its meat.

Secretly Doubt Their Powers.

The resolutions set forth that, although the Administration bill has many excellent features, some of its provisions would be likely to cause a credit disturbance. If amended in the manner suggested, it was stated a system would be provided which would develop into a "great bulwark for the protection of our commerce."

The hope of the bankers lay in sending their committee to Washington with the backing of their organization and with a bill the same length, printed on the same paper, and outwardly similar to the Owen-Glass bill. A general undercurrent expressed doubt of the ability of the bank lobby to put the bill through, though outward expressions from the different individuals who led in the fight were of utmost confidence.

One of the changes which will precipitate a fight in Congress, it is believed, is the one relating to the Federal reserve board. The bill now in Congress provides that the board shall consist of seven members, four appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate, and, ex-officio, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Comptroller of the Currency.

Eliminate Cabinet Men.

The bankers amended the act to make the Secretary of the Treasury the only ex-officio member, though the board should still remain at seven members.

Close students of the currency reform declare that the Owen-Glass bill was prepared in opposition to the banking interests, to take from them the power by which they can discredit an entire administration by bringing on financial panic, and that Congress will refuse to change the provisions made for the Federal reserve board, so as to lessen the Government control over the power of the banks.

MONTGOMERY GIVES WELCOME TO PATHFINDER

E. L. Ferguson, Blazing All-Southern Coast-to-Coast Path for American, Is Welcomed.

Pathfinder E. L. Ferguson, conducting the campaign begun by Hearst's Sunday American for an All-Southern transcontinental highway, has blazed the trail from Atlanta to Montgomery via Birmingham.

Mr. Ferguson and party drove into Montgomery at noon Saturday. Sunday was set aside as rest day. Monday the tourists will point the nose of the big touring car toward New Orleans, the end of the second lap of the long coast-to-coast tour.

The triumphal entry into the Capital of Alabama Saturday gave another demonstration of the widespread interest in the monster campaign for the transcontinental highway. Meeting the pathfinders at Wetumka, 40 miles north, the Montgomery highway boosters escorted the party into the city. There a monster good roads celebration, including a reception at the Gay-Teague Hotel, was given the visitors. Speeches were made by leading citizens and pledges of support given to the newspapers conducting the campaign. Both the efforts of the newspapers and the work of Mr. Ferguson were lauded.

The pathfinder, however, has more worlds to conquer. If advance reports from Mobile, New Orleans, Houston, Dallas and other cities along the route are true, there are still bigger things ahead.

Mobile Is Enthusiastic.

"Mobile County is awake to the coming of the coast-to-coast pathfinder car of Hearst's Sunday American," says a dispatch from the city on the Gulf. "As a result, a special committee, representing the County Board, the City Commissioners, the newspapers, automobile interests and others interested, has been appointed to make elaborate plans for the reception of Mr. Ferguson when he arrives."

The New Orleans good roads boosters, too, long have had in hand their plans for the reception of the trailblazers. Among those boosting the monster project are the officials of the Automobile Dealers' Association and the Motor League, as well as city and parish officials. The progressives of St. Rose and other Louisiana towns are making elaborate preparations.

Just what the far-away Texans will do has not been indicated very clearly, but it is safe to hazard that the Lone Star boosters will not fail to hand out their characteristic hearty greeting.

Welcomes Are Unanimous.

Never before has such another continuous ovation been extended to any party of tourists or pathfinders. Beginning in Atlanta Monday—the story of the greetin- along the Georgia-Alabama way is old now—and ending in Montgomery Saturday, the pathfinders have encountered nothing but generous Southern hospitality and real Southern enthusiasm.

After all, this hospitality along the route has been purely incidental. There has been hard work to perform. In the first place, Mr. Ferguson's trip is a serious undertaking with a serious purpose, and, in the second place, the booster receptions and celebrations planned for the tourists have had a far more significant meaning than ordinary affairs of the kind.

Results—stimulation and enthusiasm for good roads—have been the aim both of Pathfinder Ferguson and of the hundreds of boosters. That such results have been obtained there is not the shadow of a doubt.

Two Counties Busy.

Already the authorities of such Georgia counties as Douglas and Harralson are preparing to make extensive developments in road building. Douglasville and Tallapoosa have the fever. Evidence of that was given Monday when The American's pathfinders were escorted into these prosperous towns. Farther along boosters of Heflin and Anniston are aroused as never before over the good roads and highway plan.

Between Anniston and Birmingham there is so much enthusiasm that two rival factions on different routes saw fit to make special trips to Anniston and to Birmingham to head off Mr. Ferguson coming and going.

In Birmingham the pathfinders were given an ovation that has seldom been equaled in the Magic City, and this enthusiasm was only less in proportion to population along the direct route to Clanton and Montgomery.

Thus far the roads have been well above the average, and, in spots, excellent, according to reports from Mr Ferguson. News to this effect assures the success of the campaign.

From New Orleans the pathfinders will go direct to Houston, and then in the order named, to Dallas, El Paso, Phoenix, San Diego, Los Angeles and San Francisco. At the present speed, which is being maintained with a view to accuracy of routing rather than to speed, Mr. Ferguson should reach San Francisco about October 1.

Spotlights to Guard England Suggested

Famous French Aviator Tells How Great Britian Could Foil Attacks Through Air.

By CHARLES HENRY MELTZER
Special Cable to The American.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—Major Felix, famous aviator, believes England could and should be promptly defended against foreign dreadnoughts and airships by an elaborate system of searchlights which would sweep the skies at night and be concentrated on the invading Zeppelins.

Once located, the airships, he said, could be easily destroyed by alert monoplanes, or possibly by biplanes of the Dunn model, which he regards as automatically stable.

I pointed to Major Felix that the Ulivi ray might even be more potent than the aeroplanes.

He answered that there was nothing impossible to the claims of M. Ulivi, but added that when the inventor's secret became known, a protective remedy will be found.

HON. RALPH O. COCHRAN DELIVERS OPENING SPEECH AT CLAYTON, GA.

Candidate for United States Senate in Strong Address Outlines His Views On State and National Issues.

I am glad to be in Clayton and have an opportunity of addressing the people of Rabun County. You have heard the expression, "From Rabun Gap to Tybee Light," and it is fitting that in my campaign for the United States Senate I should deliver the keynote address in this county—the address that in a substantial measure carries my position on the questions that the people of Georgia will be interested in in casting their votes in the election next summer for a United States Senator—and this for the reason that I will show considerable activity in this campaign which will extend from the mountains to the sea.

It is further true that you people of Rabun live in a county that was established in 1819, almost a hundred years ago, and it bears the name of one of the Chief Executives of this State. This county has furnished many men in the public arena during its history who have been worthy sons and distinguished servants of the people.

I am here to-day in advocacy of my candidacy for the United States Senate. At the suggestion of some zealous friends, I entered this race some time ago. It is an undertaking worthy of any man's highest ambition, and I entered the field conscious of the great responsibilities that will rest upon me if elected, and also conscious of the difficulties that confront me in achieving this ambition.

I want to tell you here to-day that I am going to Washington. I expect to win this race, and I have every confidence in ultimate success. It is a big undertaking, but I believe that the sentiment of the people of Georgia to-day is in favor of electing a business man, a man in the best vigor of his life, and one who will endeavor to represent all people alike and all interests alike within the borders of the State.

It is true that probably in point of years, as I am only 39 years of age, I am the youngest man who has ever offered in the State of Georgia for this high position. During the progress of the campaign I will be confronted with the charge that I am too youthful, and further that I have not had sufficient experience. I want to say in advance in answer to any such criticism that may be raised, that many of the best political servants that this country has ever had have been men who have achieved success and attained high political positions early in life. With a long stretch of years before them they well used them, and therefore their services were of inestimable worth. As a matter of fact, it is common knowledge that any man is in his prime from thirty-five to fifty years of age. In fact, the Constitution of the United States requires that one must be only 30 years old to be eligible for the United States Senate.

I am frank to tell you that at no period in life do I anticipate ability for greater labor or clearer thought. While it is true that I am inexperienced on many matters pertaining to state affairs, but I do insist that I am capable of learning and that I can count upon a reasonable number of years in which to be of service to my State and country if honored with this high position.

In advocacy of my candidacy, I place before the people of Georgia the proposition of electing a business man. I can properly be classed as one of the young business men of this State. It occurs to me that in these times of industrial growth and progress that the best thing that the people of any State can do is to elect a larger percentage of the men of the business circles of their State. If there is any question that requires business ability and skill to properly settle, I should say that those which pertain to the nature of the laws under which we shall live are pre-eminently the ones where business experience, understanding of the people's wants and the ultimate effect are the ones that literally demand the business man to pass upon. A slogan of the day in which we live is more business and less theory.

Prejudice and Demagogy to Play No Part in Campaign.

I want to tell you here and now that as far as I am concerned you will never see any trace of demagogy in anything that I may say or do. I shall deal frankly with the people of Georgia, and my campaign will be devoid of tricks and makeshifts. My candidacy will be put up to the people of Georgia strictly on its merits, without frills or deception. I am nothing more than a plain business man. I have no pre-eminent ability on any lines, but I assure you in advance that if I am elected I will endeavor to follow the paths of right and duty. This campaign as far as I am concerned will never be marred with the demagogism that arouses the prejudices of the rich against the poor, the city man against the country man, or the young man against the old man. I shall take the position in the beginning and shall maintain it throughout the campaign that if I am elected I want to be elected by all classes of our citizens, and if elected I pledge you most sincerely and earnestly that I will represent all the people of Georgia and all the lawful interests within her borders.

Under my political canopy, so to speak, all classes of our citizens can rally. No prejudice has ever taken root in my bosom against the Jew in favor of the Gentile, against the Catholic in favor of the Protestant, against the Third party man in favor of the Democrat or against any man or class of men within our State who may belong to different parties, political faith, social circle or other relation contrary to that I occupy. I am frank to say that any man who harbors hatred for any class of our citizens is unworthy of the high position to which I now aspire. In truth, the bigot, the maligner of character, the small man, should have no place in shaping the policies and destiny of this country. The same sun shines on all of us alike, we are the children of the same Creator, and in its last analysis there is no great difference in us anyway.

I have always endeavored to be fair to all the interests of capital; I have always endeavored to be fair to the cause of labor: I shall endeavor to be fair in all of my relations with my fellow man, whether that relation be in private business matters or in public position, and if I go down in defeat contending for the wisdom of such a position I shall do so gladly and you shall have my approbation. This is well that I state on this occasion that I have never been aligned with any of the political factions of Georgia. During the past few decades when partisan heat reached high water mark I have always stood, since the early years of my manhood, as a free man and have acted on every election day in the way that I thought my vote would count for most looking to the best interests of the people of this State. We have been confronted at every number of elections with partisan politics and partisan issues. I thank God that we are now living in a more desirable day.

I am in favor of no class legislation. All legislation should be founded on the idea of the greatest good for the greatest number, irrespective of nationalities, wealth, education or anything else. However, if there is to be any class legislation, it should be in favor of the biggest class, and I should say that this class is composed of those of moderate means. If I ever cast a vote, if elected to the United States Senate, for any class whatsoever, it will be for the class here designated.

In my campaign for the Senate throughout the entire time I shall remain absolutely a free man. I shall not tie myself up with promises and political alignments. If elected I want to be a free man to represent the entire people of Georgia.

To men of experience and men of business affairs it is an accepted truth that no man need be a Croesus or an intellectual giant to represent well his people in legislative halls. What counts most is industry, integrity and sound common sense. If these elements are united in a candidate, he deserves well at the hands of his people. The making of laws and the administration of government is largely a business matter where good judgment and good conscientious effort avail much.

Permit me to say also that God has endowed me with a degree of manhood and independence, so much so that I can tell you in all frankness and truth that if you do not see fit to elect me that it will be perfectly all right and I assure you that no scars will be left behind over which I will brood through the coming years. In this independence and manhood that I declare to you, there is no place for mudslinging and assassination of character. I will not indulge in any of this nor will I permit any of my friends to do so if within my power to prevent. The campaign does not involve personal issues. The issues are more substantial and more worthy of the intelligence of the people of Georgia.

I stand for good government in all of its forms, and I shall ever be the enemy of those principles and practices that are opposed to its preservation and promotion. I shall ever stand for the principles of government that represent the best interests of the farmer as well as the merchant, and in general, the best interests of every man of every class of citizens within the confines of this great State. I was born and reared on a farm in Campbell County, and I feel that my years of association with the people of the rural districts, their needs and their interests, have made me to know once for all the important recognitions that should be accorded to them. Then with the business experience that I have had elsewhere, as an education in after years, I feel that I can represent the entire people of this State with fellowship of feeling and wisdom and justice to all.

Economy in National Expenditures Insisted Upon.

At this time I want to put the people of Georgia on notice that, if elected as one of the United States Senators from Georgia, I will become in a measure a watchdog of your treasury. I have long been convinced that the practices that we are following of continuously raising taxes on property, businesses, corporations, and otherwise, should be stopped. There is hardly a session of the Georgia Legislature or a session of the United States Congress that some new form of taxing the people or else increasing the old forms is not projected. I ask you, in the name of reason, when and where will these agitations and practices cease? There is an eternal cry of more money, that our institutions are being throttled and that the State and nation are lagging in progress on account of insufficient funds. You know as well as I do that if the State of Georgia had five times as much revenue for the Legislature to spend that every dollar of it would be spent and they would still be in need of more money.

As a matter of fact, unless the increase of the burdens of taxation is not halted, taxes will become very oppressive to the people of this country. Take your State tax, your county tax, your city tax, your professional tax, your corporation tax, your inheritance tax, your income tax, your occupation tax, your road tax, your local school tax, your poll tax, and possibly others, and I tell you when any man gets through at the end of the year with paying these various amounts he has done a fairly good year's work to have made profit enough out of his business to meet them. The philosophy of all taxation, according to my thinking, is that instead of the everlasting increase in the forms of taxing the people and also the amounts, that the revenue of the State should only increase with the enhancement of property, more money coming into the State, and more citizens as our common population. With an increase of revenue along these lines, it is corresponding limitation of appropriations, our State and country will always be in a solvent condition and our people will be prosperous and happy.

I have all along been of the opinion that our people should not look too much for support to the Government under which they live. The greatest men that this State or country have ever produced have been men who have worked their way through difficulties and hardships. The best principle of government that can be advocated is that of throwing every citizen that is able-bodied upon his own resources. Therefore, the sentiment that is rapidly taking root in the States of this country that we should look more to the bounties of the Government is a cancer in the body politic and will ultimately prove fatal if it is not checkmated. History records the fact that the decline of the Roman Empire set in with the free corn that was distributed to the population. It has been estimated that at one time more than 300,000 people were fed at public expense. The manhood of this country has always been honest and hardy, and we have builded a republic that is the light of the world, and if it continues in its leadership the same manhood and independence that led us into freedom must care for the affairs of state through the coming years.

Opposes Unnecessary Legislation.

In our zeal for this cause or that cause that may be advocated, we should always be conservative in our thoughts, speech and actions. There is no business, much less a government, that can go forward in splender and success where fits and spasms characterize those who are interested. Sanity should characterize every man's discussion of public questions, and I tell you that when your vote is cast on the side of conservatism you will seldom err from what is best for your family, yourself and your country.

It is true that State laws and National laws, in fact laws of all kinds, should be somewhat in the vanguard of actual practice and in a measure become high ideals for the manhood and womanhood of this State and country, as well as for the rising generation. However, we all know that laws that are not supported with public sentiment are of no avail and become nullities on our statute books.

I am further of the opinion that we are passing too many laws in our State and Nation. It seems that we have arrived at the point where we are law-ridden; almost unnumbered laws that everybody is presumed to know, but on the other hand there is no one who does know. There is much legislation that is transgressing the inalienable rights of property and person and much of that that is suggested tends too much this way. I took occasion not long ago to count the sections of laws that compose the Code of Georgia. It is astounding but true that there are approximately 8,000 sections of laws under which we are living this day. It has almost gotten to the point where a man's mind must be an encyclopedia to carry the innumerable laws governing cities, counties, State and Nation. It reminds one of the old adage that that people is best governed which is least governed.

Favors Federal Aid for Good Roads.

I want to say on this occasion that, if elected to the United States Senate, I shall stand at all times for the cause of good roads. If we ever expect to have great systems of roads traversing this entire country the National Government will have to take hold of the proposition. It strikes me that money appropriated for this purpose is just as much within the Constitution of this country as the right to appropriate funds to deepen the waterways and improve harbors. By navigation the products of the country are distributed and it is a method of travel. The public roads of the country are the avenues of distribution whereby the products of the country reach the centers and are ultimately distributed throughout the country and the world. Furthermore, public roads are used by everybody, and the benefits derived from appropriations for this cause are participated in by all the people of the country. What cause more equitable or more worthy could be mentioned for the appropriation of public funds? The additional circumstance associated with improved public roads is the enhancement of property. Down in my country it is generally estimated that property on a macadamized road is never worth less than double as much as property on a road that has not been so improved. Also think of the convenience, pleasure and general benefits that are derived by reason of the construction of such thoroughfares. Think of the benefits to your county or any county that might be mentioned that would be derived from the construction of such highways. In consideration of these substantial reasons, I shall ever be a friend to the cause of good roads.

High Cost of Living Caused by Not Producing Enough.

Any people or any legislative body has lost sight of the greatest cause when they do not cultivate and improve the great agricultural interests of their county and State. You may talk of laws that curb vice, you may ponder over measures that involve appropriations, you may consider well laws that look to the raising of revenue, but back and more fundamental and of far greater importance is the great proposition of production. What we need most is more corn, more cotton, more of all the farm products, more manufacturing, more businesses that produce, businesses that feed and clothe the world. That is to-day, in my opinion, the prime reason for the high cost of living. We are just not producing enough.

The people of Georgia will never reach that point of prosperity that is most desired until they have learned to produce enough to get the other man's money and then have enough to live on so as to save them from the condition of having to buy the other fellow's products. I trust that I will live to see that day when by education and disposition the people of Georgia will learn and desire to produce more than they consume in the way of farm products, that splendid day when cotton, the staple product, will be the surplus crop, that new era when every town and hamlet can boast of numerous manufacturing enterprises, when Georgia-made goods are sold around the world. Let us make the people of other States become the buyers of our products, and we the recipients of the splendid income.

If elected to the United States Senate I shall always do the best that in me lies to get increased appropriations for the educational interests of the various States of this Union where agricultural training is taught. The National Government, in wisdom, through the Agricultural Department has started up a system of education and scientific experiment along agricultural lines which will prove, I have no doubt, to be of the greatest service to the material interests of this country of any department known to the National Government. It will be my purpose to work for and to vote for all measures and appropriations which look to the improvement and enlargement of this great cause in the dissemination of National funds.

If I am elected to the United States Senate I want to pledge you here and now my unswerving support of all measures that look to the general betterment of humanity. We are living in times when the humanity of man is manifested in its most splendid form. Laws that are humanitarian in their nature, just in their spirit, broad in their conception of human rights will always find a friend in me. The old idea has long since passed away that every man should live for himself. Thank God that we live in a better and brighter day when the living and the hopes of humanity are upon a more just basis and there is recognition of the higher laws of nature and the beneficent conceptions of the Creator of us all.

As an incentive to high purpose and lofty achievement, we should bear in mind that the names and memories of those only are revered and live in history who lived and worked for others, forgetting self. Selfishness, living for self, has never made any man great in the estimation of his fellow man. The world has gotten rid of most of the tyranny that has characterized it in the past, but the tyranny of brain and the tyranny of worth should continue and will continue as long as civilization endures. Ambition to do something for others as well as self should characterize the life of every man.

Favors Exploiting the Great Resources of Georgia.

There is another matter that I wish to speak of to which I will give as much of my ability and time as possible if elected. I refer to the advertising of the resources of Georgia and the entire Southland. This advertising by one in this exalted position by speech and otherwise can be made of inestimable worth to the State and section. Georgia and the entire South needs more capital and more people. Any man who is in favor of any law or laws that tend to antagonize capital and mistreat the institutions in which it is invested is an enemy of his State. In addition, what county in Georgia would not be better off if it had twice as many people in it as it has to-day? A multiplication of population means better roads, better schools, better churches, better mail facilities and better communities in general. These ends are worthy of note and should always receive the attention of the representatives of this State in these high positions.

If elected to the United States Senate, it will be my purpose to perform well what might be termed the small duties incident to this high office. Those who might desire positions either for themselves or their boys, who might at any time wish information concerning any matters in the city of Washington pertaining to the Government, or local matters, those who desire appropriations for this purpose or that purpose in their respective cities and districts, in general those who may be ready for the service of the representative in getting something or doing something where their United States Senator can be of service to them, I will be the man to call upon. I pledge you in advance that no considerable amount of my time will be taken up in the study of foreign questions or the preparation of what might be termed big speeches, but, on the other hand, I will try to inject as much business in the situation as possible and serve in a business way the people of Georgia, not only concerning such matters as I have mentioned, but in promoting and voting for legislation which will promote the general interests of the State, as well as the country at large.

I am deeply interested in the cause of education in all of its forms. Our public schools are the greatest institution that has become a part of the government of this State. Public schools touch every man's interest, and in them is involved the element of an elementary education which means better citizenship and more happiness on the part of our entire population. Almost as essential are the institutions of higher learning of this State. Also our colleges of technical training which prepare the young man and young woman to make a living have probably become the most popular institutions in the way of higher training that we have in the State. The old idea was to educate the smart boys in classical training either for the ministry, medicine or the law. This conception of higher learning is in a measure passing away, and technical training is largely the slogan of the times in which we live.

I do not know how you people in Rabun County feel about it, but I imagine that you have about the same feeling and sentiment that we people of Fulton have, as well as the people of all the other counties of this State—that is the constantly recurring panics that disturb and distress the business interests of this country. I do not know whether or not any man can assign with accuracy the immediate causes of these recurring panics. However, I believe that one of the most prominent cause is the drastic reform legislation that sets up about every eight or ten years. I am in favor of a certain amount of reform. We all know that in the great economy of nature change must take place either for good or ill. The country that does not improve its condition must of necessity retrograde. On the other hand, I am opposed, and I shall always vote accordingly, to reforms and reform measures which come in bunches and have the inevitable effect of upsetting the entire business of this State and country. As far as I am concerned, I want a little rest so that I may have an opportunity of accumulating some of the world's goods while in the vigor of manhood, and not look too much to the eradication of all evil and the improvement of our institutions and country on the Utopian idea for our children and our children's children. As I see it, the prescription we now need most is the rest cure.

We often lose sight of the untold good that has been accomplished by the people of our day and our fathers before us. In fact, we live in the best times and we constitute the greatest people that this world has ever seen. Six thousand years of recorded history does not find a parallel. There is not so much ill in man and the human race as we are often led to believe. I have often said that the sorriest man in any community is a pretty good fellow after all. Think of man in this day of enlightenment and the society in which we live. He works hard and usually by the sweat of his brow he provides for wife and children. He is interested in educational advantages of his family, he looks forward with a feverish mind to the ultimate condition when no longer he will be the mainstay of these loved ones. We are rich in charity, we are humane in the treatment of those who are unfortunate, our ideals are high, and we are recipients by reason of our intelligence and industry of most of the good that the world affords.

Another point that I wish to bring out: Too much experiment is always dangerous. The people of any State or country that is experimenting with this law, this institution, and this new idea are apt to fall into the ways that will lead them into departures from the fundamentals of their institutions which probably will prove dangerous and fatal. It is always better to let other people, other States and other men, whether in business or affairs of state, experiment and ascertain the truth, and then the wisdom of its adoption becomes clear and of no loss to that people who follow in the light of this experience. Of course experimenting along sane and conservative lines is good for all people, and if such is not indulged in, they are liable to become laggards and drones. However, the people of Georgia should never become distinguished as a people of experiment, and the State should never be known as an incubator of new ideas.

If I am elected to the United States Senate, I shall always stand for clean government, wise laws and pure administration. We live in a country where in theory every man's chance is alike. God has made us unequal in body and mind, but under the Constitution and laws of the United States, as drawn by those immortal men, the fathers of this country, whose names shall live as long as recorded history is preserved, imbedded in that great instrument and laws, the general principle of equal rights to all and an equal chance in the struggles of this life. No man should ask for more than justice and an equal chance. No man should be willing to surrender to any other man his equal chance and just share in the race of life. I shall always be opposed to plunder in any form and shall ever stand for the best laws to perpetuate and preserve the Government as founded by the fathers of this country.

However, it is true that it does seem like something is wrong at times with our institutions when one man in the short space of a lifetime can accumulate a billion of dollars. We have in these United States one-sixteenth of the population of the world and we possess one-fourth of its entire wealth. Such a splendid commentary upon the people who in only a century or two past found the vast expanse of our country a wilderness and here the institutions and wealth to which we are heirs.

Amid the masterful strides made by this country within the past fifty years, on account of a serious handicap, the South is just now coming into her own. Georgia and the entire Southern States are rich in natural resources—we have the climate, we have the soil, we have the minerals, we have the water power, and, thank God, we have the brain and the industry that will yet make of our Southland the fairest spot beneath the sun.

There is no use for history except the lessons that it teaches. We are living in the light of many experiences of the past, and as the light of these experiences falls upon our pathway our days will be splendid and our accomplishments beyond the dreams of men.

I love Georgia and her people. Born within her borders, educated within her institutions, associated with Georgia people, I bear to her the warmth of sympathy and childish affection that I trust will continue unabated during the time that I shall live. The mountains lifting their lofty peaks amid the skies, the old red hills of Georgia, dear to the heart of all, the table lands, rich and fertile, and extended in area, her rippling streams in music wind their way to the mighty sea, seven out of the nine climates with which the Nation is characterized, I am devoted to this people and this mighty State.

With renewed purpose, and a common ambition, let us press forward in the mighty causes of civilization and the accomplishment of higher ideals.

(Adv.)

HUERTA AGAIN TRIES TO FORCE WILSON'S HAND

Flatly Rejects Lind's Demand That He Resign and Not Run for Presidential Office.

DEFI IS SUBJECT TO RECALL

Lack of Financial Support Expected to Hasten Downfall of Mexican Government.

Special Cable to The American.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 23.—The Huerta administration made another attempt to force the hand of the United States to-day. The statement was made by a high official of the Government that the proposals of President Wilson, made through Envoy Lind, demanded that Huerta resign his office and also withdraw his name from the election called for October.

"General Huerta has rejected both of these demands," said the official, who stands close to the Provisional President. "The President will certainly be a candidate for re-election. He has no intention of withdrawing from the race."

The announcement that Huerta had decided to stand for re-election came in the same manner as did the declaration that Huerta had served an ultimatum on the United States, demanding that his administration be recognized within twelve hours. Like that announcement, this is subject to change.

Outside of these attempts to stir up President Wilson, Huerta is "marking time." There is no doubt that the administration is in a bad position financially, and this fact alone is expected to bring about a solution of the problem.

The negotiations between Lind and the administration are at a standstill pending the reply of the United States to Huerta's note rejecting President Wilson's proposals.

Senor Gamboa, Minister of Foreign Affairs, professes to be optimistic, but other officials freely admit that they do not see how Huerta is going to hold on.

Bryan Differs With White House Opinion.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—A remarkable difference of opinion was manifested at the White House and the State Department to-day over the Mexican situation.

This developed after the receipt of a long message from John Lind, special envoy of President Wilson at Mexico City. At the White House it was indicated very strongly that General Huerta was calming down, that the outlook for Lind's mission was particularly hopeful and that there might be no need of further action on the part of the United States. The point was made that if Huerta acceded to the wishes of this country the affair would be concluded without further proceedings. In fact, the entire feeling at the White House seemed to be one of the greatest optimism.

No Change, Says Bryan.

Secretary of State Bryan, however, refused to indicate any optimism over the situation. When he was told of the views at the White House, he said pointblank:

"The situation is unchanged."

The White House opinion is supposed to be based on these facts, understood to have been transmitted very recently by Mr. Lind:

First, that Huerta has ascertained that he was decidedly wrong in his belief that the Administration was not backed by the American people in its attitude toward the recognition of the present Government in Mexico.

Second, that Huerta has learned that European nations are disposed to follow the lead of the United States.

Third, that Huerta's position financially will not allow him much longer to resist the demand for his withdrawal from office.

Warn Huerta to Take Heed.

In connection with Huerta's discovery that the American people are supporting President Wilson, it became known to-night that Japan, France and England have notified Huerta that he ought to give heed to the measures proposed by the United States.

Some State Department officials refused to credit a report from Mexico City that Huerta had been told that even if he should resign and be re-elected he would not be recognized by the United States.

Protection for Americans.

The Administration took a step this afternoon to protect Americans in Mexico when Secretary Bryan ordered Marion Fletcher, Consul at Chihuahua, to demand of the military commander that he apprehend and punish the bandits who, on July 6, killed Frank Griffith and assaulted A. F. Parks.

Rich Atlantan Dares Death in Mexican Revolt

Bereft of Family and Unable to Guard Property

Mr. and Mrs. Z. O. Stocker and their son, Mr. Stocker, is now in the danger zone in Mexico.



Z. O. Stocker Between Two Hostile Armies and Yaqui Indian Bands.

Torn from his beautiful wife and his only son by the rule of anarchy in Mexico, his broad fields laid waste by the warring factions of the revolution-torn republic, an Atlantan now is in the heart of the danger zone, unable to learn whether his loved ones have reached the place of safety to which he dispatched them powerless to obtain more than the bare necessities of life, though a year ago there had been abundance on the spot that is now desert land.

This condition of affairs was told in a dramatic letter received by Mrs. J. D. Stocker, No. 231 West Peachtree street, from her son, Z. O. Stocker, who by his Atlanta energy and ability had raised himself to a high position in the republic across the Rio Grande, only to see his life work virtually wiped out through the lust for power and office of Mexican politicians.

But though he is suffering daily all the fears for his family that leave as nothing the wasting of his crop and the crushing of his fortune, his mother knows that her daughter-in-law and sturdy little grandson are safe in San Francisco, and have been endeavoring for months to get in communication with the husband and father.

Mr. Stocker was reared and educated in Atlanta. Soon after his graduation as a civil engineer he went to work for one of the great construction companies developing the unlimited resources of the Mexican republic.

He was quick to realize the possibilities of the land and made profitable investments. At the time of the outbreak of the first Mexican revolution he was master of 30,000 acres of fertile lands near Ontoga, in the Yaqui country.

There he built a beautiful home, "Stocker Hall," for his lovely young wife and his boy, John Stocker, now 5 years old. He was general manager of the Richardson Construction Company, a gigantic corporation of Los Angeles capitalists.

Two years ago peace became chaos, luxury became privation. As the Mexican situation grew darker and darker, Mr. Stocker realized that he must be parted from his wife and son. Ten months ago he hurried them to San Francisco, telling them to draw on the Richardson Construction Company for any funds they needed. Then the lines of communication were cut off.

From that time until this he has received no word from them. He does not know whether they are in safety or in peril, in comfortable circumstances or in want.

A few days ago his mother in Atlanta received a letter from him, the first in more than four months. It was dated July 8, and in it he said:

"This is the first letter I have been able to send in four months," he wrote, "and am only able to send this because of a special boat sent here by the Richardson Construction Company, which will take the wives, mothers and daughters of employees to the United States.

"I am unable to give you any political news as to the situation at present, for if I included any such information in my letter it would immediately be destroyed by the Mexican inspectors, who read every line which leaves this country.

"I will say this, however, and run the risk of its getting through. The conditions are something awful. The country is demoralized—devastation on every side. All communication is shut off and stagnation has set in.

"I have about $15,000 worth of crops and can not get a cent for them. No one has any money. I have a few men in my employ whom I have not paid in the last six months. These men work for their bread alone.

"We have two armies on one side of us and the Yaqui Indians on the other—three hostile forces to contend with."

FIELD IS FULL OF ASPIRANTS FOR MUNICIPAL JOBS

Setting of Primary Date Followed by Great Activity in Many Political Camps.

Politicians and candidates for municipal offices showed signs of unusual activity Saturday night following the naming of September 30 as the date for the primary election for Councilmen and Aldermen and a general manager of the waterworks.

The selection was made by the city Democratic executive committee, which held a brief session Saturday morning. The committee decided to have the books open for registration on September 9.

The primary election is an important one, as ten Councilmen and four Aldermen, from the Fourth, Seventh and Eighth wards, are to be chosen.

Vacancy in Upper Board.

The vacancy on the Aldermanic board was caused by the resignation of John E. McClelland. Forty members of the city executive committee will be chosen at the primary also.

Among the candidates for membership on the Board of Aldermen are B. F. Byfield, who has a clear field, apparently, to succeed A. H. Baskin, who goes out of Council; C. D. Knight, Second Ward, who wants to succeed himself, and Orville Hall, who has announced for re-election in the Third Ward.

In the Fourth Ward, Lee Hagan, A. W. Farlinger and R. E. George will probably run to succeed A. D. Thomson, while Dr. W. M. Etheridge has announced from the Fifth. Jesse B. Lee may be a candidate also, it is said. Jesse M. Wood has offered to succeed himself in the Sixth, and S. L. Dallas will run in the Seventh to succeed Roy M. Abernathy, whose term has expired.

Many Council Candidates.

Other candidates will be Frank Reynolds and H. M. Patterson to succeed Clarence Haverty in the Eighth, and C. W. Smith, to succeed himself in the Ninth. C. C. Mason will offer for re-election in the Tenth. C. H. Kelley, chosen to fill the place vacated by John McDonald, will ask for re-election.

James E. Warren will run again in the Third Ward, and Albert Thomson probably will be a candidate to succeed James B. Everett in the Fourth. Jesse W. Armistead will have no opposition in the Seventh, while W. A. Hancock and John S. Owens will fight it out in the Eighth for the seat made vacant by Dr. Van Dyke.

Zode Smith, manager of the waterworks, has no opposition thus far.

Arrests by Police Reach 10,000 Mark

Atlanta Officers Three Days and 100 Apprehensions Ahead of 1912 Record.

The police department Saturday reached the 10,000 mark in arrests made during the year—three days earlier than in 1912. Up to last night at midnight the cells at police headquarters have served as a temporary lodging house for 10,012 persons since January 1.

In 1912 the 10,000 mark was reached on August 26, which places 1913 about 100 ahead of 1912.

TEXAS PHRASE PUTS GINGER IN TARIFF DEBATE

"Put Your Money Where Your Mouth Is," Lone Star Senator Advises Solemn Colleague.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Headway made on the tariff bill to-day was more apparent than real. The wool schedule was completed save for the fact that four entire substitutes have been reserved and will be considered when the bill comes before the Senate proper. Senator Catron, of New Mexico, to-day offered a substitute. Others prepared by Senators LaFollette, Smoot and Penrose are pending.

Following a general discussion, in which a dozen or more Senators participated, wool was disposed of, and schedule M, dealing with papers and books, and N, dealing with sundries, were temporarily passed over on account of the absence of Senator Johnson, in charge of the subcommittee that framed them.

The debate during the afternoon was enlivened when Senator Smoot declared that importations of wool and their manufactures had fallen off after the Wilson-Gorman law reduced duties. Senator Sheppard, of Texas, demanded the figures, and Mr. Smoot not being able to produce them instantly, Mr. Sheppard told the Utah Senator, "Put your money where your mouth is."

Senator Smoot quietly expressed his surprise that such a remark "should be made by any Senator, even from Texas."

The Texas Senator observed that Mr. Smoot took his statement too seriously. Mr. Smoot expressed his sorrow and regret. The debate then proceeded along more dignified lines, but the incident shocked Senators, representatives of the old school of decorum.

Senator Simmons, when the wool schedule was passed along, said he hoped now that consideration of all items would be concluded by September 14. A great many stumbling blocks remain, however, and the income tax and other administrative features promise to be prolific of debates.

Senator Jones, of Washington, today offered an inheritance tax as an amendment to the bill. It provides for a tax of 1 per cent on all inheritances valued at less than $5,000, and the rates he would impose range from 2 per cent for fortunes not exceeding $50,000 to 40 per cent for fortunes not exceeding $50,000,000.

95 Dynamite Caps Explode in His Hand

Road Worker Near Gladstone Dangerously Hurt in Odd Mishap. Six Fingers Gone.

HUNTSVILLE, Aug. 23.—As Tom Morris, an employee of the Madison County road building squad near Gladstone, was carrying 95 dynamite caps in his hands they exploded and six fingers and both thumbs were blown off, the little finger on each hand being all that was left.

Several of the caps were shot into Morris' breast and these may cause death. The injured man was brought to Huntsville and placed in the hospital.

Nabbed for Robbery Three Years Later On Scene of Crime

Will Arendale Accused by Man Who Saw Him Standing on Decatur Street.

Within twenty feet of the exact spot on Decatur street where he was relieved of $20 three years ago, Will Waldrop early Saturday night beheld the man, Will Arendale, whom he claims did the robbing. Arendale was arrested and locked up by the police on the charge of larceny.

Arendale, so the tale goes, to begin with had an unenviable reputation with the police. Then came the alleged daring robbery on Decatur near Peachtree one night about three years ago with Waldrop on the losing end of the deal.

Later Arendale and his partner, Will Thompson, were caught in a saloon, but Arendale glided out of the back door before the police could arrest him. Thompson, who only helped Arendale spend the money, according to the testimony, was tried and acquitted, but efforts to apprehend Arendale were without avail until Saturday night, when he was spied near his old haunts by Waldrop. Arendale will be tried in Recorder's Court Monday.

JUST ONE DOZEN HERE.

MOBILE, Aug. 23.—Edward Williams and Mrs. Grace Johnson were married at Vinegar Bend to-night, starting with twelve children. Mr. Williams was a widower with seven children, six girls and one boy; the oldest is about 16, and the youngest, a boy, about 2 years old. Mrs. Johnson was a widow with five children, all boys, the oldest 13 and the youngest about 4.

MOTOR HEARSE SUPPLANTS OLD FUNERAL CARS

Atlanta Undertaker Says Progress Has Doomed Even the Horse-Drawn Mourners' Coaches.

The beginning of the end of horse-drawn funeral cars in Atlanta has set in, following the installation of a model automobile hearse by Barclay & Brandon, the well-known undertakers.

The new hearse is one of the very latest models, is hand carved, and cost $7,000. It was manufactured by the Packard Motor Car Company.

In speaking of the purchase of the new car, Mr. Barclay, one of the owners, said his company was forced to buy it to keep up with the spirit of the times.

"The people demand these things these days," he said, "and the company, of course, seeks to comply with their wishes, as success can be attained only in this way.

"The superiority of the automobile funeral car over the old style is so great," continued Mr. Barclay, "that we wonder now how we got along all of these years without the new hearse."

One of the greatest features of the new car is that it is actually cheaper to maintain and operate than the old-style carriages. The cost of the rental of the five carriages is $25, while the cost of three automobiles is only $24.

"School Trunks"

It's not a bit too early to get up the baggage for the young collegians.

It wants to be good, strong and yet not expensive. Just along that line we make our strongest endeavor.

We Make Them. We Sell Them.

No retailer's profit—no freight to pay.

Good, Strong School Trunks

Sized from 32 to 38 inches.

$7.50 $10.00 $15.00

Suit Cases $2.50, $5.00, $7.50

Traveling Bags $3.50, $5.00, $8.00

LIEBERMAN'S

The Trunk Store 92 Whitehall

The "Ice-Kist"

APPROVED BY

Good Housekeeping Institute



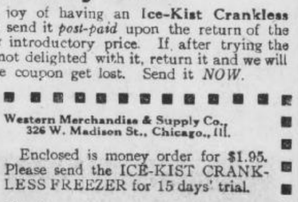
No Crank
No Dasher
No Handle
No Cogs
No Wheels
No Wood
No Hoops
No Hard Work

$1.95 POSTPAID 15 DAYS' TRIAL 4-QUART SIZE **$1.95**

PACK IT THAT'S ALL For the ICE-KIST all you have to do is to pour in the cream, sherbet or whatever refreshment it may be, and pack in the ice as in the ordinary freezer. Then the work is ended. There is *no working a dasher, no turning a handle or crank, no straining* your *arms* and *back, no opening* the freezer to "see" *if* it is freezing. *no extra packing in of ice.* All you do after packing is to open the freezer and serve the refreshment. It saves work, time, trouble and—*you.*

Perfect Freezing

The **Ice-Kist** has no dasher or crank because it has *two freezing surfaces.* The old-fashioned freezer had only *one* freezing surface—that is why a crank and dasher were necessary. The **Ice-Kist** has a metal freezing tube that extends directly through the cream to the bottom This gives the two freezing surfaces. The cold penetrates from the *center* and from the *outside,* too. The cream is frozen with a smoothness that will delight you.



The Ice-Kist makes a beautiful and perfect-frozen mold.

Special 15-Day Offer

We want you to know the joy of having an **Ice-Kist Crankless Freezer** in your home. We will send it *post-paid* upon the return of the coupon together with $1.95—our introductory price. If after trying the ICE-KIST for 15 days, you are not delighted with it, return it and we will return the $1.95. Don't let the coupon get lost. Send it *NOW.*



Western Merchandise & Supply Co.,
326 W. Madison St., Chicago., Ill.

Enclosed is money order for $1.95. Please send the ICE-KIST CRANKLESS FREEZER for 15 days' trial.

Name.....

Address.....

.....Ex.

OPEN AIR CONCERTS

GRANT PARK AND PIEDMONT PARK

Fifth Regiment Band---Sunday 3:30 P. M.

NEGRO VILLAGE DESTROYED BY MOB OF WHITES

Buildings Are Blown Up by Heavy Dynamite Charge and Then Torch Is Applied.

MOULTRIE, Aug. 23.—Greenough, a negro village just over the line in Mitchell County, has been partially destroyed by a mob of white men. No deaths have been reported.

It appears that John Davis and his brother, young white men, had advanced some money to Bradley Brothers, negro proprietors of the leading store of Greenough. The negroes failed to return the money, and when the white men went to collect, a difficulty arose, in which one of the negroes struck John Davis with a scantling, knocking him unconscious. The Davis boys escaped to their home and reported the difficulty and the action of the negroes. At night a mob of white men assembled and marched on the village, armed with dynamite and such firearms as could be procured.

When the village was reached, it was found the Bradleys had escaped. A charge of dynamite was exploded under the store and it was completely demolished, together with the stock of goods. Other stores were fired and many shots emptied into negro houses. The fire was returned by the blacks for a short time, but without effect.

The Bradleys have not been seen since the outbreak, and further trouble is not expected by the whites.

CAPITAL CLERKS CHARGED WITH BETTING ON RACES

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Gambling during office hours in Government offices amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars a year was alleged by Federal investigators here to-day. Most of the bets were laid on horse races, an organized band of bookmakers preying upon Government clerks. Heads of the various departments to-day were asked to cooperate with the police to stop the practice.

TITANIC WIDOW IS VICTIM OF A BROKEN HEART

Mrs. James Clinch Smith Never Recovered From Shock of Husband's Death on Ship.

Special Cable to The American.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—Mrs. James Clinch Smith, a well-known American resident of Paris, is dead at Leysin, Switzerland. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Barnes, of New York, were urgently cabled for last month and arrived before their daughter's death.

There was a tragedy in the life of Mrs. Smith, who practically died of a broken heart. She and her husband had been living apart for some time when, at the wife's request, Mr. Smith came to Europe. The domestic differences were amicably settled and the husband decided to return to New York to find a house before Mrs. Smith's homecoming. He booked passage on the Titanic and went down with that ship. His death grievously affected his widow, who never recovered from the shock.

Mrs. Smith was very popular in society here, and was a prominent figure at fashionable resorts, such as Nice, Monte Carlo and Deauville.

Mrs. Smith before her marriage was Miss Bertha Barnes, of Chicago. She had lived in Paris for a great many years. James Clinch Smith, who was a victim of the Titanic disaster, spent much of his time between New York and Paris and was well known as an amateur sportsman, and was also prominent in club circles. He was a brother of Mrs. Stanford White and a son of Judge J. Lawrence Smith, of Smithtown, L. I.

SWALLOWS WATCH; HAS A TIME COUGHING IT UP

BIRMINGHAM, Aug. 23.—R. P. Tallman, clerk for a mercantile agency here, while playing with a small ladies' watch, swallowed it two days ago. To-day he coughed it up, with the aid of physicians. At first it was thought an operation would be necessary. The watch had stopped when recovered.

VALUE OF ADS IS ESTABLISHED BY AMERICAN TEST

Sunday Readers Easily Identify Trademarks Frequently Run in Hearst Newspapers.

The Sunday American has demonstrated conclusively that the people of Atlanta and Georgia read the newspaper advertisements. Last Sunday The American printed an announcement of an advertising contest to determine whether newspaper advertisements were read. Below the announcement of the contest, were printed phrases and sentences that are characteristic of certain advertisers—that are used in every one of their advertisements printed in The American and The Georgian, with all names and addresses omitted.

A prize of $10 was offered to any person who sent in the missing names of the advertisers, and who sent in the best description of the merits of the goods these trade-marks advertise. The response to the offer was tremendous—surprising even to the advertising experts who originated the contest. Hundreds of replies came pouring into the business offices of the Sunday American.

And that these advertised goods are in constant use in the best homes of Atlanta and Georgia is proven by the fact that every one of the answers received contained full descriptions of the articles advertised by the trade-marks that were reproduced—descriptions that were so minute and detailed that they could not have been made had not the person making them learned by experience.

So many and so good were the answers that the judges faced a difficult task in selecting the winner of the $10 prize offered for the best one. At length it was awarded to Mrs. O. D. Gorman, No. 79 West Fifteenth street, who not only supplied the missing names and addresses, but gave an excellent description of the merits of each of the advertised articles or brand of goods. There were many others that were very good, but none quite so good as Mrs. Gorman's. The check for $10 will be mailed to her at once.

HALDANE SAILS FOR U. S.; SILENT BY KING'S ORDER

High Chancellor of England, En Route to Address American Bar, Won't Be Interviewed.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Lord Haldane, High Chancellor of England, sailed on the Lusitania to-day to deliver the opening address at the American Bar Association meeting in Montreal.

Lord Haldrane refuses to be interviewed. He says it is against the wishes of King George and deprecates the attitude of Lloyd George, who is always accessible to reporters. He admires Premier Asquith, who never sees newspaper men. When told by a friend recently that he would be obliged to abandon this attitude in America, he replied:

"I don't mind it there. In Rome one does as the Romans do. Anyhow, I am leaving the ship on a special tender, so it may be that I shall be spared. If not, I must go through it."

With characteristic thoroughness, Lord Haldane is now devoting his attention to the subject of big ocean liners, working out the probable receipts per trip compared with the outlay. He has come to the conclusion that the future lies with the great liners of the Imperator type.

He goes to America holding the highest opinion of American lawyers.

"I am traveling with Justice Wendell Holmes, whom I regard as the founder of modern jurisprudence," said Lord Haldane to a friend.

Lord Haldane will not disclose anything of his address to the lawyers. "The subject is of such a nature," he said, "that it is impossible to give a short synopsis. I prefer to wait and let people have it in full. My trip is one of the greatest experiences of my life. I am sorry my stay will be so short, but reasons of state render it impossible to remain longer. Besides which, if I stayed in Canada, I should be compelled to remain longer in America; and if I stayed in America, I should be compelled to remain longer in Canada. So I have chosen the simplest way out."

ANNIVERSARY CLUB MEETS WITH THE SOUTHERN STATES LIFE

Leading Life Insurance Agents Hold Convention Here—Every Man Produced Over $100,000 Worth of Paid For Business in Twelve Months — Interesting Sessions Held.

There was a feast of reason, a sparkle of wit and a flow of soul at the brilliant banquet given at the Hotel Ansley last night when the Sixth Annual Convention of the Anniversary Club of the Southern States Life Insurance Company brought that gathering to a close.

Over one hundred guests were present.

This convention is celebrated by those members of the agency force of The Southern States Life Insurance Company who produced over $100,000 worth of paid for insurance during the year which ends June 30.

This convention had been in session two days, business sessions being held in the morning, the afternoon and evening being given over to entertainment.

Opening Session.

The first session of the Convention was held in the assembly room



J. C. WALDEN, SR., President.

of the Hotel Ansley on Friday morning. The largest attendance in the history of the club was present.

President Wilmer L. Moore, of The Southern States Life Insurance Company, greeted the club membership in a warm address of welcome, in which he congratulated them upon the



J. R. WILLIAMS, Vice President.

splendid work just closed, and the beginning of the new year of the Anniversary Club, the first month of which saw the agents break all producing records.

Officers are not elected by the Anniversary Club, but office is won by the amount of insurance written. The agent writing the most business is President, the second man is Vice President, the leaders in each State are State Vice Presidents.

J. C. Walden, Sr., of Alabama, won the coveted honor of President. J. R. Williams, of South Carolina, was installed as Vice President.

Officers Installed.

The State Vice Presidents installed were T. Peters, Jr., of Georgia; B. B. Murray, of Florida; H. Clay Smith, of Alabama, and G. J. McDowell, of South Carolina.

In addition to these there were present other members of this Club who qualified for 1912-13: H. N. McAfee, of Georgia, a member for the sixth time; H. Willis Hogg, of Georgia, a member for the third time; J. T. Weems, of Georgia, the oldest member of the agency force of the company in point of service, for the sixth time; Fred Hines, of South Carolina, for the fifth time, and L. E. Black, Jr., C. S. Gurr and J. R. Munroe, for the first time.

Joe W. Vinson, whose absence from the meeting, owing to ill health, was greatly regretted by all present, completes his fifth year of membership.

He also signalized his intention of making his election for next year sure by not only leading the agency force in the month of July but by beating his own and all other previous records of written business in any one month, and thereby establishing a high mark for agents to aim at.

Brief addresses were delivered to the club by the President and Vice President of the Club.

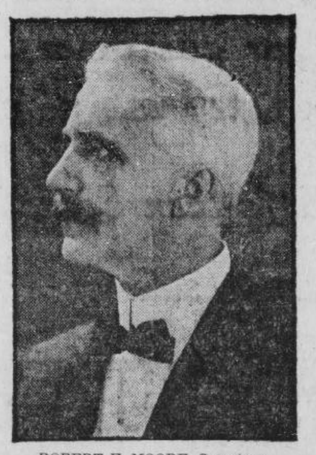
Unanimously Re-elected.

Robert F. Moore, Agency Secretary, was unanimously re-elected Secretary of the Anniversary Club, which position he has held with credit since the beginning of the organization.

Following the roll call of the Anniversary Club badges and certificates were distributed, after which the first "Keystone Degree" was conferred.

"New Policy" was the subject of an interesting paper by Supervisor of Agents W. S. McLeod, which was followed by discussion and questions.

Agency Secretary Robert F. Moore followed with an interesting paper on "Items of Expense Charged to First Year's Business—Economy, What it Means to the Agent and the Policy-



ROBERT F. MOORE, Secretary.

holder." His paper was followed by discussion and questions.

The photograph of the Anniversary Club, which appears on this page, was taken, after which the Club was entertained at luncheon at the Capital City Club by President Moore. Friday afternoon the Club attended the baseball game and Friday evening occupied boxes at the Forsyth theater.

Concluding Session.

The concluding session of this interesting convention was held on Saturday morning, at which time a symposium of talks entitled "Confidential Chats With Medical Department," was participated in by E. M. Veatch, Dr. Gaines, Dr. W. S. Kendrick and Samuel Barnett, Actuary. This was followed by discussion and questions.

"The Company's Method of Payment of Death Claims—What It Should Mean to the Supervisor, the Agent, the Company and the Beneficiary," was delivered by Supervisor Frank E. Brodnax. This was followed by a discussion on the analysis of this subject under the following heads: (1) Bankers Agents Contracts, (2) Local Advertisement; (3) Draft on Local Bank, and (4) Follow Up of Prospects from Payment.

J. E. McLauchlin, Director of the Metropolitan Agency, followed with an interesting talk on "Systematic Following Up of Prospects."

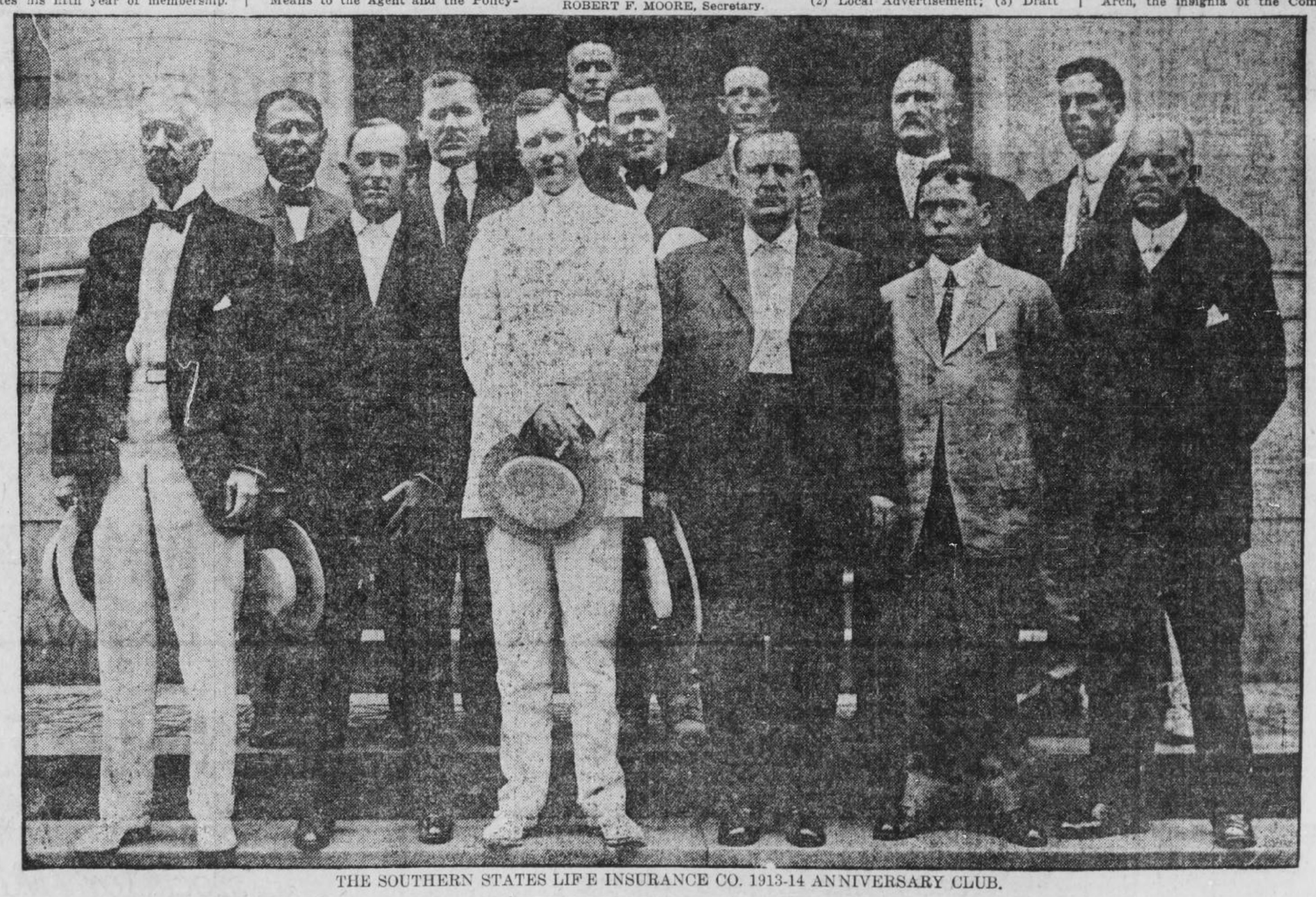
A symposium of actual experiences by all agents came next and the formal addresses of the Convention were concluded with a most interesting address by Hon. Hervey W. Laird, former Assistant Insurance Commissioner of Alabama, and now Assistant to President Wilmer L. Moore.

Entertained at Luncheon.

The Club was entertained at luncheon at the Hotel Ansley and again attended the baseball game in the afternoon.

The Banquet at the Hotel Ansley last night was probably the most brilliant gathering held in the history of the Club and the Hotel.

Over one hundred guests were entertained. The colors of the Southern States Life Insurance Company—Red, Blue and White, and the Keystone Arch, the insignia of the Company,



THE SOUTHERN STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO. 1913-14 ANNIVERSARY CLUB.



T. PETERS, JR., Georgia Vice President

MENU

GEORGIA CANTALOUPE

CELERY QUEEN OLIVES ALMONDS

CONSOMME FLORENTINE
CHEESE STRAWS

POMPANO A LA CARONDELET POTATOES ANNA

CALVE'S SWEETBREAD ST. CLAIR
MOYENS PEAS

CHICKEN FILLET, LUCULLUS
PEELED ASPARAGUS HOLLANDAISE

LETTUCE, RUSSIAN DRESSING
BEATEN BISCUIT

MOUSSE A LA PARISIENNE
PETITS FOUR

CHEESE AND BENT'S CRACKER

DEMI TASSE

APOLLINARIS
CIGARS

Banquet Menu.



B. B. MURRAY, Florida Vice President.

Hotel Ansley Scene of Wonderful Banquet to Club Last Night—Toasts Were Made by Speaker Burwell, Hon. C. B. Brown, of Alabama, Hon. W. S. Witham and Clark Howell.

were carried out in the flowers, ices and place cards.

President Wilmer L. Moore presided as toastmaster, and introduced the speakers.

J. C. Walden, Sr., President of the Club, was the first and his response to the toast, "The Anniversary Club—the Top Rung," was warmly received.

He was followed by J. R. Williams, Vice President, whose subject, "The Southern States Life—Confidence Begets Loyalty," was handled in a splendid manner.

G. J. McDowell, a member of the Anniversary Club, and a familiar speaker at these banquets, responded to the toast, "The Keystone Degree—An Incentive to Work."

Burwell Responds.

Speaker W. H. Burwell, of the General Assembly of Georgia, delivered a splendid toast in response to President Moore's cordial introduction, on



G. J. M'DOWELL, South Carolina V. P.

"Success Is Measured by Ambition."

He was followed by Hon. Clark Howell, who responded to the toast, "Civic Duties—Every Man Has His Part."

Hon. Cyrus B. Brown, Assistant Commissioner of Insurance for the State of Alabama, represented that commonwealth and responded to the



H. CLAY SMITH, Alabama Vice Pres.

toast, "Alabama—Her Part in the Nation's Progress."

Hon. W. S. Witham concluded the evening's gayety with a wonderful potpourri when he was presented to his hearers, with the following title for his toast, "A Toast, Like a Text, Is Given to Talk From."

BOLL WEEVIL HAS COST SOUTH BILLION; SENATOR URGES ZONE PLAN CURE

Smith, of South Carolina, Secures Government Experts' Figures on Ravages Since 1895---Proposes Crop Diversification to Offset Loss.

By ELLISON D. SMITH.
(United States Senator From South Carolina.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—A few weeks ago I asked some of the officials in the Department of Agriculture to give me an estimate of the losses the farmers of the South have suffered as the result of the boll weevil. The figures furnished me are startling. From the report I make the following extract:

"The only adequate way of arriving at the losses due to the boll weevil is by studying the average production per acre by States, comparing years of non-infestation with years of infestation. It is quite noticeable that every State by the third year of infestation has shown a decided reduction in average yield per acre.

"This average production is used in connection with the acreage planted to obtain an estimate in money value of the loss from the boll weevil to the producers. This is only the primary loss and is turned over and over again as it reacts upon ginners, oil mill men, merchants, bankers, property values, manufacturers of the textile and the final consumers.

"The total loss to producers obtained by this method from 1895 through 1912 is $841,521,135, or an average during the 18 years of $46,751,174 per annum, with the loss now reaching over $100,000,000 per annum.

These Only Obvious Losses.

"Only the more obvious losses from the ravages of this pest can even be estimated. These are the losses in productivity suffered by the producers and the losses in business of the first processes in manufacture.

"Figures are presented to show the losses to the planter, the ginner and the oil mills as follows, for the period from 1895 to 1912:

Loss to the planters	$841,521,135
Loss to the ginners	17,446,295
Loss to the oil mills	72,270,421
Total	$931,237,852

"To these must be added losses in business suffered by cotton buyers and brokers, merchants, bankers and cotton mills, the loss in property values, the ultimate effects upon the consumer."

In other words, officials of the Department of Agriculture estimate that the loss to the South from the boll weevil between 1895 and 1912 has been considerably more than $1,000,000,000. This is staggering.

The Government has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to stamp out the boll weevil, but without avail. The Government experts, entomologists, farm demonstration agents and others have done splendid work in teaching the farmers better methods of cultivation, rotation of crops, etc., but so far as checkmating the boll weevil is concerned they themselves admit that their work has been a failure.

Moves Eastward Steadily.

The weevil continues its march eastward at a steady pace each year, and in no section where it has made its appearance has any method been discovered of minimizing the damage done by it.

Unless something is done it will not be very long until the entire cotton area of the South is infested.

Of course, some cotton can be grown in the area infested by the boll weevil, but the yield per acre and per farm is greatly reduced, while the cost of production is greatly increased. I am told by a member of Congress who owns a large plantation in an infested section that it costs just about twice as much to produce a bale of cotton now as it cost before the boll weevil came. Many others have given me testimony to the same effect.

When one undertakes to estimate the loss to the South during recent years because of this little insect, and then tries to estimate the probable loss in the future, the result must be appalling.

I have been deeply interested in the boll weevil for a number of years. I have watched its spread from the time it made its first appearance in an isolated spot in Texas until it has now reached the State of Alabama, and I have been appalled by the damage wrought by its ravages. During all these years I have been hoping for the discovery by which the pest could be exterminated, or even checked, but in both I have been disappointed.

Likes Zone Remedy Plan.

Some time ago the suggestion was made to establish across the entire cotton belt, east of the areas infested by the weevil a zone of 100 miles, in which no cotton should be planted. It was argued that this would check the eastward advance of the weevil, as it subsists only on the cotton plant, and it was also argued by entomologists and other experts on plant and insect life that my moving this zone westward from year to year all the weevils in the Cotton States would be starved out and entirely exterminated until the Mexican border was reached.

The idea appealed to me very strongly, and I have given the subject a great deal of study ever since. I believe this plan is entirely feasible, and while at first thought the cost may seem prohibitive, yet when the estimated cost is compared with the estimated saving the zone plan must be looked upon as a very sound business proposition.

The Government entomologists, farm demonstration agents and others admit that if this zone plan is put into operation it will undoubtedly check and finally exterminate the boll weevil, as it will have nothing to feed upon, and they admit at the same time that no other plan that has been tried so far has been at all effective.

I have had an estimate made of the cost of the proposed zone and I think it is a very liberal one. It follows:

"The cessation of cotton growing over an area of 46,245 square miles, in which the crop is valued at $98,990,047 per annum, is at first glance such an appalling suggestion that few have even thought to look deeper.

Sees Need of Substitute.

"We must add also to this the loss in ginning business, which is computed at $2,915,518 per annum and the loss in seed products totaling $5,533,562. This means that there must be compensation for a loss in earning value of $107,539,127 per annum.

"In the first place, any scheme which would call for the cessation of cotton growing must provide the means and knowledge for growing something else in the place of cotton.

"A large crop of trained agriculturists instructing in the cultivation of new and profitable crops and in the principles of rotation, maintenance of soil fertility, etc., would help the people to double and treble the output of their land within very few years. It would also be necessary to supply seed for planting the 2,573,472 acres of cotton land in other crops. Thus the greater part of the prospective loss can be met at a reasonable expense.

"The loss of the ginners and part of the loss of the oil men will have to be assumed by the Government. This loss would not exceed $9,000,000.

"It would be necessary for the western portion of the quarantine area to remain out of cotton for possibly three years.

"East of the proposed quarantine line there lies an area of 112,027 square miles of territory in which cotton can be produced. The average yield per acre (1908-1811) for this territory has been 3,051,103 bales-(500 pounds), of which 32,892 bales (500 pounds was sea island cotton. The value of the latter was $4,224,235.

Places Faith in Expert.

"The value of the remaining or upland cotton, valued at 11.9 cents per pound, was $174,345,554. The value of the equivalent amount of seed produced would be $32,943,532. Thus the annual value of the producers of the crop to be protected is $217,514,211.

"History of the boll weevil has shown that if this area is not protected its production will be lowered year by year until possibly 50 per cent of the crop is taken, and sometimes as high as 75 per cent."

The zone plan is the only suggestion that has yet been offered that holds out any promise of relief. The cost of the zone plan is undoubtedly great, but when the estimated cost is compared with the estimated saving, the protection of sections not yet reached and the ultimate eradication of the boll weevil throughout the entire cotton belt, the cost does not seem to be prohibitive. In fact, the cost of the zone system will be mild compared with the loss that will be entailed if the boll weevil is not exterminated.

Sea Island Crop Imperiled.

It is practically certain that if the boll weevil spreads to the South Atlantic States the sea island cotton industry will be wiped out entirely. This is by reason of the semi-tropical nature of the islands, the luxuriant foliage which affords a safe harbor and breeding ground for the insects during winter and summer, and the fact that there is neither extreme heat nor extreme cold, both of which are destructive to insect life. It is my deliberate judgment that if the boll weevil reaches the sea islands, there will be no more sea island cotton.

I have spoken of the aggregate loss to the country, but the feature that appeals to me most strongly is the loss to the individual. The country may eventually recover from the damage done to the cotton crop, but the individual cotton farmer whose income is cut in half or destroyed, and whose property is made to depreciate in value, may never recover. The loss to him will be irreparable.

My object in writing this is in order that the people may know just how seriously the cotton crop is being menaced, and that they may discuss and understand the only plan that has been offered, which promises to accomplish the result needed. If any other plan is suggested that promises to accomplish the result at a less cost or in a quicker manner, I will give it my heartiest indorsement.

I will be glad to have the farmers and others of the South consider this problem carefully and write me what they think of it.

Effective Home Remedy For Lung Trouble

It is a serious matter when the lungs are affected. A trip away or to a sanatorium is not only expensive, but it involves separation from home and friends. Some are benefited, but few can safely return. Eckman's Alterative is effective for home treatment. For example:

234 S. Atlantic Ave., Haddonfield, N. J.

"Gentlemen: In the fall of 1905 I contracted a very severe cold, which settled on my lungs. At last I began to raise sputum, and my physician then told me I must go to California immediately. At this time I was advised to take Eckman's Alterative. I stayed at home and commenced taking it the last week in October. I began to improve, and the first week in January, 1906, I resumed my regular occupation, having gained 25 pounds, fully restored to health. It is now seven years since my recovery has been effected, and I cannot praise Eckman's Alterative too highly. I have recommended it with excellent results."

(Signed) W. M. TATEM.
(Above abbreviated; more on request.)

Eckman's Alterative has been proven by many years' test to be most efficacious in cases of severe Throat and Lung Affections, Bronchitis, Bronchial Asthma, Stubborn Colds and in upbuilding the system. Does not contain narcotics, poisons or habit-forming drugs. For sale by all leading drug stores, and other leading druggists. Write the Eckman Laboratory, Philadelphia, Pa., for booklet telling of recoveries and additional evidence.

HEARST'S SUNDAY American Advertising Contest

$10.00 Given Away!!

Last Sunday only the trade-marks or distinguishing characteristics of the advertisers below were given. $10.00 in cash was offered to the person sending in to The American, in the fewest possible words, a description of the advertisers whose "slogan" appeared below. Thousands of these replies were received and the prize goes to *Mrs. O. D. Gorman, Jr.*, 79 W. 15th St., her answers appearing below:

WALL-PAPER

Thirty years in the wall-paper business have made us proficient. Ask our customers. Before you buy, try us. :: ::

"Better Be Safe than Sorry"

71 South Pryor Street

BURNETT WALL PAPER CO. BURNETT

"Go Where the Crowds Go"

AND

You will be delighted with the cool, comfortable Montgomery Theater. Absolutely the latest pictures.

Anna Von Hoffman is now singing

AT

The Montgomery

The easy way to buy clothes

Your Credit is Good at

DOLLAR A WEEK DAY
14 W. MITCHELL ST.

"Truly Duffy's"

The home of low prices, on the corner of Mitchell and Forsyth Sts. Attend our immense Clearing-Out Sale now going on. :: ::

DUFFY'S

"The Velvet Kind"

The kind of Ice Cream you really like. It's pure, clean and wholesome. Try it once. ∴ ∴ ∴

PHONE IVY 6849

VELVET ICE CREAM CO.

26 E. North Avenue

27 years in the same stand.

Shoes for the Entire Family

See our Fall and Winter stock of Men's and Ladies' models. Just from the Eastern style centers.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

R. C. BLACK

35 Whitehall Street

WHAT ATLANTA MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS ARE DOING

ATLANTA HAS SUPPORT FOR HOME-GOODS EXPOSITION

Spirit Which Makes City Famous Prevails, and Enough Exhibitors Sign Agreements to Take Space to Assure Success of Project.

Decision Necessary Tuesday So That Plans for New Commerce Building Might Be Changed. Manufacturers Are Responding.

It was a close shave, everyone admits, but as usual the Atlanta spirit prevailed, and the "Made in Atlanta" exhibit is assured.

Tuesday's luncheon at the Ansley was the "clincher." Several years of agitation, a year of actual work, brought to a climax by a vigorous campaign of three months, developed the exhibit project to a point where about 36 manufacturers had signed their names to agreements binding them to take floor space for a period of three years.

Thus matters stood Tuesday. Meanwhile the contractors were at work in the new Chamber building remodeling it. The plans called for offices. If a change were to be made, a decision was necessary at once.

The case was put squarely up to the Atlanta manufacturers Tuesday, and on Tuesday's luncheon was staked the entire plan. The result of the appeal was success.

To Have Four Floors.

Four floors will be devoted to the exhibit. One floor will be given over to the cotton industry—textiles, oils and by-products. Furniture made in Atlanta will take another entire floor. Building materials probably will take a floor, kindred lines of manufacture will be grouped together as far as is consistent with economical disposal of space.

Who will be in charge of the exhibit in the new building at Pryor street and Auburn avenue has not been determined. Neither has it been decided when the exhibits will be installed. All this remains to be done.

This much is certain—there will be telephone service on each floor, an expert in charge and an intelligent effort to make the exhibit pay in dollars and cents for every participant.

Had the project fallen through, it would have been lamentable, for Nashville, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Hartford, Conn., St. Louis and other cities have such exhibits; others are planning them, and Atlanta would, for the first time, be forced to admit itself less progressive than its rivals.

Those Already Pledged.

The following firms had signed for space up to Saturday, the nature of the business being suggested where the name is not self-explanatory:

Southern Engraving Company.
Frederick Disinfectant Company.
J. K. Orr Shoe Company.
E. VanWinkle Company (motor trucks).
Atlanta Gas Light Company.
Southern Upholstering Company.
Atlanta Stove Works.
Southern Spring Bed Company.
Burnett, Bell & Klapper (furniture).
Gholstin - Cunningham Company (bed springs).
All-Star Manufacturing Company (neckties).
Byrd Printing Company.
Norris, Inc. (candies).
Willingham-Tift Lumber Company.
Tripod Paint Company.
J. P. Stevens Engraving Company.
Atlanta Paper Company.
Atlanta Blank Book Manufacturing Company.
White Provision Company.
Dowman-Dozier (metal workers).
Foote & Davies (office furnishings).
Golden Eagle Buggy Company.
Metzger Mattress Company.
Whittier Mills (textiles).
Marcus Loeb & Co. (overalls).
Nunnally & McCrae (overalls).
Phoenix Planing Mills.
Parian Paint Company.
Atlanta Show Case Company.
Greer Manufacturing Company (jewelry).
F. J. Cooledge (building materials).
M. D. & H. L. Smith (awnings).
Reed Oil Company.
Atlanta Metal Bed Company.
Atlanta Auto Top and Trimming Company.
Moncrief Furnace Company.
Coca-Cola Company.
Walter Ballard Optical Company.
Hagan & Dodd Co. (soft drinks).
Atlanta Art Glass Company.
A. E. Hill Manufacturing Company (razor blade strops).

In addition to the above, the Southern Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, the cotton oil mills, the textile and other cotton interests have an entire floor, where they will exhibit the cotton plant and all of its various uses.

DEMAND FOR RAMIES TO IMPROVE IN THE SPRING

The fall linen season is shaping up well. The demand for ratines has hurt ramie linens, but it is pointed out that the former soil more easily and do not hold their shape as well as ramie suitings, and that a better demand for ramies is looked for next spring. Light blues, pinks and browns will lead the color demand for ramie goods.

ENGLISH TRADE GROWS.

The July statement of English Board of Trade shows increases of $17,436,500 in imports and $25,880,000 in exports. Imports of foodstuffs increased $8,875,000, and raw material about $5,000,000.

Sweet Potato Crop Yields Big Returns

Would Bring Much More if Southern Farmers Did Not Glut Market at Harvest.

Each year the sweet potato is becoming of greater importance as a money crop in the South. The value of this crop in the United States in 1900 was $34,429,000, 90 per cent of which was produced in the Southern States. The total area devoted to sweet potatoes in the United States increased from 537,000 acres in 1899 to 641,000 in 1909, and the yield increased from 42,500,000 to 52,200,000 bushels. The total value of the crop increased at a much more rapid rate than either the acreage or the yield, showing an increase of 78.3 per cent in ten years.

With better methods of storing and marketing the potatoes, it is said, their value could be doubled without increasing the acreage or production. This is especially true in the South, where the potatoes are either rushed on the market at digging time, when the price is low, or stored in outdoor pits or banks, where a large portion decays.

Very few of the sweet potatoes stored in pits or banks ever reach the market, for from 25 to 50 per cent spoil, and those that remain are not of good quality. Even if the pit or bank method of storage would keep the potatoes, it is not economical.

Too much labor and expense are required to make these banks every year and to get the potatoes out when wanted for market. Sweet potatoes can be marketed more economically and to much better advantage from storage houses.

Stocks of Iron Not Above 100,000 Tons

Accumulation in Yards Reduced Rapidly in Southern Territory. Curtailment Continues.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Aug. 23.—Small sales of pig iron continue in the Southern territory, with a satisfactory aggregate.

The price of pig iron holds around $11 per ton, No. 2 Foundry. There have been a number of sales made for delivery during the last part of the year and some inquiries are in hand for iron to be delivered the first quarter in 1914.

There still is curtailment of the make. It is believed Alabama will produce during August almost as much iron as in July. Furnace companies are expressing the belief that before the end of the year a buying movement is likely to call for an immense tonnage. The furnace and warrant yards inventory will show now over 100,000 tons on hand. A few months ago there were 150,000 tons on the yards.

Basic iron demand is more satisfactory. Charcoal iron price is above $23, with the make as low as it ever was in the South.

Steel operations are steady, the several plants in Alabama working on practically full time. Fabricated steel is going out in all directions. Cotton tie manufacturers have had a prosperous season.

Cotton Goods Buying Seems to Lack Snap

Limited Number of Desirable Spring Dress Fabrics Taken by Purchasers in East.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—While certain cotton good sellers are satisfied with conditions, nearly everywhere is the complaint that the market is without any snap save for a limited number of desirable spring dress fabrics.

A number of buyers are reported to have gone home without purchasing, while others took only sample pieces. Such wide lines were shown that in some cases, buyers got the impression that there was plenty of goods back of them. This was not the case, but the buyers were frightened off.

Staples are not in demand as they should be at this time, and specialties are holding the lead. Fancies in ratines, crepes and voiles have shown little tendency to lose their popularity.

According to The Textile Manufacturers' Journal, several larger selling agencies have opened their spring lines of dress ginghams, zephyrs, seersuckers, madras, krinkles, cheviots and shirtings.

It Costs $75,000,000 To Pick Cotton Crop

Work Once Done for 35 Cents Per 100 Pounds Now Costs $1.00 the Hundredweight.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Within little more than a month there will be some millions of men, women and children in the fields of the South picking cotton. Cotton picking is now one of the most expensive parts of the harvesting process.

Ten years ago it was done at a cost of, say, 35 cents per 100 pounds. Now it costs a cent a pound, or $5 a bale, and even more in some cases. A 15,000,000-bale crop will require a wage expenditure for hand labor of $75,000,000, or at rate of about $20,000,000 a month.

Last year's crop was worth $920,630,000, including both fiber and seed. These were gathered from an area of 34,283,000 acres.

Below are areas and crops of lint and seed produced in each of five preceding picking seasons:

	Acres.	Bales.	Seed, Tons.
1912...	34,283,000	14,090,863	6,104,000
1911...	36,043,000	16,109,349	6,997,000
1910...	32,403,000	11,265,962	5,175,000
1909...	32,044,000	10,386,209	4,462,000
1908...	32,444,000	13,432,131	5,904,000

This season's acreage, over which picking operations extend is somewhat larger than that of 1912, but smaller than that of 1911. Government's June estimate of area was 35,622,000 acres, or 2.5 per cent larger than last season, when the crop was 14,090,863 bales and the cotton seed picked totaled 6,104,000 tons.

SAMPLES COST DRY GOODS MEN MANY DOLLARS

Dealers Feel Something Should Be Done to Stop Incessant Drain on Their Profits.

There is strong feeling in dry goods circles that something should be done to curb the increasing demands of buyers for samples. In most quarters there is a strong opinion expressed that the giving of samples is a necessary evil up to a certain point, but there is also a strong opinion that this point has long since been passed.

Few manufacturers and wholesalers take the trouble to find out just what samples cost them. In only a few cases are definite records kept and the cost of the samples figured.

A New York silk firm gets out about 250 styles a season and the buyers got fair-sized samples of each style they bought. This is really necessary, but it is trade custom, the house follows the general path.

A big woolen firm in New York which does business with the cutting-up trades and larger retailers is one of the best informed on the subject of sample expense.

"On our books," the head of the firm said, "there are about 2,500 accounts. Of these about 1,800 are manufacturers of clothing. To each manufacturer we give five or ten sample books. The cloth in each book is valued at about 20 cents, and the expense of getting them up brings the cost to about 50 cents. This means that each manufacturing account costs us about $3.75 a season for samples. With two seasons a year and 1,800 manufacturers' accounts it is easy to see what samples mean to us without trying to figure the cost of samples for the retail accounts."

In another quarter of the woolen goods trade it was said that the samples given out mounted up to a tidy sum in the course of a year, but that the expense had not been so great of late because several houses had agreed to make clothiers pay for most of the samples they got.

"One of the worst features of the sample business in this industry," this agent said, "is the way some members of the clothing trade use them. Many of them have no scruples at all about taking our samples to a competitor and asking him at how much less than our price he can get the goods made up by his mill. This is a little off the subject, perhaps, but it illustrates one of the worst phases of the woolen industry."

Among the cotton goods houses the evil is seen in its worst form so far as quantity is concerned, the cheaper qualities of these goods tends to lessen the aggregate loss as compared with wool and silk goods. Lace and embroidery firms also pay tribute to the sample god at the rate of several hundreds to several thousands of dollars a year.

Last, but not least, comes the big department store. Inquiry at several of them in New York brought out the assertion that samples cost them from $30,000 to $60,000 a year. Only 15 to 20 per cent of the people who take these samples from the stores really buy anything afterward, and the resultant loss necessarily is heavy.

ENGLISH MAKERS INVENT CAP WHICH KEEPS SHAPE

A problem that has engaged English cap manufacturers for some time has been how to produce a cloth cap that will keep its shape after it has been in use for some time. An enterprising firm of manufacturers now claims that they have solved the problem and that the shape of their caps is not affected by rain. The idea introduced consists of placing a flat plate of straw plait in the cap between the lining and the cloth crown.

This makes the top of the cap sit flat, and as the straw is not affected by wet it is said the cap can be worn for a much longer period than the ordinary kind.

LONDON STYLES FAVOR LOOSE ENDS FOR TIES

According to a London report there will be increased activity in the neckwear trade there this fall. The marked style tendency now is not toward color, but toward shape. The loose ended knot is favored, but many four-in-hands are also shown. Various shades of blue and gray constitute the color trend at present.

In London men are wearing either a jacket suit or a frock coat with a small black bow tie. The start with black will probably extend to other colors as the season continues.

It is thought, however, that this vogue will not be generally adopted, as it is entirely out of keeping with the fall ideas advanced by English haberdashers

ANXIOUS FOR COTTON BILLS.

In circles where foreign trade is financed, the appearance of cotton bills in the New York market is always looked forward to as the beginning of a period of relief. It will be especially so in this season, when the crop is pretty well cleared up, on account of the steady demand in the late old-crop months for the staple for export purposes. During both May and June this year exports were 57,304 bales larger than during the corresponding months of 1912, when the exports were nearly 2,000,000 greater for the season.

RUBBER FACTORY FOR BRAZIL.

Within a year the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company will have in operation in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, first big rubber factory to be established on the South American continent, to cost $1,300,000.

SUMMER TRADE DEVELOPED BY BRAINY EFFORT

August Dullness of Years Ago Is Overcome by Teaching Public What to Buy Then.

"Summer isn't the terror to us that it used to be," remarked a white-haired veteran of the department stores of Atlanta—a man who is an interesting talker and a consistent advertiser, but who keeps his own name and his own personality persistently in the background.

"There was a time," he went on in reminiscence, "when we might almost as well have closed up the store during July and August. That was years ago.

"In the summer all the well-to-do customers went out of Atlanta, and did not return until fall. Fall was a mad scramble for customers and stores alike.

"The less wealthy, who stayed in town, did little shopping. Everyone thought it was too hot. No one ever paid any attention to buying in midsummer. The stores were unattractive. Usually the proprietor was vacationing—if that's a good word—himself.

"I do not know who had the inspiration first in Atlanta. But a change came about. The wisest merchant, whoever he was, decided there were people in town with money to spend, even in the summer time.

"He schemed out the way to get it, which is followed almost universally by Atlanta stores nowadays.

"To make the story short, he offered bargains so attractive that shoppers simply had to come to town for the August sales. The custom has grown until to-day the things which have no season of necessity have been exploited so skillfully that the public believes summer is the season for them.

"That may sound obscure, but I do not intend it to be.

"Take furniture, for instance. There is no more reason why one should buy furniture in January than in August. Nor is there any reason why one should buy furniture in August in preference to January.

"But the summer furniture sale has become so much a fixture in the leading stores that people wait for it. It is good business for all concerned. The merchant is striving toward the ideal condition, which would be sales and collections of an unvarying amount every month in the year—unattainable, but none the less an ideal state of affairs.

"The customer, likewise, is winning. She effects economies by midsummer buying of furniture and blankets, and distributes her expenditures more evenly over the year."

Women's Footwear Seen in Many Colors

Leather and Cloth Combinations Shown—Men's Shoes Made Along English Lasts.

Imported models on which fall and winter styles for women's evening slippers are based are leather and cloth color combinations, among which red, green, gray, white and champagne are to be featured in strap and colonial effects.

There is a tendency to drop cut steel buckles, and those of jet will be much used. Another popular buckle will be of oxidized silver, in colonial design, with a satin filler to match the panel.

Panel effects are featured in the smartest slippers. A model well thought of is of patent leather, has a modified duck bill, too, and a jet buckle filled with satin matching the narrow panel extending from the buckle to the side seam. The heel is full Louis-Cuban. Featured suede slippers are of taupe, also with color combinations.

MEN WANT AMERICAN STYLES IN THEIR CLOTHES

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—During the past few weeks several English clothing manufacturers have had representatives in the local market with their garment samples. While some interest was displayed, it was mostly for obtaining information.

The sales made were principally on overcoats, and were intended only to add a few imported garments to the lines regularly offered. The English salesmen learned that the majority of retailers in the larger cities of the United States prefer American styles.

A local manufacturer said that foreign competitors will have to realize this still more and make their clothing which they intend selling here more on American lines, or else there will be little business developed in this country.

He also said that foreign ready-to-wear garments would not have to be seriously reckoned with by local merchants for some time to come.

TURNING TO FRENCH MODELS.

Fall models for men's lounge suits show complete ignoring of English fashions and tend toward the French for the first time in many years. Cheviots yield to unfinished worsteds, and the colorful textures to the plainer. The popularity of dark greens and browns in "off" shades is evidenced by the earlier selections of tailors, while inconspicuous plaids and gun club checks are also well in demand.

ROADS BUY LOCOMOTIVES.

Ten Mikado locomotives have been ordered from Baldwin Locomotive Works by Pere Marquette Railroad. The Canadian Northern is in market for 30 locomotives and the Norfolk and Western for 10.

Southern Hosiery Buyers in Market

Winter Goods Reported Scarce and Stringency May Become Acute by Fall.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Southern hosiery buyers are visiting the local market. Although mill agents report cheap goods sold up, some provision is evidently being made for the newcomers. The Southern jobbers have waited this year until the indications of the cotton crop were fairly certain before operating. They are not taking 84-needle bundle goods, as they predict lower prices on those lines. There are said to be fewer orders for extracts booked this year than formerly.

This is not affecting the valume of sales, as extracts are made up only to order, and customary buyers of those lines are simply seeking a different finish. Winter goods are already reported scarce, and, as the duplicating period has not yet begun, the stringency will probably be acute before the end of the fall.

Textile Furs Being Featured for Fall

Wide Variety of Pile Fabrics Shown in Cloaks for the 1913-14 Season.

Many new effects in pile fabrics are being featured for the fall and winter seasons. Matelasse plushes in brocaded effects and high colors, to be used for cloakings and millinery, as well as other brocaded effects, are prominent features in present trading.

There is also a tendency to moires, in Scotch plaids and checks, for dresses, cloaks and trimmings. A wide variety of Oriental and Bulgarian effects in plushes and velvets are also shown for vestings, collars and cuffs.

A new item is the jasper effect, which has a rich woolen appearance and is featured for cloakings.

The fabric is of an indefinite striped appearance, and is shown in black and white and blue and brown mixtures.

Imitation Persian lamb is also popular among the more expensive fabrics, being made to retail at about $7.50 for 50-inch widths.

Fertilizer Concern Has Splendid Year

American Agricultural Chemical Earns Close to 7 Per Cent on Its Common Stock.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—American Agricultural Chemical for its year to June 30 is understood to have earned something better than 6 per cent on the $18,330,000 common. In fact, it is barely possible that the final figures will come nearer 7 per cent on this issue.

Unless conditions in the fertilizer trade become very much worse than for the last two years, the company can continue to earn and pay the present 4 per cent dividend. This dividend rate is, by the way, a testimonial to the wisdom of directors in making the initial distribution on the common stock rather modest. If a 5 per cent or 6 per cent rate had been adopted two years ago, the future outlook would not be nearly so happy as it is to-day.

FRENCH CALICOMAKERS MAKE 20-YEAR COMPACT

Several years ago an attempt was made to organize the French calico printing trade, a cartel being formed which included the principal producers, and an effort was made to fix standard prices. The results were not altogether satisfactory, and the agreement was allowed to expire. The matter was taken up again recently, and it is now reported that a new cartel, comprising seven of the leading French firms whose works are situated in Rouen, Epinal, Bolbec and Valenciennes, has been formed.

A central sales bureau, which will transact the entire selling business of the concerns interested, has been established under the style of the Comptoir de Vente des Tissus Francais Imprimees.

According to the Daily Consular and Trade Report, the agreement is for twenty years.

SMALL TOWN SECURES NATIONAL BANK CHARTER

STOCKTON, CAL., Aug. 23.—Announcement is made that application the first big rubber factory to be established at Riverbank has been granted.

This is the first time in California that a town of 600 inhabitants has secured a charter for a national bank. The bank is capitalized at $25,000.

WHITCOMB CO. IMPORT MUCH CORNED BEEF

Soaring Prices of Meats Bringing South American Product to the United States

Meat is going up, and up, with no end in sight.

This has led to a curious state of affairs. Corned beef, peculiarly a product of the United States, now is being imported from South America in great quantities, and Libby, McNeill & Libby, the Chicago packers, advise their representatives in Atlanta, H. H. Whitcomb & Burke Company, that nothing but the South American product now is to be had.

The quality is declared to be excellent. The steers of the Argentine prairies are fully equal in quality to those of our own Western ranges, and the only difference the consumer can detect is that instead of saying "U. S. Inspected and Passed," the labels bear the stamps, "Inspected under the Food and Drug Act of June 30, 1906"—in other words, the customs service now does the inspecting instead of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Never before, so far as anyone remembers, has it been profitable to import tinned meats. This could take place only under exceptional conditions such as the present, when corned beef in 14-pound containers is quoted to retailers at $37 per dozen or thereabouts, while two years ago it was quoted at about $21.

Libby, McNeill & Libby were among the first to foresee the inevitable shortage of American meats and to establish a packing house on the other side of the equator. They now are reaping the benefit.

While it is believed that corned beef never before has been imported direct from South America, last year the same packers, after shipping large quantities of the product to Europe, reimported it at a profit because of a sudden bulge in prices in the United States.

Vienna sausage and potted ham, the Whitcomb company advises, have advanced 5 per cent in the past ten days, and pork sausage, pure, has advanced 28 per cent in three weeks.

Temporarily, the live stock market is depressed by the heavy shipments from the West, East and South, due to the great damage to the corn crop in the West and to the hay crop in the East. The shipments from the South were attracted by the high prices buyers paid when they made a "raid" on Southern cattle a month or so ago, which attracted the attention of the United States Government.

The Government warned the farmers of Georgia and Florida to keep their cattle, not deplete their herds, and to fatten them for market at home instead of selling them lean for fattening in the West and North.

KNITTING YARNS SLOWER BECAUSE STRIKE IS ON

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Buying of knitting yarns has slowed up, due to the knit goods strike in New York and Brooklyn, but prices show no change. Just how the strike will affect the market is a matter of conjecture, although most dealers admit that prices will drop if it is continued.

Spinners were unwilling to raise quotations on worsted yarns materially, as it would result in advancing the prices for worsted goods and so kill the prospective demand for them.

Cotton yarns were quiet, the small demand for them being attributed to the spinners' high prices. Weaving yarns were selling at lower figures than for several weeks, but only small orders were placed. Buyers, influenced by favorable cotton crop reports, were holding out for still lower prices.

There were no changes in Southern frame-spun knitting yarns, but there was less activity noted in the coarser counts of single combed yarns.

NEW KIND OF PIPE LINE.

One of the most remarkable mechanical devices ever used in connection with the manufacture of paper is being installed at Orange, Texas. This is a "blower," more than a mile long, through which the waste yellow pine timber from a local lumber mill will be sent to a paper mill. The slabs as they come from the mill will be ground into small particles and forced by means of compressed air through the long pipe to the paper manufacturing plant. This paper mill is said to be the only plant in the world that makes paper from yellow pine pulp. It has a daily output of thirty-three tons of wrapping paper.

Arizona Grows Fine Egyptian Cotton

Salt River Valley Experiments Reach Stage Where Gin and Oil Mill Are Needed.

Excellent results are being obtained in the growing of long staple Egyptian cotton in the Salt River Valley of Arizona. Under the direction of Mr. E. W. Hudson, of the Department of Agriculture, the industry has come to include over 4,000 acres in planted cotton, yielding in most cases a net profit of $100 an acre.

While the severe drouth throughout the entire West has made inroads on every other crop, the Arizona cotton has prospered to such a degree that a ginning plant and an oil mill to make use of the cotton seed are to be established by the time the crop is ready.

The subcommittee of the American commission which has been making a study of cotton growing and cotton marketing in Egypt shows that not only can American methods applied to the raising of Egyptian cotton reduce the cost approximately 50 per cent, but that our progressive farmers, although handicapped by the quality of our soil as compared with that of the Nile Delta, can bring our long staple cotton yield per acre up to that of Egypt's.

Long staple cotton brings from 21 to 25 cents a pound on the spot.

Already the irrigation system employed in the Delta lands has been employed in Arizona. The rest must be worked up by American intelligence and American industry, for Egypt with her antiquated methods of cultivation offers little further guidance.

N. O. T. & M. Receiver May Ask Big Loan

Frisco Subsidiary Almost Certain to Default on Interest Due September 1.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—As soon as New Orleans, Texas and Mexico receivers know whether Frisco receivers will or will not pay the $700,000 interest due September 1, they will make application for permission to issue approximately $1,000,000 receivers' certificates. In the meantime the Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company is making temporary loans to the receivers comprising $100,000 for debt falling due August 1, and about $200,000 additional to middle of September.

The engineers employed to examine the properties which make up the Frisco's South Texas lines have not yet made their report, but the most favorable statement would show that at least 18 months of steady work and adequate funds would be necessary to put New Orleans, Texas and Mexico in a position to earn interest on its bonds. Others believe at least three years would be consumed in putting the line on its feet, and between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 expenditures would be needed.

Under these circumstances assumption is made in certain quarters that Frisco will default its guarantee of the interest due September 1. In fact, it is said that any other course would be improper.

FIRST BALE BRINGS 12 CTS. PER POUND IN SAVANNAH

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—Before the entrance to the Cotton Exchange the first bale of upland cotton grown in Chatham County was auctioned. The bale brought 12 cents a pound, 3 cents better than current values. The first bale was grown by W. M. Kennedy and ginned by Floyd & So. The staple graded good middling.

FANCY SHOE BUCKLES.

The wearing of elaborate slipper buckles was particularly noticeable during the Grand Semaine racing week, as the prevailing style of short skirts allows the entire shoe to be seen. The custom is now quite the craze, and many society people are adopting special buckle designs to be worn with various costumes. They are appearing daily with a different buckle to harmonize with each different gown.

MEN'S COLLARS ARE INVENTION OF A HOUSEWIFE

Ingenious Woman Contrived Familiar Article to Lessen Amount of Washing in Home.

The detachable collar now worn by men the world round was the invention of a thrifty housewife 33 years ago. It sprang from sheer necessity, and yet it was so simple an article of wearing apparel that its first maker never looked upon her production as an invention, and it is doubtful if the other early manufacturers thought of patenting the idea.

During the succeeding years, in which the manufacture of collars and their allied products has become a great industry in and around Troy, N. Y., the incident of the invention of the collar had almost been lost until recently brought to light by the unearthing of a family tradition.

It is now certain that Mrs. Hannah Lord Montague was the maker of the first detachable linen collar. Mr. Montague was engaged in the manufacture of fine shoes for women. He was a large man, very particular in matters of dress, and in those days before the invention of the sewing machine and before great public laundries were established, the making, washing and ironing of the shirts formed quite an item in the work of the household.

Mrs. Montague was resourceful, and in endeavoring to lighten her household duties she hit upon the idea of a detached collar, which could be fastened to a neckband of her husband's shirt and washed and ironed separately. Before this time, when the collar was soiled, the whole shirt had to be washed, but by this device two or three collars might be used to one shirt. Acting upon the idea which had come to her, Mrs. Montague went to the patch bag, selected a strip of white linen, which she cut and shaped to fit the neckband of her husband's shirt, sewed it, turned it inside out, and attached a narrow string of braid at either end to tie about the neck. This was the original string collar.

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EDUCATION WILL CURE TAX EVILS, HART DECLARES

Commissioner Says New Law Is Step Forward, Correcting Regrettable Condition.

ADDRESSES "HOME FOLKS"

In Farewell Speech He Says the Citizen Should Regard Pay Levy as Investment.

Voicing the opinion that the tax bill passed by the Legislature is a step toward relieving conditions in Georgia that "are regrettable to contemplate," Judge John C. Hart, newly appointed State Tax Commissioner, in a speech delivered at Greensboro, Ga., Saturday, declared the effective remedy for taxation evils is education.

Judge Hart's address was made at a farewell meeing of the citizens of his home town of Greensboro, gathered to bid him good-bye as he left for Atlanta to assume the duties of his new office.

"To relieve conditions we must educate the people," Judge Hart said. "Let them know that the annual tax levied for the support of the State is a contribution to a friendly government, and that the taxes which the citizen pays are in effect levied by the people and for the benefit of the people.

Economic Question.

"The erroneous impression so general that the State is one thing and the citizen another, that the one is independent of the other, that each can get along without the other, has led, as might have been expected, to results serious and embarrassing to the State. Conditions exist to-day in this State which are painful to contemplate, the result of this heresy.

"Taxation is a political and economic question. Taxation is a science, and lies at the very foundation of organized society. It is the life blood of the State. Government deprived of this function would perish. Whatever of advance civilization has made in the past is attributable to the exercise of the function of taxation, and whatever its future progress may be is essentially dependent upon a wise system of taxation, fairly and justly administered. Since the hope of the race is wrapped up in organized society, and since organized society can not exist without some system of taxation, every member of that society is vitally interested in the subject of taxation.

"We know the problem of taxation has been a vital question for 6,000 years, and it is not unreasonable to say that it will be equally vital 60,000 years hence. The problem will always be with us. It would seem that a subject so vital, so important, would receive at the hands of the persons taxed the greatest consideration. Yet people generally have concerned themselves but little in the study of its underlying principles.

It Is Not a Popular Theme.

"Taxation has never been popular. Our politicians in pressing their claim for political preferment rarely mention the subject, except to assure the voter that if elected to office he would 'reduce the burden of taxation.' And that is a very catchy phrase. The average voter of this country looks upon taxation as a 'burden' exacted of him by an unfriendly government, and for which he gets nothing in return. Feeling that way toward the State, the result is he contributes sparingly and grudgingly of his means to its support, and many citizens have grown absolutely indifferent to the State's claims, contributing nothing whatever.

"There is enough property in Georgia to-day in the form of invisible property, consisting of bonds, of money, of notes, mortgages and like securities, which has never paid a cent of tax, to raise, if put upon the digest where such property rightfully belongs, sufficient revenue to pay off the State's debt, and in another year result in reducing the present tax rate of 5 mills from 2 to 3 mills.

"In other words, it is to the interest of every citizen in Georgia to see that every species of property pays its just proportion of taxes. It is to our financial interest to be honest. We ought to be honest even when it costs us something to be honest, but no man can claim that his mind or his heart is right when he argues that it is preferable to be dishonest at a financial sacrifice.

Citizen Gets Protection.

"We speak of taxes as a burden. It is only the truth to speak of certain taxes as least as an investment. Take the case of the thousand-dollar man. The state upon an honest return of his property for taxation could collect out of him only $5. What does he get in return? First, the State protects him in return for his investment in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property. Nor is this all. He may be the father of half a dozen children, to whom the State gives the benefit of an education for from five to eight months of the year. What other investment of $5 would prove so remunerative?

"The last Legislature, realizing the State's financial condition, has made a start toward relieving it. The bill which has passed may not be perfect. Legislation rarely is. Where there are conflicting views of the legislators all legislation is more or less a compromise. We will, as we proceed under the new act, note its defects, remedying them where possible, and administering the law in a spirit of absolute fairness. The local assessors to be appointed in the several counties of the State should be men of the highest type.

Defines His Duties.

"The principal duty of the State Tax Commissioner is to equalize taxation among counties. If one county should return like property similarly situated at a lower valuation than is returned in adjoining counties, to inquire into and see why the difference. If there is in fact no reason for the lower valuation, then to raise it to a parity with like property in the adjoining counties.

"There can be no objection to this. The rule which requires taxpayers of the county among themselves to be fair applies with equal force that the counties should be fair to the State. It is a fact that in Georgia there are at least 125 counties drawing more money annually from the State treasury than they pay into the treasury under the State's levy.

"This is mentioned as a fact, but does not carry the implication that such counties are getting more than they are entitled to under the law, nor does it prove that those counties which pay into the treasury the money have done more than their share. There are local conditions in counties which make property more valuable in one than in the other. Even in a county, property of the same nature may differ in value, influenced by environment.

"This principle will be recognized in the administration of the law. It applies in administering equality between the counties of the State. Land in some localities in Georgia is sold by the acre or lot, and in others it is sold by the foot. It is the environment which reflects values and makes a difference in similar property differently located.

Atlanta's Home of Friendless Prepares Exhibit Display Is Intended for Conservation Exposition

Some of the babies at the Home of the Friendless, photographs of whose activities will make up the exhibit arranged for the Children's Welfare building at the National Conservation Exposition, which opens next month in Knoxville.



Pictures of Activities Arranged for Children's Welfare Building.

When the great National Conservation Exposition is thrown open in Knoxville next month, there will be no more interesting feature than the exhibits in the Children's Welfare Building, and in this great structure there will be no more interesting integral feature than the display of the work of Atlanta's Home of the Friendless.

This exhibit has been prepared by Mrs. J. S. Barnwell, superintendent of the home, and Miss Margaret Lang, of the Children's Court, and has been sent on to Knoxville, where excellent space for its display has been promised by Miss Julia Lathrop, of the United States Department of Labor, who is at the head of this department of the Conservation Show.

The exhibit consists of photographs of the activities of the institutions, and the activities are as many and varied as one could imagine without a visit to the Highland avenue home.

The Home of the Friendless tries to live up to its name, and it's doing it pretty well, for where it sheltered but 40 little ones four months ago, there are now more than 90 within its protecting walls.

Home Not a Reformatory.

The institution is in no sense a reformatory or a home of the criminally inclined children. It is simply a place of shelter, a place of education, for children who have nowhere else to go, who have no one to protect and guide them.

Among the 90 there now are many orphans, little ones left without father, mother or relatives. Then there are the little sons and daughters of widowers, children robbed of their mothers, whose fathers are unable to provide them with protection while they are about their daily tasks. Most of these pay board, and in many cases the fathers are earnest, hard-working men.

But then there are other classes. Many of the children are the sons or daughters of parents adjudged morally unfit to bring up their children. Occasionally a foundling is brought in. Sometimes there is a child with a living mother, too ill to care for the little one.

The institution is supported by Fulton County, which pays $1 a week toward the support of each ward of the home. There is also a State fund, while many philanthropic people and organizations of Atlanta assist in the support.

In speaking of the work of the institution, Mrs. Barnwell said:

Strive to Give Them Start.

"Our work does not stop with merely furnishing these little ones with a place to sleep and something to eat. We do this, but in addition, we strive to give them a start that will make them good, useful men and women when they go out to fight life's battles.

"To do this we have to see first of all that they are physically equipped for the fight. Of course, as a rule, the children we have come to us ill fed, puny, weakened by bad air and lack of nourishment. We have to get them right at once.

"All of their little tasks, such as froning and preparing things for the kitchen, we have done in the open. The schoolroom is so well supplied with windows that the pupils are studying practically outdoors. Sleeping porches are provided for those who have even a suggestion of weak lungs.

"As soon as a child enters here the teeth are examined. Nearly all of them are in need of dental work. This is promptly given them. We also have a specialist examine their eyes, ears, nose and throat. As a result of this throat examination last week, six new inmates had their tonsils removed and are now doing splendidly

Eat Until They're Filled.

"But above all we insist that they get plenty of good, wholesome, nourishing food. Breakfast is at 7 o'clock, dinner at noon, and supper at 5 o'clock. There is no limit set on the time a child takes at the dining room table. There is no limit set on the amount eaten. When a child is, in good health, he or she is allowed to remain in the dining room until ready to quit.

"We have a big play yard and encourage the children in spending as much time there as possible, instead of staying cooped up in the house.

"As a result, they are always ready for a good, restful sleep when bedtime comes, about 7:30 o'clock.

To aid their progress we have mental tests made on each child and separate the bright ones from those who are more dull. In that way the bright ones go forward rapidly, while the others, though they learn with less rapidity, learn thoroughly.

Wards Change Constantly.

"Occasionally we get a child whose mind is so deficient that we have to send him to the State institution at Milledgeville. But this is seldom—remarkably seldom, considering the disadvantages of birth and training that most of our wards have had in their earlier life.

"Our wards change constantly. Whenever we can place one in a good family, we do so. Frequently the parent who has turned a little one over to us later is able to care for him, and, of course, the child is promptly turned over.

"Some of them are here for but a few days. Others we have had here for years. But we try to do the best possible for them, whether their stay is brief or long, and we are getting splendid co-operation from the people of Atlanta."

'Pounding Party' Is Surprise to Pastor

Dr. C. A. Ridley Called From Slumber Land by Flock Celebrating His Fortieth Birthday.

Members of the Central Baptist Church went their Methodist brethren one better last week when they "pounded" their pastor, Dr. C. A. Ridley, with everything from Georgia watermelons to Elberta peaches.

Like most "poundings," the Ridley "pounding" was a "complete surprise;" in fact, such a surprise that Dr. Ridley was hauled from his bed where he was enjoying a much needed rest after a long journey from the mountains of North Carolina, where he spent his vacation.

The doctor was perfectly willing to be "pounded," however, for it was in celebration of his fortieth birthday. The "pounding" was participated in by more than a hundred persons.

Shoots at Husband; Claims Self Defense

B. F. O'Shields Arrested After Fight With Wife, Who Used Pistol.

After a fight with his wife in their home at No. 55 Tennell street late Saturday night, in which he claims she shot at him, B. F. O'Shields was arrested by Officers Shumate and Palmer, and is held at police headquarters on a charge of disorderly conduct. The woman was not arrested.

Neither O'Shields or his wife would tell the police the cause of the trouble. O'Shields claimed his wife drew the revolver and fired a shot which burned his shirt, without provocation. Mrs. O'Shields asserted she fired in self-defense.

Values Time in Suit At $40,000 an Hour

Washington Girl Seeks Damages for Being Held Prisoner in Railway Coach.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Miss Ellen Pierce, of this city, has fixed a valuation of $40,000 an hour on her time, and accordingly she has brought suit in the District Supreme Court against a railroad company for half that sum, for keeping her locked up a half hour in the dressing room of a railroad coach.

A defective lock made her an involuntary prisoner for 30 minutes while she was on her way last fall to a seashore resort. She claims she has not recovered yet from the effects of her detention.

Blyth, Noted Scotch Organist, in Recital

Rare Musical Treat Promised Atlantans in Free Concert at the Auditorium.

An elaborate program is announced by the Atlanta Music Festival Association for the free concert at the Auditorium Sunday afternoon. E. Seton Blyth, the Scotch organist, will be the soloist.

The concert begins promptly at 4 o'clock, and everybody is invited to be present.

Mr. Blyth is one of a number of distinguished organists who are being brought here this fall by the Music Festival Association in an effort to choose a successor to Dr. Percy J. Starnes.

CITY RESERVOIR TURNED INTO A SWIMMING POOL

CORDELE, Aug. 23.—Those of Cordele who like an occasional dip into the water to alleviate the suffering of the summer heat probably will have their desires satisfied during this season of next year.

It is proposed to convert the reservoir at the old waterworks station into a swimming pool when the new plant is constructed.

'Gospel Stick' For President

Negro Bishop, a Confederate Veteran, Presents Wilson With Club Bearing Scriptural Texts.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The "gospel stick" in the present Administration bids fair to supplant the "big stick" of a previous White House occupant. President Wilson was the recipient to-day of a "gospel stick" made of dogwood and elaborately carved with his initials and scriptural quotations from the Rev. C. Clifton Penwick, a negro bishop who has seen service among his people in Liberia.

An unusual fact in connection with Bishop Penwick is that he is a Confederate veteran, having served as a member of the Thirty-eighth Virginia Regiment of Pickett's Division.

WEALTHY TAMPA MAN ENDS HIS LIFE IN STERLING, ILL.

STERLING, ILL., Aug. 23.—Charles Hubner, of Tampa, Fla., shot and killed himself in a hotel here to-day.

He was said to have been despondent because Anna Kulogowski refused to marry him. Hubner came to Sterling to visit the girl. He was wealthy.

TWO THRASHED BY STRANGER IN ROW

Man Calmly Hands Baby to Wife and Uses Pair of Brass Knucks Effectively.

F. J. Forrest, No. 607 South Ashby street, and W. L. Dunkin, No. 14 DeSoto avenue, Capitol View, were badly beaten up in a fight with an unknown man at Mitchell and Whitehall streets Saturday night, after, according to stories told the police by a street car conductor named Leach, the two men had insulted the stranger's wife.

Both men were taken to police headquarters and locked up. Forrest had gashes on the head and under the jaw. Dunkin's nose was broken and he had cuts on the head and face.

According to Leach, who says he witnessed the fight, Forrest and Dunkin were standing on the corner when the third man and his wife appeared. The man carried a baby in his arms.

"Come on, kid; go with me," Leach says one of the two men said, tapping the woman on the arm.

The man and woman stopped. The man gave the baby to the woman, and she stood watching while he calmly drew a pair of brass knucks from his pocket, fitted them on his hands and proceeded to thrash both Forrest and Dunkin. He escaped before the police arrived.

900-Foot Skyscraper To Cost $9,000,000

Pan-American States Building, Planned for New York, To Be Ttllest in World.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—A skyscraper, whose topmost tower will rise 900 feet above the curb, is planned by the Pan-American States Association. Unless plans miscarry, it will be built in this city, constructed wholly of materials from the Latin American republics. It will overtower the Woolworth Building, the world's tallest habitable structure, 150 feet, and will be ready for occupancy with the opening of the Panama-Pacific Exposition in California in 1915.

Plans and specifications for the structure have been drafted and will be given to a building committee of the association next Tuesday for review and acceptance. Francis H. Kimball, designer of notable downtown skyscrapers, made the plans. The estimated cost of the structure is $9,000,000. The site has not yet been selected.

New Cancer Cure Arouses Germany

Kaiser's Subjects Have Cornered Supply of Mesothorium, Found in U. S. and Brazil.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Mesothorium, the new cure for cancer, is causing great excitement in Germany, according to Dr. F. D. Donoughe, of Boston, who has just returned from the Cancer Congress at Brussels and the Medical Congress in London. German towns have subscribed large sums for the purchase of mesothorium, which is found in Colorado, the Carolinas and Brazil.

A rayless product of therum, it becomes active through transformation into radio-therum. The price, formerly one-sixth that of radium, recently has become higher. Hungary and Germany have purchased the supply of mesothorium available until 1915. It is said to be a dependable cure for certain forms of cancer.

Apartment Houses Must Curb Smoke

Inspector Harwell Declares All Have Had Time to Prepare to Observe Law.

Smoke Inspector Harwell Saturday announced that the smoke nuisance law will be enforced rigidly against all Atlanta apartment houses, the same as against factories and business houses.

This announcement comes as the result of rumors, which have reached the ears of the smoke inspector, that a concerted fight, from certain quarters, would be waged against the city smoke law, with the view of having it declared unconstitutional.

No cases have been made against apartment houses since the smoke law first went into effect, but Inspector Harwell says he considers that the owners of all such structures have had sufficient time to remedy their smoke appliances.

DUBLIN PUTS TIGHT LID UPON IMMORAL SHOWS

DUBLIN, Aug. 23. This city has put the lid on tight on shows, both motion picture and regular theaters, and has just created and elected a board of censors, whose duty it shall be to supervise the theaters of the city and rule out all immoral plays and pictures. The members of the board were elected by the City Council Tuesday night last.

COCHRAN OPENS FIGHT FOR HOKE SMITH'S PLACE

Promises to Become Treasury Watchdog and Boost Good Roads Movement.

Declaring that his candidacy will be free from prejudice and demagogy, Hon. Ralph O. Cochran, of Atlanta, fired the opening gun of his campaign for Senator Hoke Smith's seat in the United States Senate at Clayton, Rabun County, Saturday afternoon.

Before a large and receptive audience, Mr. Cochran clearly defined the issues upon which he will make his race, declaring that he is placing before the people of Georgia a proposition to elect a business man. He pledged himself to put his candidacy up to the voters of Georgia without frills or deception.

Included in the platform which Mr. Cochran announced Saturday, and upon which he says he will make his race, were: A belief in the necessity of economy in State and national expenditures; opposition to unnecessary legislation; Federal aid for good roads throughout the United States; increased Federal appropriations to States where agricultural training is taught, and vigorous exploitation of the resources of Georgia and the Southland.

Opposes Heavy Tax Burden.

"I want to put the people of Georgia on notice," declared Mr. Cochran, "that if elected to the Senate I will become in a measure a watchdog of your treasury. I have long been convinced that the practices we are following of continuously raising taxes on property, business, corporations and otherwise, should be stopped. There is hardly a session of the Georgia Legislature or a session of the United States Congress that some new form of taxing the people or else increasing the old forms is not projected.

"As a matter of fact, unless the increase of the burdens of taxation is halted, taxes will become very oppressive to the people of this country. The philosophy of all taxation, according to my thinking, is that instead of the everlasting increase in the forms of taxing the people and also the amounts that the revenue of the State should only increase through the enhancement of property valuations.

Favors U. S. Roads Propaganda.

"I want to say that I shall stand at all times for the cause of good roads. If we ever expect to have great systems of roads traversing this entire country, the National Government will have to take hold of the proposition. It strikes me that money appropriated for this purpose is just as much within the Constitution of this country as the right to appropriate funds to deepen the waterways and improve harbors.

"If elected to the United States Senate, I shall always do my best to get increased appropriations for the educational interests of the various States in the Union where agricultural training is taught. I am deeply interested in the cause of education in all its forms. Our public schools are our greatest institutions."

FEDERAL JUDGE REBUKES JURY FOR MISTRIAL

Sheppard Declares Failure to Convict in Alabama Peonage Case Travesty on Justice.

MONTGOMERY, Aug. 23.—Because a jury to-day reported a mistrial after two days in the case of Butler Searcy, a prominent Butler County planter, accused of holding Wash Gardner, a negro, in peonage, Federal Judge William B. Sheppard, of Pensacola, presiding temporarily over the Federal Court here, reprimanded the jury in most sensational terms.

"This a tarvesty on justice," he declared. "I do not see how any intelligent man, hearing the evidence as it was presented, could agree to such a verdict."

He hinted broadly that the members of the jury had carried their prejudices and petty personal differences into the jury room with them. This, he said in substance, was despite the oath they took and the sacred obligations to which they subjected themselves.

"While we hear much of the corrupt judiciary on every hand," he said, "do you not think it behooves every juryman to consider any case brought before him in an impartial light and to render his verdict to the best of his ability, exercising the functions God gave him to their fullest power? I know that had I given you my opinion of the case it would have had little weight on you. I will give it to you now.

"This man is guilty of peonage, deep down in your hearts you are certain of this fact, but you agree to disagree."

After hearing Judge Sheppard's scathing rebuke, Searcy, the defendant, arose voluntarily and pleaded guilty to the charge, despite the fact that two juries heretofore had failed to reach a verdict in his case.

He was sentenced to three months in the Montgomery jail.

"Back on the Job"

again and very quickly, too, if you will only let Hostetter's Stomach Bitters help the digestion to become normal, keep the liver active and the bowels free from constipation. These are absolutely necessary in order to maintain health. Try it to-day but be sure it's

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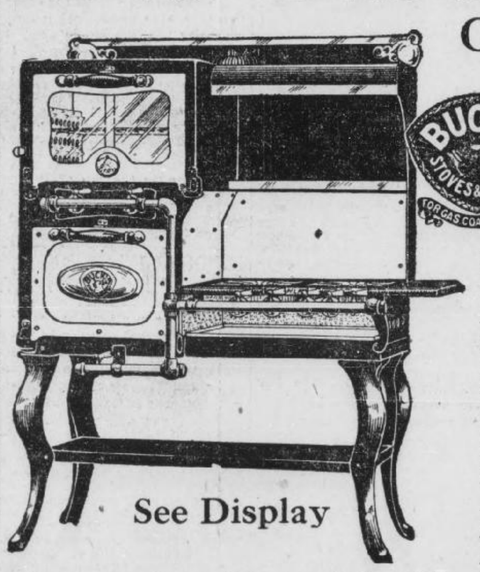

See Display

Buck's—the most conveniently arranged, the most sanitary, and certainly the most economical gas user made—comes in for a tremendous discount this week.

They are here—anything from the small stove to the most elaborate range—and all are carrying the same big discount. Discard your old, worn, smoking, fuel-consuming cooking machine to-morrow, and let us replace it with one of these modern stoves or ranges.

The savings of your fuel bill will soon pay for any BUCK'S you may select.

Connections Free--$1 a Week Buys Your Choice

That's fair enough, isn't it? We will actually put it in your kitchen—ready to turn on the gas—and you can pay the bill at one dollar per week. Come in to-morrow and take your choice. See our big Mitchell street window display.

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BOLL WEEVIL COSTS SOUTH BILLION; ZONE CURE URGED

Senator Smith of South Carolina Secures Government Expert's Figures on Total Estimated Ravages During Last 17 Years.

Shows How $107,539,127 Yearly Cost of Proposed Remedy Could Be Counteracted by Diversified Crops and United States Aid.

(The zone strip to which Senator Smith refers as a remedy for the boll weevil, as proposed, would begin in Tennessee and run down through Alabama and part of Florida.)

By ELLISON D. SMITH.
(United States Senator From South Carolina.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—A few weeks ago I asked some of the officials in the Department of Agriculture to give me an estimate of the losses the farmers of the South have suffered as the result of the boll weevil. The figures furnished me are startling. From the report I make the following extract:

"The only adequate way of arriving at the losses due to the boll weevil is by studying the average production per acre by States, comparing years of non-infestation with years of infestation. It is quite noticeable that every State by the third year of infestation has shown a decided reduction in average yield per acre.

"This average production is used in connection with the acreage planted to obtain an estimate in money value of the loss from the boll weevil to the producers. This is only the primary loss and is turned over and over again as it reacts upon ginners, oil mill men, merchants, bankers, property values, manufacturers of the textile and the final consumers.

"The total loss to producers obtained by this method from 1895 through 1912 is $841,521,135, or an average during the 18 years of $46,751,174 per annum, with the loss now reaching over $100,000,000 per annum.

These Only Obvious Losses.

"Only the more obvious losses from the ravages of this pest can even be estimated. These are the losses in productivity suffered by the producers and the losses in business of the first processes in manufacture.

"Figures are presented to show the losses to the planter, the ginner and the oil mills as follows, for the period from 1895 to 1912:

Loss to the planters	$841,521,135
Loss to the ginners	17,446,295
Loss to the oil mills	72,270,421
Total	$931,237,852

"To these must be added losses in business suffered by cotton buyers and brokers, merchants, bankers and cotton mills, the loss in property values, the ultimate effects upon the consumer."

In other words, officials of the Department of Agriculture estimate that the loss to the South from the boll weevil between 1895 and 1912 has been considerably more than $1,000,000,000. This is staggering.

The Government has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to stamp out the boll weevil, but without avail. The Government experts, entomologists, farm demonstration agents and others have done splendid work in teaching the farmers better methods of cultivation, rotation of crops, etc., but so far as checkmating the boll weevil is concerned they themselves admit that their work has been a failure.

Moves Eastward Steadily.

The weevil continues its march eastward at a steady pace each year, and in no section where it has made its appearance has any method been discovered of minimizing the damage done by it.

Unless something is done it will not be very long until the entire cotton area of the South is infested.

Of course, some cotton can be grown in the area infested by the boll weevil, but the yield per acre and per farm is greatly reduced, while the cost of production is greatly increased. I am told by a member of Congress who owns a large plantation in an infested section that it costs just about twice as much to produce a bale of cotton now as it cost before the boll weevil came. Many others have given me testimony to the same effect.

When one undertakes to estimate the loss to the South during recent years because of this little insect, and then tries to estimate the probable loss in the future, the result must be appalling.

I have been deeply interested in the boll weevil for a number of years. I have watched its spread from the time it made its first appearance in

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New Cancer Cure Arouses Germany

Kaiser's Subjects Have Cornered Supply of Mesothorium, Found in U. S. and Brazil.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Mesothorium, the new cure for cancer, is causing great excitement in Germany, according to Dr. F. D. Donoughe, of Boston, who has just returned from the Cancer Congress at Brussels and the Medical Congress in London. German towns have subscribed large sums for the purchase of mesothorium, which is found in Colorado, the Carolinas and Brazil.

A rayless product of therum, it becomes active through transformation into radio-therum. The price, formerly one-sixth that of radium, recently has become higher. Hungary and Germany have purchased the supply of mesothorium available until 1915. It is said to be a dependable cure for certain forms of cancer.

Sir Herbert Tree's Cast Stirs British Ire

Americans in 'Joseph and His Brethren' Win Noted Playwright's Praise.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Antagonism has been aroused in London theatrical circles because Americans are to play the principal roles in Sir Herbert Tree's production of "Joseph and His Brethren."

Sir Herbert said:

"The Americans are wonderful in whatever they attempt to do. I have the greatest faith in their powers, and, without wishing to enter on a comparison between American and English methods, I must say I think Maxine Elliott will be a peerless Zeulika, and George Relph a most romantic Joseph."

Caruso Sadly Says: 'My Star Is Dimming'

Tenor Thinks Public Soon Will Desert Him for Young and Brilliant Star.

Special Cable to The American.

ROME, Aug. 23.—Caruso, who is taking the cure with his eldest son at Monte Catini, is in a philosophical mood. To a newspaper man he said:

"It is about time the public ceased to take an interest in me. There are plenty of young stars rising who soon will shine with dazzling brilliancy in the firmament of art. Mine is dimming; don't you think so?"

Then he sadly shook his head and walked slowly away.

HEARTHSTONE 200 YEARS OLD FOUND IN MINNESOTA

ST. PAUL, MINN., Aug. 23.—The hearthstone used by early French voyagers who made their headquarters in the stone house at Taylors Falls, in Interstate Park, was found by workmen excavating in the foundations for relics. The house is thought to have been built 200 years ago.

NEGRO VILLAGE DESTROYED BY MOB OF WHITES

Buildings Are Blown Up by Heavy Dynamite Charge and Then Torch Is Applied.

NO CASUALTIES REPORTED

Attack of Merchant on Young Man Cause of Outbreak—Black Makes Escape.

MOULTRIE, Aug. 23.—Greenough, a negro village just over the line in Mitchell County, has been partially destroyed by a mob of white men. No deaths have been reported.

It appears that John Davis and his brother, young white men, had advanced some money to Bradley Brothers, negro proprietors of the leading store of Greenough. The negroes failed to return the money, and when the white men went to collect, a difficulty arose, in which one of the negroes struck John Davis with a scantling, knocking him unconscious. The Davis boys escaped to their home and reported the difficulty and the action of the negroes. At night a mob of white men assembled and marched on the village, armed with dynamite and such firearms as could be procured.

When the village was reached, it was found the Bradleys had escaped. A charge of dynamite was exploded under the store and it was completely demolished, together with the stock of goods. Other stores were fired and many shots emptied into negro houses. The fire was returned by the blacks for a short time, but without effect.

The Bradleys have not been seen since the outbreak, and further trouble is not expected by the whites.

LEO M. FRANK as he appeared in court yesterday. The defendant was calm under the terrific denunciation of the prosecutor and watched Mr. Dorsey intently through the many hours that the Solicitor consumed in declaring the defendant one of the greatest of criminals. He seemed scarcely more moved than the spectators.

DORSEY DEMANDS DEATH PENALTY FOR FRANK IN THRILLING CLOSING PLEA

Solicitor's Scathing Address Halted by Adjournment---Had Spoken for More Than Six Hours---Cheered by Big Crowd Outside the Courthouse.

PRISONER CALM, WIFE SOBS AS STATE CHARGES MURDER

Slain Girl's Mother Breaks Down, but Defendant Faces Spectators With Hint of Smile---Case May Go to the Jury by Monday Noon.

Insisting upon the application of the Mosaic law of "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth," Solicitor General Hugh M. Dorsey demanded the life of Leo M. Frank yesterday in expiation of the murder of Mary Phagan on April 26.

Nothing less than the death penalty would satisfy justice, declared the Solicitor in one of the most bitter and impassioned addresses a Georgia courtroom audience ever has heard.

It was the closing argument of the State before the fate of Frank is placed in the hands of the twelve jurors. It was interrupted by adjournment at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The Solicitor had been speaking since 9 o'clock in the forenoon and was exhausted by his efforts. His address had begun at 3:30 the afternoon before and had consumed a total of six and a half hours.

Crowd Greets Him With Cheers.

When, weak with fatigue, he asked for a recess and court adjourned until Monday morning at 9 o'clock, a great crowd awaited him outside to cheer him and rend the air with their yells because of the magnificent fight he has put up to send Frank to the gallows for the murder of the little factory girl.

The demonstration was spontaneous and was of greater magnitude than that of the night before. He had aroused to the highest pitch the admiration of the populace for the earnest and determined battle he was conducting for the conviction of the man he deemed guilty of the murder.

Men in front of the courthouse cheered with all their might as Dorsey came in sight from out the courtroom doors. Men from across the street took up the cheer and the little Solicitor was given the demonstration of a governor or some other popular hero as he quickly tucked his books and records under his arms and escaped through the crowd into his law offices in the Kiser building.

Hurls Charge Directly at Frank.

If his tongue was tipped with venom and bitterness, it can hardly be said that the Solicitor was not sincere and in earnest. Every word and every pharse that he uttered during his long speech—the longest of the trial—carried with it the conviction that the speaker was in deadly earnest.

Much of the time he was talking directly at the prisoner and was accusing him of murder and other crimes unmentionable. He looked Frank right in the eye. He leveled his finger at the defendant sitting calmly between his mother and his beautiful wife. He called him a "red-handed murderer" and a pervert. Frank did not flinch.

During a brief intermission, Frank even walked in front of the spectators with the suggestion of a smile on his face. If there was any fear of the verdict in his heart, it was kept buried there, far out of sight of human eyes.

Likens Frank to Oscar Wilde.

Dorsey compared the defendant with that prince of perverts, Oscor Wilde, and there was never a flicker of Frank's eye nor a change in his quiet, speculative expression. Dorsey told of other men who had possessed good reputations and yet had been guilty of the most heinous offenses—Theodore Durant, of San Francisco; Pastor Richeson, of Boston; Mayor McCue, of Charlottsville, Va.; Henry C. Beattie, of Richmond; Dr. Crippen, and others. In the same connection he mentioned the name of Judge Iscariot and Benedict Arnold, both of whom, he said, were supposed to be of good character until they had become traitors and betrayers.

"Character isn't worth a cent when you've got the evidence before you," shouted the Solicitor after he had compared Frank with some of the most infamous persons he could call to mind.

Prisoner Encourages His Wife.

His denunciation at times was so unsparing and his words so like a physical blow that it seemed that the prisoner must quail before him. But Frank maintained his composure. In fact, during a lull in the storm of invective he occasionally would lean toward his wife or his mother and whisper a few words, accompanying them with a smile. For all that his manner betokened, he might be talking of some amusing incident that had just occured to him.

If the Solicitor's words failed to affect Frank, he was probably the only person in the courtroom who did not feel the intensity and the grim determination behind each sentence and each accusation that came from the lips of the State's representative.

So overcome at Dorsey's blunt and grewsome description of the torturous manner in which the pretty little factory girl had

DEATH PENALTY DEMANDED FOR LEO M. FRANK

A TENSE moment in the courtroom yesterday when Solicitor Dorsey was denouncing Frank in his dramatic plea to the jury. Numbered in the picture are (1) Solicitor Hugh M. Dorsey, (2) Chief of Detectives Newport Lanford, (3) Attorney Reuben Arnold of counsel for the defense, (4) Luther Z. Rosser, who has had charge of the battle for Frank's life; (5) Mrs. Leo M. Frank, wife of the defendant; (6) Leo M. Frank, whose rate will soon rest with the jury; (7) Mrs. Rea Frank, his mother, and (8) Judge L. S. Roan.



DORSEY CHEERED AFTER GREAT CLOSING SPEECH

been attacked and strangled to death was Mrs. J. W. Coleman, mother of Mary Phagan, that she collapsed utterly and wept. Frank's young wife was affected by the scene and she laid her head upon the shoulder of her accused husband and cried for several minutes.

The very manner in which Frank had borne himself during the long trial was used by the Solicitor against him. Such remarkable nerve and effrontery he declared he never had witnessed before in a court of justice. Dorsey thought it merely was one of the outcropping characteristics of the defendant's perverted moral and intellectual nature. He compared him to the brilliant Wilde, whose effrontery and insouciance in the midst of charges of unspeakable conduct was a mater of world-wide knowledge.

When he was interrupted by adjournment, the Solicitor was far from the end of his argument. He had taken longer than he expected. He had paused longer on certain aspects of the case than he had intended. It seemed probable that he would require most of Monday forenoon to conclude his address.

Scoffs at Frank's Alibi.

Attacking the main points of Frank's defense, he came out boldly with the declaration that Frank's alibi was no alibi at all. He said that the whole of Frank's alibi practically hinged on the testimony of Miss Helen Curran, of No. 160 Ashby street, who had testified that she saw the young factory superintendent waiting for his car at Whitehall and Alabama streets Saturday afternoon at 1:10 o'clock.

At this point Dorsey dramatically brought forth the statement of Frank which he had made on the first day that he was detained at police headquarters.

"Listen to this," he said shaking the paper before the eyes of the jurymen. Then he quoted from Frank's statement which read:

"I didn't lock the door that morning. The mail was coming up. I locked it when I left for lunch at 1:10."

Makes Charge of Perjury.

"There goes your alibi," said the Solicitor. "It was punctured by your own statement made before you realized the importance of the time element."

Dorsey characterized as perjuries the statement of the Curran girl, that of Miss Fleming, a former stenographer; that of E. F. Holloway, day watchman, and that of Charley Lee.

He threw the suspicion of wrongdoing upon the character of the young woman. Miss Sarah Barnes, who dramatically had expressed her conviction of Frank's innocence on the stand and had declared her willingness to die in his place. The Solicitor overlooked nothing tending to point the hand of guilt toward Leo Frank.

Dorsey mentioned time and again the fact that the defense had failed to cross-examine the State's character witnesses. He said that he had dared them to do it, and that they had been afraid of the disclosures that would ensue.

Asserts Shirt Was "Plant."

He charged that the bloody shirt at Newt Lee's house, the pay envelope, the rope and the club on the first floor of the factroy were plants.

He said that Frank's statement in a letter to his unable, written the afternoon of the crime, that "nothing startling had happened," while intended to be self-serving, was in reality self-accusing.

Referring to the notes found by the girl's body, he called attention to the use of the word "did." He said that Conley always said "done," and that if "did" was used in the notes they must have been dictated by someone else.

He added that the reference in the notes to the toilet on the second floor was a strong indication that the murder had been committed there.

The Solicitor charged that Frank had been endeavoring to force his attentions dpon the Phagan girl for weeks and that his advances culminated in the brutal attack of Memorial Day.

Gives His Theory of Crime.

Resisted again, Frank, in brutish fury, struck donw the girl, accomplished his purpose, and then, realizing his position, sought to escape being identified with the attack by winding a rope about the girl's neck and strangling her to death, according to the graphic words of the prosecutor.

As the hour passed noon, the Solicitor began to show signs of fatigue. His spirit was as indomitable and fiery as ever, but his features grew a bit haggard, and the weeks of tireless work on the case began to display themselves more plainly on his face.

At 1:30 he asked if there might not be a recess, as he was about exhausted. There was a side bar conference between the attorneys fot both sides, and Judge Roan announced that adjournment would be taken until Monday.

It was thought likely that Dorsey would finish about noon. The judge's charge probably will occupy an hour or more, and then the case will go into the hands of the twelve jurors.

AUTOIST IS RUN OVER BY HIS OWN MACHINE

JOLIET, ILL., Aug. 23.—Because he cranked his automobile while it was in gear, Harry Lewis, a Joliet banker, was run over and badly injured. Lewis was in a hurry to take some friends to the Union station and neglected to inspect his gears, the machine would not spark the first few whirls of the crank, so he opened the throttle wider, one of the friends put on the exhilarator to help matters, and now Lewis has been two weeks in the hospital.

Policewoman Uses Her Stare as Club

Declares She Has No Trouble With Mashers After One Stern Glare.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Squelch the masher with a look. You don't need a whistle like the Boston women; hatpins do not make good weapons, and a club should be used only in a tight squeeze.

This is the opinion of two of Chicago's policewomen, both long in the business of protecting women.

"I haven't had any trouble with men on the beach this year, even those who didn't know I was a policewoman," said Officer Mary Boyd, who is in charge of the Thirty-ninth street bathing beach. "All you have to do when a man speaks to you insultingly is to look at him. He turns and runs."

Woman Toper Has Thirst Amputated

Obstruction in Her Throat Was Believed Cause of Her Longing For Alchohol.

LIMA, OHIO, Aug. 23.—Mary Calahan, 22, submitted to a surgical operation in the Chief of Police's office today, and it is hoped Mary's thirst was cut out, literally and figuratively.

Several years ago she was shot in the jaw. A splintered bone lodged against her palate, creating a continuous desire for drink. She insists the desire was for strictly alcoholic drink and that she had tried grape juice in vain. Since that time Mary and her tickling bone have given the police a ticklish time.

Chief Ernest May consulted with City Physician Steer. Between them they decided on the operation.

Offers to Serve Out Hawthorne's Term

Pastor-Classmate of Author-Convict Says It Would be 'Utmost Pleasure.'

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—The Rev. William Davis, of Everett, a member of the class of 1867 of Harvard and an evangelistic clergyman, has written his classmates, Julian Hawthorne and William James Morton, in the Federal Prison at Atlanta, offering to serve the remainder of their sentences, and states to do so would give him "the utmost pleasure."

EX-BANDIT GETS RELIGION; COLE YOUNGER CONVERTED

LEES SUMMIT, MO., Aug. 23.—Cole Younger, once a bandit, became a member of the Christian Church at a revival meeting to-night.

Dorsey's Closing Address a Scorching Attack on Frank

Hurls Charges of Perversion and Murder in Face of Defendant While Wife Bows Head and Weeps.

Probably a more stirring, denunciatory, and at the same time incisive and analytical argument, has never been heard in a Georgia court than Solicitor Dorsey's closing address in the case against Leo M. Frank. Here it is as the Solicitor delivered it:

Dorsey moved over to the railing of the jury box as he opened his speech.

"Your honor and gentlemen of the jury," he said, "I was speaking to you yesterday of the character of this defendant. This defendant has not a good character. The conduct of the counsel in this case in failing to cross-examine, in refusing to cross-examine these twenty young ladies, refutes effectively and absolutely the claim of the defendant that he has a good character.

Says Defense Had Right to Refute Charge.

"As I said, if this man had a good character, no power on earth could have kept him and his counsel from asking those young girls where they got their information and why they dsai what they did. Now that's a common sense proposition.

"You know as twelve men seeking to get at the truth that they did not ask those hair-brained fanatics, as Mr. Arnold calls them, questions about Frank's character because they were afraid, and those witnesses, as good as any the defense put up, were unimpeached and are unimpeachable. And you tell me that because the good people come here from Washington street and testify to his good character is that he has one!

"It very often happens that a man's wife is the last person to know his wrongdoing. Sometimes the man uses charitable and religious organizations to cover up and hide his evil self. Very often his guilty conscience turns him that way. Many a man is a wolf in sheep's clothing.

"Many a man is a white sepulcher on the outside and absolutely rotten within. But suppose he has a good character. David had a good character until he put Uriah in the forefront of battle that he might be killed that he could get his wife. Judas Iscariot had a good character among those Twelve Men until he accepted those 30 pieces of silver.

"I have shown you that under the law they had a right to bring out all those things. You saw they dared not do it. Let's see what the law says. I'll read here from the Eighty-third Georgia Report:

"'Whenever any persons have evidence in their possession and they fail to produce it, the strongest presumption arises that it would be hurtful if they did, and their failure to produce evidence is a circumstance against them.'

"You don't need any lawbook to tell you that. It's plain common sense.

Recalls Case of Oscar Wilde.

"Benedict Arnold was brave. He enjoyed the confidence of all the people and those in charge of the Revolutionary War until he betrayed his country. Since that day his name has been a synonym for infamy. Oscar Wilde, an Irish knight, a brilliant author, whose works will go down through time, gave us 'De Profundis,' which he wrote while in jail—a remarkable work—yet when the Marquis of Queensberry discovered that there was something wrong between Wilde and his son, Wilde had the effrontery and the boldness to sue him for damages. A suit in retaliation resulted in the conviction of Wilde for criminal practices. Yet, wherever the English language is spoken the effrontery of the testimony on cross-examination of this man—an effrontery typical of this sort (turning to Frank)—will always be a matter for deep study for lawyers and for people interested in that sort of degeneracy.

"He had a wife and two children. His shame probably never would have been brought to light but for the fact that he had the effrontery and the boldness to start a suit. It ended in his being sent to prison.

"And the prosecution of Oscar!'

"He was a man who led the esthetic movement. He was a scholar and a literary man. His cross-examination was a thing to be read with pride by every lawyer. The whole world took notice of his prosecution, and yet when Oscar Wilde was an old man, gray-haired and tottering to the grave, he confessed to his guilt. Prominent? Why, he was one of the most prominent men in the world! Why, he came to America and founded the esthetic movement here. He raised the sunflower from a weed to the dignity of a flower. He was handsome—one of the handsomest men to be found. He had moral courage, yet he was a pervert, proved and confessed.

"There was a handsome man in San Francisco, a member of this defendant's sect—Abe Ruef, a man who possessed all of the faculties of highest intelligence, yet he corrupted even Smith, and his corruption of the poor girls with whom he came in contact brought him to the penitentiary. I have already referred to Durant. His character did not prevent the jury from convicting him. This defendant's character, like Durant's, is not worth a cent when the case is proved.

"And crime is alike with the rich and poor, ignorant and learned. Take an ignorant man like Jim Conley. He is the man who commits the petty crimes, but take a man with high intellect, like this defendant—this intellect, when put to the right use, leads to glorious accomplishments; but if these faculties be put to the wrong use, it brings ruin to the man in the commission of the most diabolical crimes. Look at McCue, the Mayor of Charlottesville, Va. He was a man of broad intellect and high education, but, despite his intellect, despite his splendid character, he tired of his wife and shot her, and the jury, composed of Virginia gentlemen, broad-minded and fair, despite McCue's good character, found him guilty and sent him to a felon's grave.

"Take the case of Richeson, the preacher of Boston. Here was a man of highest intellect and with a brilliant future. He was engaged to one of the wealthiest and most beautiful girls of Boston, but entanglements with a poor little girl caused him to fear for his good name and he so far forgot his good character as to put this poor little girl to death. Even after his conviction in the last days of his hope he committed an act upon himself which he thought would draw the pity of the Governor and save his life. But a Massachusetts jury and a Massachusetts Governor were courageous enough to let that man's life go. They had the courage which will make every right-thinking man rigat by the laws of God and man and of his country.

"Take Beattie—Henry Clay Beattie, of Richmond. He was of splendid family, of wealth and proved a good character, though he did not possess it. He took the mother of his 12-month-old baby out in an automobile and shot her. He was cool, calm and deliberate. He laughed and he joked, but he joked too much, and although the detectives were maligned and abused and a large slush fund was used, a courageous, honest Virginia jury upheld justice and sent that man to death. And he never confessed, but he left a note saying he was guilty.

Likens Frank To Dr .Crippen.

"Crippen, of England, a man of high standing and recognized ability, killed his wife because of infatuation for another woman. He hid her where he thought she would not be found, as this man (pointing to Frank) thought the body of that little girl would not be found. But murder will out, and be it said to the glory of old England this man paid the penalty of death.

"Gentlemen, you have an opportunity that comes to few men. Measure up to it. Will you do it? If not, let your conscience say why not.

"But you say you've got an alibi. Let's examine that proposition. Here's an authority: 'An alibi as a defense involves the impossibility of the prisoner's presence at the scene of the offense at the time of its commitment, and the range of evidence must be such as reasonably to exclude the possibility.'

"The burden of carrying this alibi rests on the shoulders of this defendant. They must show to you that it was impossible for this man to have been at the scene of the crime—an alibi, while the best kind of evidence if properly sustained, otherwise is absolutely worthless. I am going to show you that this man's alibi is worse than useless. It is no defense at all.

"I want to give you the definition of an old darky of an alibi. It illustrates my point. 'Rastus asked old Sam, 'What is this hyer alibi I hear so much about?' Old Sam says, 'An alibi is provin' that you was at the prayer meeting where you wasn't, to prove you wasn't at the crap game where you was.'

"Let's see the time table of the defense. I want to turn it around for half a minute. Then I want to turn it to the wall and let it stay forever.

"'One p. m.—Frank leaves the factory at 1:10? How could she be so positive that it was him, if she really saw anyone there? For, mark you, she had never seen him but once. She comes into your presence and tells you the unreasonable and absurd story of seeing him, which is in direct contradiction to Frank's story.

"On this time proposition, I want to read you this. It made a wonderful impression on me when I read it. It's from the speech of a wonderful man. It's from a man in whose presence even lawyers of the type of Ar-

Continued on Page 4, Column 1.

You Can't Be Well When Constipated

"Keep Your Bowels Open"—Doctors Estimate 75 Per Cent of Sickness Due to Torpid Liver.

Some undigested food is left in the stomach daily, which the liver should clear away. A heavy or unusual diet, or a change in water, may cause the liver to leave a few particles to press and clog, and the next day more are left over. So this waste accumulates, clogging stomach and intestines, and causing constipation.

That is not all. If the waste is not eliminated it ferments and generates uric acid, a poison which gets into the blood and through the system.

JACOBS' LIVER SALT immediately flushes the stomach and intestinal tract and washes away every particle of waste and fermentation; it purifies the blood by dissolving what uric acid has accumulated and passing it off in the urine.

JACOBS' LIVER SALT is much better than calomel; no danger of salivation, no need of an after-cleansing dose of oil. It acts quickly and mildly; never forces, gripes or nauseates. It effervesces agreeably. Take it before breakfast and in an hour you'll feel splendid.

Don't take an inferior substitute; some closely imitate the name, but none produces the same result. All druggists should have the genuine JACOBS' LIVER SALT, 25c. If yours can not supply you, full size jar mailed upon receipt of price, postage free. Made and guaranteed by Jacobs Pharmacy Co., Atlanta.—(Advt.)

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HUGH DORSEY WINS HIS SPURS IN PHAGAN CASE

FOURTH WEEK OF FRANK TRIAL FINDS INTEREST OF PUBLIC STILL WHITE HOT

Popular Opinion Swayed, First When State Springs Climax With Conley's Story, Again When Defense Put the Accused Man on the Stand.

BY AN OLD POLICE REPORTER.

The fourth week of the Frank trial came to an end shortly after noon Saturday, with Solicitor Dorsey still far from the finish of his concluding argument in behalf of the State.

Judge Roan announced at 1:45 that he would adjourn the case over until Monday, as he has been doing heretofore, and the Solicitor will conclude his argument then.

The Solicitor had been speaking more than six hours when adjournment came, but apparently was physically able to go on if necessary.

His address, when it is finished Monday, will have been broken into three sections—one Friday afternoon, another Saturday morning, and a third Monday morning.

The Solicitor's address has been so far a wonderful piece of work.

On all sides he has been praised ungrudgingly for the fine effort he has made in behalf of the prosecution.

Atlanta will breathe a long, deep and soulful sigh of relief, however, when the last word is spoken by way of argument and the case is given into the hands of the jury for a verdict.

Leading Topic for Months.

Never before in the history of Fulton County has a criminal proceeding so challenged the unabated and undivided attention of the people.

For four months the Frank case—or the Phagan case, as it more generally is called—has been the leading topic of discussion among all classes of Georgians, rural and urban, rich and poor, high and low, informed and uninformed.

Every figure to the tragedy has been picturesque in the extreme.

Mary Phagan, a sweet young working girl, cruelly murdered; Leo Frank, a young business man of theretofore unblemished character and standing, indicted for the murder; Jim Conley, a negro, a confessed accessory after the fact of the murder, with a long criminal career attaching to him, the principal witness against Frank; Lucile Frank, the loving and devoted wife of the defendant, always at his side, with his mother, cheering and sustaining him; Reuben Arnold and Luther Rosser, two of the leading and most noted lawyers in the South, defending the accused; Frank Hooper and Hugh Dorsey, the former an attorney of established reputation, the latter a brilliant young lawyer lately named prosecuting attorney of the Atlanta Circuit; a presiding judge who has tried many of the most famous cases in the State—these make up the dramatis personae of the Frank case.

Case Fought Stubbornly.

Never before in Fulton County, if, indeed, within the State, has a case been so stubbornly and so bitterly fought as the Frank case.

It required more than three weeks to get the evidence all in. Every inch of ground was contested vigorously and to a finish.

It is estimated that the defense interposed more than 100 objections of one sort and another, as the case progressed, thus fortifying itself as abundantly as possible for an appeal, in the event of conviction.

The only party to the crime, as witness or otherwise, who has not been attacked vehemently one way or the other is the little dead girl, Mary Phagan!

All sides have agreed that, whatever else might or might not be true, the murdered child was blameless—a pathetic and unoffending victim of a brutal homicide.

Frank, the defendant, has been painted by the defense as a bright young business man, perfect in deportment at all times, a loving husband and a dutiful son, irreproachable in character, incapable of criminal deeds and thoughts, persecuted and assailed maliciously by hostile officials seeking reward both by way of fame and material gain!

By the State Frank has been painted as black as the darkest depths of Hades itself, an unfaithful husband, a vicious son, a lustful monster, particularly after young girls; a pervert, a leader of two lives, a designing and crafty monster—an inhuman murderer!

Conley Blamed and Praised.

Conley has been held up both as a witness worthy of all belief and as a witness worthy of no belief whatever—as a negro reluctant to tell the truth originally because of his disinclination to involve Frank, his erstwhile kind and profitable master, but rushing candidly and sincerely to recite the truth eventually, nevertheless, and, on the other hand, as a negro lying from start to finish for no other purpose than to save his own neck from the noose by slipping it over the head of the oppressed Frank.

Lucile Frank, the wife, has been cited both as the faithful and loving wife there at the husband's side in the courtroom and as the shrinking, suspicious wife, early indisposed even to visit Frank in his cell at the jail.

Rosser and Arnold have painted Hooper and Dorsey as direct agents of a wicked and malicious "frame-up against the life, liberty and most sacred honor of Leo Frank, deliberately and designedly seeking to hang the defendant to gratify a misguided enthusiasm and official zeal, if nothing worse; and Dorsey and Hooper have been unsparing in their criticisms of Rosser and Arnold, the paid attorneys of the defense.

An imposing array of witnesses have declared Frank's character both good and bad, while two other arrays of witnesses have sought both to uphold and to break down his alibis.

Medical experts, of repute and fame, have been set up one by one, only to be designated "fakes" and "quacks" by the other side, and vice versa.

Second Charge in Case.

Besides the original charge of murder there was injected into the case, in its early stages, an unspeakable charge of degeneracy.

First this charge went in with the defense's knowledge and consent, and then the defense moved to rule it out. It wasn't ruled out, and the defense then seized upon it and undertook to make a boomerang upon the State.

The State thereupon sought to enlarge upon it, and the State was stopped from doing that.

Three or four days was used up in attempting to show whether boiled cabbage could reach such and such a state of digestion in such and such a time, and after a long wrangle as to that, the defense and the State found that they were not particularly disagreed about the matter, anyway, as it fit both theories like a glove to show that Mary Phagan died within an hour after eating the cabbage.

The defense has contended that Jim Conley and not Leo Frank murdered Mary Phagan, and the State has contended quite as earnestly that Frank did it, and Conley was connected with it only after the exact fashion he swore to.

Looking backward over the trial from the present day point of view, one may see much that appears grimly humorous in the proceedings—and yet there has been nothing bordering ever so slightly upon the humorous, really. On the contrary, the trial has been tragedy piled uncompromisingly upon tragedy, from beginning to end!

Public Swayed Both Ways.

Into all the other complex, puzzling, elusive and sinister details of the mysterious Frank case, a large measure of prejudice was injected as it swept along.

The public has been swung first this way and then that, rushed to one conclusion, only to be rushed as madly, after a bit, to another, until, up one side and down the other, the public breathed, as aforesaid, a large and deep sigh of relief when at last the jury got the matter into its keeping, to unravel it as best it might and to speak the truth of it as nearly and as exactly as human ingenuity and the forms of law can approximate the same.

The State has fought doggedly to one theory: That Leo Frank, shortly after noon on Saturday, April 26, lured little Mary Phagan, for unspeakably immoral purpose, to the rear of the second floor of the National Pencil Factory in Forsyth street, after having paid her her weekly pittance, and there, when she refused to yield to his lustful purpose, he killed her, first by knocking her down and subsequently strangling her.

That after this horribly tragic culmination of a perhaps non-murderous original intent, Frank sought the help of a negro, Conley, with whom he had had previous very questionable relations, to hide the body, and that Conley, already deep in the mire with Frank, consented, and as a matter of fact, did hide the body of the dead girl in the basement of the factory, where subsequently he expected to burn it.

Charges Notes Were Framed.

That after this, Frank and his accomplice returned to the second floor, whereon Frank's office is located, and prepared some illiterate notes, which were placed beside the dead body for the purpose of diverting suspicion both from Frank and the negro.

That the defendant then gave the negro some money for his work, and promised him more eventually.

That Frank's actions following the murder were suspicious enough to prompt his retention at police headquarters.

That his general character is bad enough to warrant the presumption that he had lustful intentions toward Mary Phagan, as evidenced by his relations with other women and girls.

That his professed alibis are inconsequential and misleading, and not sustained by facts.

Finally, that Conley's seemingly contradictory attitude is accounted for in two directions, first by his desire to save both himself and Frank, and second by his desire to protect himself against a great measure of responsibility for the tragedy than rightfully belonged to him, when it became evident to him that Frank was preparing to let him suffer just so much measure of responsibility, even to the murder itself, as might be fixed if he did speak.

What Defense Has Claimed.

The defense has fought doggedly to this one theory: That Leo Frank scarcely knew Mary Phagan at all, and that the only time he saw her on Saturday, April 26, was when she came to his office to get her pay; that he never lured her to the rear of the second floor, or anywhere else, for any purpose whatever, and that he never saw her alive after the brief moment she stood in his office on Saturday.

That after she left his presence, happy and unharmed, she passed on downstairs, and encountered Jim Conley, the negro sweeper, whom Frank did not even know was in the building, and who was not supposed to be in the building at that time.

That Conley, then only partially recovered from a drunken debauch of the morning, saw her little mesh bag in her hand, and, being "broke" and wanting more whisky, he seized the girl, snatched her mesh bag, after knocking her down, threw her into the cellar below through the nearby open elevator shaft, whence later he dragged her to the trash pile in the rear of the building, tied the strangling rope about her neck, either to complete his dastardly work or to create a false suspicion as to the direct cause of her death.

That he then pulled the staple from the back door of the basement and thus made his escape finally from the building.

That all of Conley's story as to how he helped dispose of the body is a fabrication and a monstrous lie, framed for the purpose of shielding himself and placing the blame upon Frank.

That his story was dragged from him, bit by bit, beginning with the falsehood that he could not write, and that it was revised four times, always under oath, before its amazing and incompatible contradictions could be fixed up to stick with any degree of plausibility, and that he was helped in every one of these revisions by all too willing police officers, detectives and court officials bent upon finding in Frank a victim for Mary Phagan's murder.

Claim Negro Wrote Notes.

That the negro himself, of his own motion, wrote the notes he later confessed to having written, hoping thereby to divert suspicion from himself.

That Conley only began his series of contradictory "confessions" after he found that Frank was under suspicion, and thereby realized his (Conley's) opportunity to fasten more firmly upon Frank that suspicion, to Conley's own great benefit.

That Frank's general character is good, in contradistinction to Conley's admitted bad character.

That Frank has set up two unassailable alibis, and could not, therefore, have committed the crime charged.

That his nervousness the day following the murder was occasioned by the manner in which the fact of the murder was communicated to him, and not because of guilt.

That the long and delicate clerical work he did on the afternoon following the murder is proof that he could not then have been agitated by guilt or by any other sinister knowledge.

That Frank, as a matter of fact, knows nothing whatever of the cause of Mary Phagan's death, and is utterly and entirely guiltless of any participation therein.

Two intensely dramatic events marked the progress of the trial—and about them the entire case has revolved constantly.

Conley's remarkable story, containing the unspeakable charge of perversion, wealthy in detail and full of thrill, was the State's big point.

Frank's wonderfully clear, dispassionate and well-sustained statement from the witness stand was the defendant's big point.

These two contrary things have been pitted the one against the other, and upon which the jury finally would accept as the truth the case always has seemed to turn for final adjustment.

Attack Centers on Negro.

Every effort of the defense has been to break down Conley—including two days' unmerciful grilling by Mr. Rosser—and every effort of the State has been toward upholding him.

Every effort of the defense, therefore, has been also directed toward holding up Frank's statement, just as every effort of the State has been directed toward breaking it down.

It ever was Frank vs. Conley—the life of the one or the other as the law's satisfaction for the murder of Mary Phagan!

Regardless of all things else, the public is unstinting in its praise and approval of the brilliant young Solicitor General of the Atlanta Circuit, Hugh Dorsey, for the superb manner in which he has handled the State's side of the case.

It all along has been freely admitted that those two veterans of criminal practice, Luther Rosser and Reuben Arnold, would take ample care of the defendant.

Two more experienced, able and aggressive attorneys it would be impossible to secure in any cause.

When it was first learned that Rosser and Arnold were to defend Frank, the public realized that the defendant had determined to take no chances. He selected from among the cream of the Georgia bar.

That the State's interests, quite as sacred as the defendant's, would be looked after so jealously, so adroitly, and so shrewdly in the hands of the youthful Dorsey, however—that was a matter not so immediately settled!

Dorsey an Unknown Quantity.

Dorsey was known as a "bright young chap," not widely experienced, willing and aggressive enough, but—

He had been but lately named Solicitor General, and he hadn't been tried out exhaustively.

Maybe he could measure up to the standard of Rosser and Arnold, but it was a long way to measure up, nevertheless!

It soon became evident that Dorsey was not to be safely underrated. He could not be sneered down, laughed down, ridiculed down, or smashed down.

He took a lot of lofty gibing, and was called "bud" and "son" right along—but every time they pushed him down, he arose again, and generally stronger than ever!

Time and again he outgeneraled his more experienced opponents.

He forced them to make Frank's character an issue, despite themselves.

He got in vital and far-reaching evidence, over protest long and loud.

Whenever the Solicitor was called upon for an authority, he was right there with the goods. They never once caught him napping. He had prepared himself for the Frank case, in every phase of it.

The case had not progressed very far before the defense discovered unmistakably that it had in Dorsey a foreman worthy of its most trustworthy and best-tempered steel!

And the young Solicitor climaxed his long sustained effort with a masterful speech, that will long be remembered in Fulton County!

In places he literally tore to pieces the efforts of the defense. He overlooked no detail—at times he was crushing in his reply to the arguments of Rosser and Arnold, and never was he commonplace!

Fixed His Fame by Work.

Whatever the verdict, when Hugh Dorsey sat down, the Solicitor General had fixed his fame and reputation as an able and altogether capable prosecuting attorney—and never again will that reputation be challenged lightly, perhaps!

Much credit for hard work and intelligent effort will be accorded Frank Hooper, too, for the part he played in the Frank trial. He was at all times the repressed and painstaking first lieutenant of the Solicitor, and his work, while not so spectacular, formed a very vital part of the whole case made out and argued by the State. He was for fourteen years the Solicitor General of one of the most important South Georgia circuits, and his advice and suggestions to Dorsey were invaluable.

A noteworthy fact in connection with the Frank trial is that it generally is accepted as having been as fair and square as human forethought and effort could make it.

It may be true that a good deal of the irrelevant and not particularly pertinent crept into it, but one side has been to blame for that quite as much as the other side.

Ruling Cut Both Ways.

The judge's rulings have cut impartially both ways—sometimes favorable to the State, but quite as frequently in favor of the defense.

Even the one big charge of degeneracy, which many people hold had no proper place in the present trial, went in without protest from the defense, and cross-examination upon it even was indulged in.

Unlimited time was given both the State and the defense to make out their cases; expense was not considered. The trial has lasted longer than any other in the criminal history of Georgia. Nothing was done or left undone that could give either side the right to complain of unfairness after the conclusion of the hearing.

It is difficult to conceive how human minds and hman efforts could provide more for fair play than was provided in the Frank case.

MRS. LEO M. FRANK plainly showing the strain as Solicitor Dorsey arraigned her husband. Below is Mrs. Rea Frank, the defendant's mother, who also betrayed her agitation.



English Housewives Plan Bacon Boycott

Hope to Force Down Price by Abstaining From Buying for Fortnight.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The "English breakfast" is threatened with dire disaster. London housewives are preparing to boycott the toothsome "rasher" because of the continued high prices ruling for bacon.

They plan to refuse to buy bacon for a fortnight, beginning to-day. Enormous quantities are likley to remain in the hands of the wholesalers and prices are expected to come down with a rush.

Optimists predict a drop in price of at least 6 cents a pound.

Cost of Living Up in Britain 14 Per Cent

Prices of Foodstuffs Except Tea and Sugar Have Risen at Remarkable Rate.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Striking figures showing the increased cost of living are contained in a voluminous report issued by the British Board of Trade, according to which present prices are the highest in twenty-five years.

Retail prices of food have risen 14 per cent since 1900, while wages have increased only 3 per cent.

Prices of almost all foodstuffs, except tea and sugar, have risen, the greatest increases being in bacon, 32 per cent, and potatoes, 46 per cent.

People have been able to meet the advances only by reducing consumption.

CASTLE TO BE HOME OF TRAMPS OF GERMANY

Special Cable to The American.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—Here is perhaps a bit of news which will be of interest to some of America's "Wandering Willies." A ruined castle at Merlenhausen, Saxony, is about to be restored by the local authorities, who will use it as a free rest house and night shelter for tramps from all parts of Germany.

Mail-Wooed Bride On Journey to Coast

Millionaire Ranchman Is Given Fine Recommendation by Pastors of His Neighbor.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Theresa Patterson, a handsome widow, aged 30, of Allentown, Pa., is nearing Los Molinas to-day, a journey of 3,000 miles across the continent, to become the bride of Charles H. Smart, a wealthy rancher, after a romantic courtship by mail.

Clergymen in Los Molinas and Allentown gave each a clean bill, the former stating that while Smart is not a millionaire, he is worth nearly that sum and would make a home happy for any woman of his choice.

The marriage is to take place immediately upon Mrs. Patterson's arrival.

5-Cent Fraud in Ice; 5 Days on Rockpile

Portland Dealer Is Sentenced for Cheating Customer in 25-Cent Transaction.

PORTLAND, OREG., Aug. 23.—Five days at the rockpile for a 5-cent fraud in the sale of a piece of ice was the sentence imposed by Municipal Judge Stevenson upon Thomas Barnes, proprietor of the National Ice and Coal Company.

Barnes delivered a 40-pound piece of ice worth 20 cents, saying it weighed 50 pounds and charging 25 cents.

RUSS SERFS JOLLY, BUT LAZY, SAYS VASSAR GIRL

Special Cable to The American.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 23.—Miss Texter, a graduate of Vassar College, who has been making a tour of Saratoff and Simbirsk, typical agricultural provinces of Russia, to study the land question, has been telling the Russian newspapers the peasants impress her most by their good temper and dislike for work.

For summer complaints

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

is best. It will keep your stomach and bowels in fine condition to do all the work called for, thus avoiding or relieving cramps, dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera, malaria and stomach troubles.

The genuine Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is sold in SEALED BOTTLES ONLY, by druggists, grocers and dealers. Should our friends for any reason be unable to secure it in their locality, we will have it shipped to them from their nearest dealer, express prepaid (cash to accompany order) at the following prices:—

4 Large Bottles, $4.30.
6 Large Bottles, $5.90.
12 Large Bottles, $11.00.



Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey should be in every home and we make the above announcement so that you may become familiar with a source of supply.

Remit by express order, postoffice order, or certified check to

The Duffy Malt Whiskey Company,
98 White St., Rochester, N. Y.

I Cannot Possibly

Impress upon your minds (through the newspapers) the importance of calling to see me when your teeth need attention. Give me a trial and learn for yourself how fair and honest I treat you—how my methods are ABSOLUTELY PAINLESS, and my prices MUCH LOWER than any other Dentist in Atlanta. I can assure you that it will be a pleasure to you to recommend me to your friends after you have once tried me. I employ no students. Each doctor has had from 5 to 18 years' experience and is thoroughly versed in my painless methods.

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Best Service for Least Money

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SETS OF TEETH	$5.00 UP
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GOLD CROWNS	a TOOTH

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Largest and Most Thoroughly Equipped Sanitary Office In the South. Phone M. 1298.

73½ WHITEHALL ST.

SOLICITOR'S CLOSING ARGUMENT A MASTERPIECE

DENOUNCES DEFENDANT AS MORAL PERVERT AND LAUGHS ALIBI TO SCORN

Prisoner Likened to Oscar Wilde, Pastor Richeson and Beattie---Charged With Committing Murder to Hide Evidence of His Crime Against Girl.

Continued From Page 2.

nold and Rosser would take off their hats.

"I refer to Daniel Webster and his argument in the Knott case. 'Time is identical, days, hours, are not visible to any of senses except to the schooled. He who speaks of days, hours and minutes talks at random.' It is better than I could express it. What about this time? In this table here, minutes are moved up and down, contorted and twisted to protect this man. They say he arrived at the factory at 8:25. Frank himself in his first statement said he arrived at 8:30, and poor Jim Conley, lousy, filthy and dirty, said he arrived at 8:30, carrying a raincoat, and they tried to make it appear he didn't have one. If the truth is ever known, he tried to borrow that raincoat of Ursenbach's to create the same impression.

"Mattie Smith at 9:20 (quoting from the table), and Frank and Mattie Smith both say 9:30. He called Schiff at 10 o'clock (reading again), and yet this man with all his mathematical precision and accuracy at figures, said he was at Montag's at 10 o'clock. They say he arrived back at 11 o'clock, but in his first statement he said it was 11:05. At 12:12 they say Mary Phagan arrived at the factory.

"Oh my, they have to do it. Like the rabbit in Uncle Remus, they're 'just 'bleeged to do it.' Move the minutes up or back, for God's sake, or we are lost!

"But to crown it all! In the table which is now turned to the wall you have Lemmie Quinn arriving not on the minute, but, to suit your purpose, at from 12:20 to 12:22. That evidence conflicts with the statements of Miss Freeman and the other young woman, who put him there before 12 o'clock."

Arnold—Your honor, I must interrupt. No such evidence was ever brought out. Those young women testified that they left the factory at 11:45 and that they saw Lemmie Quinn at the Busy Bee Cafe considerably after. Mr. Dorsey says they saw him at the factory before 12 o'clock.

orsey—No, your honor, I didn't say any such thing. They didn't see him there, and I don't think anyone else did.

The crowd laughed.

Arnold—Your honor, have we got to take this whole crowd into this case?

Judge Roan—Gentlemen, there must be order or I will clear the courtroom.

Dorsey—Find the records. They will show I am right. I have got Lemmie Quinn's affidavit. I am just arguing this case on the evidence.

"Jim Conley is a liar, is he? He said Quinn was there and that he was there before Mary Phagan came. Frank had a mighty hard time remembering whether Quinn was there. When Quinn saw him at the police station and said he had been there, Frank said he would have to see his lawyers before deciding whether or not to make it public.

"Is Jim Conley telling the truth or telling a lie? You can't go hot and cold on him. Why was it Frank wanted to consult his lawyers?"

Arnold—I will find the record.

Dorsey—Yes, you can find it. You can find where Quinn swore half a dozen ways. He was the most anxious witness I ever saw on a stand, except for old man Holloway. He would tell that he was there if Frank said tell it. He would keep quiet if Frank said no.

"Oh, gentlemen, let me read you what a great lawyer said on this sort of evidence. I read the words of Judge Lochrane:

"'I do not take the mere words of witnesses. I take their acts.'

"And while I am on this subject I want to read you another opinion:

"'Evidence given by a witness has inherent strength which a jury can not disregard. But a statement has none.'"

Arnold: "Now, your honor, I have found the records and it bears out just what I said."

Arnold read from the testimony of Miss Corinthia Hall that she and Mrs. Freeman went to the pencil factory at 11:35 and left there at 11:45.

Arnold: "Mr. Dorsey asked her the question, 'You saw Lemmie Quinn at 5 minutes to 12 o'clock?' Answer: 'I don't remember what time it was. He told us he had been up to the factory and saw Frank. He said he was going to the matinee.'

"Lemmie Quinn swore several times he was at the factory at 12:20," Arnold continued, "and here it is that he said that he was in a pool parlor at 12:30, just after leaving the factory."

Judge Roan: "Mr. Dorsey, have you anything in contradiction to that?"

Dorsey: "Yes, I have plenty; that doesn't scare anybody."

Arnold: "I just want to call attention to the glaring errors. The little ones I don't care anything about. I won't interrupt him except on glaring misstatements. Life is too short."

Dorsey: "Yes, you will. You will interrupt me every time I am incorrect. You are too shrewd, too anxious to let anything go by. Don't tell this jury you are going to let me say things that are incorrect.

"Here is your table turned to the wall, having the time of Lemmie Quinn's arrival at 12:20. I have an affidavit here of this pet foreman of the metal department. He said he got there at from 12 to 12:20. Those girls went out of the factory at 11:45 [illegible]. They walked up a block and [illegible] a block to the Busy Bee Cafe, [illegible] they saw Quinn.

"In the name of goodness, if Frank, according to his own statement, could leave the factory at 1:10 o'clock and get home at 1:20, couldn't these girls walk up a block and down a block and see Quinn in fifteen minutes?

"I know it hurts, but this table here which puts Lemmie Quinn at the factory from 12:20 to 12:22 is a fraud on its face. There is no greater farce in this case than their straining at this particular point, with the exception of Billy Owens' pantomime. And, oh, what a farce that was!

"Gentlemen of the jury, you need not try to consider their attempts to be accurate about the time Quinn says he was there, for Lemmie says himself he could not be positive. He says he thinks he got there some time between 12:20 and 12:30.

Mentions Girl Who Would Die for Frank.

"Ah, gentlemen of the jury, whenever a man gets to swearing too definite and too specifically about time, then the words of our friend Webster, which I quoted to you, are right—'He is not to be relied upon.'

"And can you truly consider the words of a man whom your reason tells you is straining to set the exact time?

"But let's pass on from this. I will not take the time to read you everything that Lemmie says he did. Let's pass on to the perjury charge which Arnold has so flippantly made. You saw these witnesses upon the stand. You heard their words. You noticed their manner, their attitude and their interest.

"Why, one of these ladies from the factory wanted to die for this man Frank."

A litter of laughter ran around the room, and deputies were forced to rap for order.

"When did you ever know of an employee being so enamoured of her employer that she was willing to die for him, if their friendship was purely platonic? I know enough about human nature—I know enough of the passions which surge in the breast of mortal man—to know that this poor woman's anxiety to put her neck into the noose to save him were born of something besides platonic love.

"When you see a woman so passionately devoted to her employer—so anxious to die for him—you may know and you can gamble on it that there is something stronger there than platonic love. It must be a passion born of something beyond the relation which should exist between a married man—an employer—and his woman employee.

"Ah, gentlemen of the jury, we could have got witness after witness who would have gone upon the stand and sworn things about this man. There were people who would have perjured themselves. There were witnesses who came upon the stand for the deefndant who on the face of their testimony perjured themselves.

"Take this little Bauer boy. Remember his testimony before he took that automobile ride with Montag to the office of Arnold & Arnold. Before dinner he could remember each detail, but after dinner, after he had taken that ride with old Sig Montag, he had a lapse of memory. Old man Sig must have told this little boy about the Hard Shell preacher down in South Georgia who had his congregation pray for rain. They prayed and prayed, and after a while like old Sam Jones would have said, the Lord sent a trash mover, a gully washer.

Boy Must Have Overdone It."

"It rained and it rained until they had more water than they knew what to do with. Then the old hardshell preacher said: 'Brethren, it looks like we have a leetle overdone it.' So Montag must have whispered into Bauer's ear, 'You have a leetle overdone it.'

"And, after dinner, this little boy didn't know anything. But was that all? Why, gentlemen of the jury, before dinner that boy even remembered where his watch lay.

"Do you believe that? Talk about perjury! Willful foolishness, because an honest jury knows that it was not true. They brought in that machinist Lee. He was willing to swear to anything and there was not a man in the sound of his voice that didn't know he was telling an untruth. He wrote and signed a statement about Duffy's injuries. I brought it here and it was written in typewriting and didn't even have his name on it.

"They thought we could not find Duffy and thought you didn't have sense enough to know the first thing you do in a case like that is to wrap something around it to stop the loss of blood.

"I have never seen a case yet where women were so suborned as in this. Take this woman Fleming, his stenographer. They put her up and she swore Frank had a general good character. She only swore to what he had done in her presence when they cross-examined her. We don't contend Frank tried to seduce every girl in the factorwy. But he did pick them out. He picked out Mary Phagan and was called.

"Gentlemen, he got the wrong girl and he was called. And this stenographer said she only knew what he did to her. She testified that Frank's business Saturday morning was to make out the financial sheet. Mr. Arnold said immediately he didn't have time and she jumped at it like a duck at a June bug. Mr. Arnold was so nervous he would not let me finish the cross-examination, and interpolated that remark to guide her.

"It was unfair and not according to law and practice. But he got away with it. And then she turned right around and in the next breath said that she had never said Frank was working on the financial sheet Saturday morning.

"Oh, gentlemen, can you let a poor little girl go to her death and set her murderer free on such evidence as this? If you do, it is time to stop going through the process of summoning a jury.

"Perjury! When did old man Starnes and Pat Campbell stoop to that. And suspicions! Why didn't we get old man Lee and Gantt instead of Frank? Why didn't we get Conley? We tried it, but there was absolutely no case against either. But there is a perfect case against this man. But, oh, you cried 'Perjury.' But it is not worth fifteen cents until you put your fingers on something specific.

"And here, gentlemen, right before your very eyes, in black and white, the testimony of this woman, Fleming, shows that they perjured her.

"Do you tell me when that factory closes on Saturday afternoons that this man with the handsome wife that he possesses, this college graduate, who likes to read and play cards, who likes to see baseball games, would spend his time there, using the data that Schiff prepared on Saturday afternoons when he could do it Saturday morning? No, sir. Miss Fleming was right. She didn't stay there to work often on Saturday afternoons."

The jury was allowed to retire for a few minutes. When they returned, Dorsey resumed his argument.

"Now, gentlemen, I submit that this man made that inance sheet Saturday morning. I am not going to fatigue you with my reasons. It is unnecessary. If he did make that sheet on Saturday afternoon, he did it thinking of an alibi. But don't tell me that because he might have done this on Saturday afternoon with a penmanship that showed no nervousness proves an alibi.

"If he could go home into the bosom of his family after such an atrocious crime, he could have made that sheet. But he wouldn't have done it if Schiff had not gotten up the data. He had done it fifty-two times a year for five or six years. If he would do additional work on that Saturday afternoon, it could only have been with a sinister purpose.

Witness Afraid Even to Identify Handwriting.

"In speaking of perjury, his mother said anybody ought to identify his handwriting."

Dorsey held up the photograph of the sample of handwriting Frank wrote for the police.

"Yet the man they put up to identify his handwriting was so afraid he might do Frank an injury that he wouldn't venture a guess. Grant that he did go home to his wife and those old people—his parents-in-law—and maintain a stoical countenance. Grant that he did make that sheet, which he could make up with his eyes shut. Grant that he did unlock the safe, a thing that he had done every day for years.

"But when he went to run the elevator; when he went to nail up that back door; he wavered; he paled when he talked to the police, and trembled on Darley's knee as he rode to the police station.

"He could sit in the hall and read a joke about a baseball umpire, but the frivolity annoyed the visitors at his home. It was the same kind of frivolity Henry Clay Beattie displayed when he stood beside the automobile that was stained with the blood of his wife. His joke was uttered only in annoyance; it jarred.

"But whether or not he made up that financial sheet, while waiting for old Jim to come and burn the body, one thing I grant he did. Don't forget the envelope; don't forget the way the letter was quoted, that letter he wrote to his uncle in Brooklyn, that letter that begins: 'I trust that this finds you and dear Tante well.' He had no wealthy relations in Brooklyn! That old millionaire uncle was mighty near there when Frank told old Jim Conley: 'Why should I hand? I have wealthy relatives in Brooklyn!'

Dorsey finished reading the letter and then said:

"Here is a sentence pregnant with significance. It bears the earmarks of a guilty conscience. He wasn't trembling when he wrote. He is capable and smart, but here is a sentence that is a revelation. Here is a document I concede was written after little Mary Phagan, who died for virtue's sake, was lying mutilated in that dark cold basement."

At this juncture Mrs. J. W. Coleman, mother of Mary Phagan, began to cry.

Dorsey read from the letter:

"'It is too short a time since you left for anything startling to have developed down here.'

"'Startling' and 'too short a time.' Those are the words that incriminate. That little sentence itself shows that the crime was committed in an incredibly short time.

"Tell me, honest men, courageous men of Georgia, that this phrase penned to his uncle that afternoon did not come from a stricken conscience. 'Too short a time since you left for anything to develop down here.'

"What do you think of that, honest men? Then notice what he writes about the thin, gray line of veterans facing the chilly weather, as if that old millionaire uncle of his traveling around Germany for his health, as if he cared for these old heroes in gray! Ample and reliable authority says that over-expression is an indication of guilt. Tell me that this old man, who was just preparing to sail for Europe, cared for those old heroes in gray—this wealthy old man who wanted to see the financial sheet. 'Too short a time'—yes, he said it was too short a time for anything to develop down here. But, gentlemen of the jury, there was something startling to develop, and it happened within the space of 30 minutes. There is nothing new in the factory to report, but there was something new in the cellar. There was something to report, and the time wasn't too short for it to happen.

"You tell me that letter was written in the morning? Do you believe it? Why, they haven't even tried to say that. I tell you that that letter shows on its face that something startling had happened, and I tell you that that rich uncle did not care the snap of his finger about the thin, gray line of veterans.

"Ah, yes, he had wealthy relatives in Brooklyn. That's what old Jim Conley said he told him. And his people lived in Brooklyn, and old Jim never would have known that if Frank had not told him. And they had at least $20,000 in cool cash in the bank; and he had a brother-in-law employing two or three people, at least, and we don't know how many more. And if his rich uncle was not in Brooklyn, he was near there.

"All right, let's go a step farther. On April 28 he wired Adolph Montag at the Imperial Hotel in New York: 'You may have read in Atlanta papers of factory girl found dead Sunday morning in cellar of pencil factory.'

"Yes, gentlemen of the jury, in the cellar of the pencil factory. There's where he placed her, and that is where he expected her to be found. And the thought of it welled up in his mind that Monday morning, April 28, before he had been arrested, and he wired Montag forestalling what he knew would certainly and surely happen unless the Atlanta detectives were corrupt and would suppress it.

Compliments Detectives.

"But, be it said to your credit, Starnes; to your credit, Campbell, and you, too, Rosser and Black, that you had the manhood and the courage to do your duty and roll the charge up to this man, protected as he was by wealth and influence.

"And notice what else he said in this telegram. Notice the credit he gives to the police: 'The police will eventually solve it.' And be it said to thec redit of the Atlanta police department, they did solve it. 'Assure my uncle I am all right in case he asks.' Our company has case well in hand.' Maybe he did think when he got that fellow Scott that his company had it well in hand.

"I tell you there is an honest man—this fellow Scott.

"If there was a slush fund in this case—and witnesses have said there was no such fund—this man Scott could have gotten it. Not at first, maybe, but he could have gotten it later on. But Scott knew his duty, and he has done it. No wonder Frank could telegraph that his company had the case well in hand, for Scott's first words could not have suited him better had he wished for them. They were, 'The Pinkerton's always work arm and arm with the police.' This suited Frank well. It was just what he wanted. He wanted to know what the police thought he wanted to know what they were going to do, and this worked well, until the chain began to tighten.

"And Haas—and he is nobody's fool—when he sa wthe trend of the case, he opened the negotiations; he gave Scott the opportunity by saying, 'Now let us have what you get first.'

"But let us pass on from that. You ell me that letter and that telegram are not significant? That the work pn this financial sheet is no significant? That Schiff's testimony as to the work on that financial sheet is not significant?

"Frank himself was not satisfied. He is as smart as his lawyers, too.

"He realized that he would have to go out and beyond the evidence, because he knew it was all bunk; and he tried to show you that he did write the financial sheet. Frank did write that letter Saturday afternoon, and he did write that telegram Monday; but he did not do any work on the financial sheet after Saturday at noon. I ask you twelve men if those documents and letters don't bear the impress of murder?

"And they still cry perjury. I just thought of another case, when that man could not identify Frank's handwriting that his own mother said was his. That was perjury, and there was perjury in the testimony of Bower and Lee. Mrs. Carson said she had worked there three years, and Arnold asked her a question that he would not ask a younger woman. He asked her about seeing blood around the toilet and in the dressing rooms. She said she saw it there very often. Then she talked about Conley being on the fourth floor that Monday. I pinned her down to say that Frank was there at the same time. It was then that Frank leaned over and said, 'Be a good boy, Jim,' and Jim, remembering his wealthy relatives in Brooklyn, and his promises of money, said, 'Yes, sir, boss I will.'

"Surely the officers could not suborn Conley at that time. And she says she never saw the blood by the water cooler; she said she didn't look at it because she didn't like to look at things like that. But another lady on the stand says she did go back and look at it; that she was with her.

"But back again to Conley.' If he had committed that crime and had not had Leo M. Frank and his promises back of him, would he have gone back to that factory every day and remained there until Thursday? They said they were going to put up all the girls on the fourth floor. But they didn't do it until we called their four-flush and put up witnesses who corroborated their witness, Miss Jackson, about the misconduct of this man.

"Miss Small, also on the fourth floor, corroborated Conley. She said she saw him on the fourth floor Monday. Now, why did Frank go to the fourth floor so often Monday and Tuesday? Because he knew Conley was up there, and he wanted to be sure the negro was not talking. Conley told Miss Carson that Frank was as innocent as an angel in heaven. We said he was merely doing what he had promised to do—protect his employer. Mr. Rosser characterized the statement as a dirty suggestion if it was, and I accept it, but it is true; and you men would not sit here and see that negro hang for a crime Leo M. Frank committed.

"When Conley went up to the second floor in response to Frank's signal, Frank said, 'Did you see anything?' and he said, 'I saw two girls come up, but there ain't but one of them come down.' And then Frank knew that he would have to take this negro into his confidence.

Shaking his finger at Frank, Dorsey continued:

"And you told old Jim Conley to protect you! And he tried to do it. It is infamous to try to have Jim Conley hanged for a crime that Leo Frank did. Gentlemen, I haven't got to the State's case yet; I am just cutting away some of the underbrush this defense has planted in this forest of oaks. They have played the detectives. The only thing to the discredit of the police department is that it allowed itself to be intimidated by the influence of this man and his friends and his big lawyers.

Didn't Have Courage To Put Frank in Cell.

"When they took him down there guilty of this red-handed murder they didn't put him in a cell like they did Newt Lee and Jim Conley. It took time for them to get their courage up to the point of locking him up as he should have been. Old John Black—Mr. Rosser likes to brag about what he did to him—but he didn't make so much off of him after all. Black's methods are somewhat like Mr. Rosser's. If Black had had Frank in the position that Mr. Rosser had Jim Conley, this whole trial might have been obviated with a confession."

Dorsey turned and pointed at Frank.

"You didn't get counsel a moment too soon. You called for Darley and you called for Harris; you called for Rosser and Arnold, and it took them all to bolster up your nerve. Gentlemen of the jury, you know I am telling you the truth. The only thing against the police is that this man, who had just snuffed out the life of this little girl, was given too much consideration. His able counsel and the glamour of wealth that surrounded him, overawed the police. I had nothing to do with it, but I honor them for the way they went after Minola McKnight. I don't know whether they want me to apologize for them or not, but do you think that in protecting the people from such crimes as this the detectives are acting like they are at a tea party?

"Should they have the manners of a dancing master? If you do, you don't know anything about it. Once get an old 'possum dog on the trail, and you can't call him off. So it is with Starnes and Black; they knew Albert McKnight wouldn't have told those young men at the Beck & Gregg Hardware Company that story about his wife unless it were true. They went after Minola. They stuck to the trail. They smoked her out. Minola's friends got a writ of habeas corpus. Do you think if Mr. Haas had come to me with a writ of habeas corpus to release Frank I would have done it? I would have said it was none of my business.

"The next time the police have to use strong methods in an effort to protect the people by going after a red-handed murderer, I won't usurp their authority or the authority of the judges. I haven't anything to do with the police department, or the functions of the judges. I am responsible only for the office of Solicitor General for the term to which I was elected. I honor Mr. Charley Hill; I am as proud that I have succeeded him as I am that I was given this place by a vote of the people. He was honorable and strong; but I tell you gentlemen, no man is my pattern; I follow the dictates of my own conscience."

Tears Come to Dorsey's Eyes.

Mr. Dorsey raised his voice and tears came into his eyes.

"If there is one thing I am proud of during my term of office, it is that I joined hand and glove with the police; and when your influence (turning to the defense) tried to get Jim Conley indicted by the grand jury, I stood out against it. If that is treason, make the most of it. If you don't want me to do it, get somebody else.

"Mr. Hill was a noble man. He had the courage of a Caesar and the eloquence of a Demosthenes. I have wished a hundred times that he was here making the speech to you that I am making.

"He would have stripped the hides off of you (pointing to the defense). Such talk as that doesn't terrify me. It doesn't disturb the serenity of the conscience in everything I have done in the prosecution of this man. Let's get back to the talk on perjury.

"Don't get up here and call everybody a liar without giving the specific instances. Take the evidence of Mrs. Small. She said she saw Frank and Miss Rebecca Carson walking along and that she stopped Frank and had him O. K. a ticket. She said it was Miss Rebecca Carson she was with. She says that Mrs. Carson was not there at all. Mrs. Carson said she was there. Mrs. Small said she saw Conley standing up there by the elevator and that Frank must have seen him—that Frank passed within 4 feet of him. She says that Jim was doing nothing; that he was standing by the elevator with his hand on a truck.

"Mrs. Small also tells us that the elevator shook the entire building. She said he couldn't helped but hear it if the machinery was not running. She said: 'You might not hear it if the machinery was in full operation, if you were not paying attention to it, but if you listened you could hear it.'

"Now here is another thing. Mrs. Carson had already sworn positively that she never went back into the metal room to see that blood. Mrs. Small said that on Wednesday a crowd of them from the fourth floor went down out of pure curiosity to see those spots, and when I asked her who went with her, lo and behold the first person she mentioned was Mrs. Carson. She said she was sure she was there; she knew she was there. And when I asked why they went there, and why Mrs. Carson went there particularly, she said 'Curiosity sent us.'

Somebody Has Lied, Dorsey Asserts.

"Now, gentlemen of the jury, somebody, and I put it up to you, has lied. If this case is founded on perjury, it has been boiled until the pot is black.

"The truth is, there has not been a single instance where evidence was needed that someone has not come in to bolster it up.

"Now, let's pass on a little bit. I want to discuss briefly the writing of these letters found beside the body of the girl. If these letters were not the order of an overruling Providence, I would agree that they were the silliest things I ever heard of. But, gentlemen of the jury, these notes bear an intrinsic knowledge of this crime.

"This man Frank, by the language of these notes, in attempting to fix the guilt upon another, has indelibly fixed it upon himself."

The Solicitor repeated this statement.

"The pad, the paper the notes were written upon; the fact that there was a note fixed the guilt upon him. Tell me that a negro who, after having killed a white girl, ravished and outraged her, would have taken the time to have written these notes? And even if he did write them, would e have written them upon a scratch pad which is found only in an office?

"You tell me that a man like Jim Conley would have ravished this girl with the knowledge that Frank was in the house? You tell me that this Jim Conley, even though he has been as drunk as a sot could be, would have taken the time to write these notes?

"I tell you, gentlemen of the jury, it can not be true.

"You say that the fact those notes were written was foolish. It was foolish, but it was a mistake. Murder is a mistake. What man ever committed murder who did not make a mistake? And what man making the greatest mistake in the world would not make a lesser mistake in trying to cover up? Those notes were the lesser mistake.

"Scott said that when Leo M. Frank talked to him about the girl coming to the factory and asking him about the metal that he said, 'I don't know.' And now he says that he told her, 'No.' Arnold recognized the damage in the statement 'I don't know' getting in.

"Language of Notes Clears Conley."

"Leo Frank said in his statement again and again 'chatting' and 'chat.' Conley said that when Frank told him he wanted to watch for him that Frank said he wanted to have a 'chat.' Jim Conley said here time and again, 'I have done it,' but in the notes found near the body he said, 'did it.' Do you tell me that negro would have written the word 'did' unless it was dictated to him?

"Do you tell me that negro would have taken the time to carry that girl away back there and hide her body if he had knocked her down the hole, and then stopped to write those notes?

"No," shouted Dorsey, turning to Frank, "that child was murdered on the second floor and you wanted to get her into the cellar, just like you found her in the cellar, as you said in that telegram to Montag.

"Conley said once in his statement that when he met a man on the street that he knew, the man looked at him he though he though 'I done it.' Conley used that expression at least twenty times. He said 'I done it' when he closed the door, and in several other places I can't find just now. He didn't use the word 'did' one time.

"In the first note, the expression 'I went to make water and that long tall black negro pushed me down the hole.' You knew that toilet was back there on the second floor (addressing Frank), and you knew that was where that little girl met her death. And you knew that metal room was right back there, too.

"You tell me that negro would have written those words. Where was it she was going to make water on the first floor? Yet you tell me there is nothing in circumstantial evidence when these things creep in.

"When you wrote this note (turning to Frank), you said yourself that you had the original of the note before you, and you said yourself that you knew Conley could write because he had written you time and time again, trying to borrow money, and yet you sat there with the original of that note before you and Conley's own handwriting, the handwriting you had seen often enough to be familiar with it, and you didn't tell those officers that Conley wrote the notes.

"I don't want you to convict this man unless you believe him guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, but I don't want you to let your verdict be governed by the opinion of a crank, but by the facts.

"Arnold and Rosser would say frequently, 'Are you going to convict this man on that on this?'—selecting some little isolated point.

Chain Strong Enough To Hang Anybody.

"Well, I don't want you to, but on all the facts—the chain that is unbroken and not by isolated instances, and I say that when you take them all together you have a cable that ought to hang anybody.

"I don't ask that he be convicted on this isolated instance or that, but all bound together make a cable that is as strong as is possible for the ingenuity of man to make.

"I don't know whether the statement of Frank's will rank along with that statement of the celebrated pervert Oscar Wilde or not. He is brilliant. If you take his statement and just follow it you never would convict him. You never would convict anyone that way. But listen to this: 'I sat in my office counting over the money that had been left over.'" Dorsey read from Frank's statement.

"He wasn't talking about the petty cash," Dorsey continued. "He was talking about the money that had been left over from the payroll of $1,100. We don't know to this day how much that was. We don't know how big a roll it could have made, though Jim Conley said he saw a roll of $200.

"And he was trying to get old Jim to go down into the basement and burn the body of that little girl. Just as sure as the smoke curled from that stack toward the heavens, old Jim would have been there without a shadow of a defense. Frank would have been there with the detectives. Jim would have hanged for a crime that this man committed in his lust.

"But old Jim was too wise. He wrote the notes, but, drunk or sober, he wouldn't be entrapped like that. I do not doubt that when Frank handed him that roll of money it was like the kiss of Judas Iscariot when he kissed the Saviour, and then betrayed Him for 30 pieces of silver.

"I am going to show you that this man had long planned not murder, but to get this little girl to yield to his lust. Let me do it now.

"Back yonder in March this little Turner boy saw him making advances to Mary Phagan. Did that innocent little boy from the country lie? This little girl that came here from the Home of the Good Shepherd, she heard Frank speak to Mary Phagan and put his hands on her. She may have lost her virtue, but she is nothing but a child. Did she lie, this little girl?

Quotes From Same Poem as Rosser.

"Then there is Gantt. He quit the factory rather than make good a dollar that was charged he was short. Did he lie about Frank's inquiring of the little girl? Yesterday Mr. Rosser quoted from a poem of Bobbie Burns, the line was, '"Tis human to step aside.' I want to quote a line from that same poem, 'There is no telling what a man will do when he has the lassie.'

"When convenience is snug, I tell you gentlemen, there is no telling what a pervert will do when goaded by his passion. You tell me this brilliant young man, who looked over that payroll 52 times a year, saw the name of Mary Phagan every time, then when she was dead had to get his books to find out her name? He coveted that little girl way back in March. I have no doubt those little girls swore the truth when they said they saw him making advances. I would not be surprised if he did not hang around and try to get her to yield. I would not be surprised if he didn't get Gantt out of the way because he was an obstacle to his scheme.

"He knew the day before she was probably coming. He went and told old Jim Conley, who had watched for you so many Saturday afternoons while you and Schiff were making up that finance sheet. When Helen Ferguson came and asked for Mary Phagan's money, I wouldn't be surprised if he did not refuse to give it to her because he had already told old Jim to come and watch.

"Frank's plans were fixed. Ah, gentlemen, then Saturday comes, and it is a reasonable tale that old Jim tells. He says, 'I done it just like this.' He doesn't say, 'I did.' He says he 'done it' just as the brilliant factory superintendent told him to. This thing passion works in a terrible way. Good people don't know how the mind of a libertine works. They don't know of the planning, plotting and waiting. Way back in March Frank had his eyes upon her. He was infatuated with her and did not have the will power to resist.

"You can twist and wabble all you want (Dorsey turned to Frank and shook his finger at him), but you told Detective Scott that you did not know her. Notwithstanding what you have said here, notwithstanding what your witnesses have said, you knew her.

"And tell me, gentlemen of the jury, has this little Ferguson girl lied? Has she been suborned by Starnes? Has she come here and deliberately perjured herself? I tell you that is a charge that can not stand. His refusal to give Helen Ferguson Mary Phagan's envelope is an indication that he was plotting. And old Jim Conley's tale will stand, for Frank himself corroborates Conley in many things.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT OF VITAL IMPORTANCE TO PIANO BUYERS

THE WESTER MUSIC CO., 64 Peachtree Street, Desire to Announce the Opening of Their "Once-a-Year" Clearance at 8:30 Monday, August 25.

PIANOS OF HIGH GRADE AND ACKNOWLEDGED REPUTATION

Our Entire Stock Sacrificed—Everything Goes—Nothing Reserved—Every Person Interested in the Purchase of an Instrument Should Read Carefully, As It Concerns Them Most.

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This Is Our Annual Clearance Sale of Fine Pianos—Your Opportunity to Save From $100 to $250 in Your Piano Purchase. Terms Are Made as Pleasing as the Prices. Opening Evenings.

In announcing this gigantic clearance sale of fine pianos, uprights, grands, player pianos and organs, we wish to take the piano buying public into our confidence, making a plain statement of facts, telling our good reason for sacrificing our entire stock. All thoughtful people realize the fact that in conducting a business the magnitude of ours, that a great number of discontinued styles, sample pianos, rental pianos, etc., will accumulate during the year, besides countless numbers of good used pianos taken in exchange for grands and players. These are all in first-class condition, and must be disposed of to make room for large shipments of fall goods already beginning to arrive. In order to open the fall season with an entire new stock, we have decided to include in this sale every instrument in our building, grands, uprights and players, including such well-known makes as A. B. Chase, Chickering & Sons, Knabe Brothers, Ivers & Pond, Kurtzmann, Kranich & Bach, Bush & Gerts, Hoffman and others. In players, A. B. Chase Artistano (grands and uprights), Emerson Angelus, Kurtzmann Angelus, The Angelus, The Auto de Luxe, The Autopiano, Koehler and Newton.

Such an array of high-grade instruments, numbering between 350 and 400, has never been offered before to the good people of Georgia. Remember, nothing is reserved, and in order to move this stock in a limited space of time we have reduced the price in many cases from one-third to one-half the original price. All these points taken into consideration makes it possible for any family to have an instrument in their home, as our low prices and easy terms place them within reach of all. Your credit is good at The Wester Music Company. If you do not care to pay cash we can arrange terms to suit your convenience.

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Every piano will bear two tags, one will be our regular one price tag, the other the clearance sale tag. Thus you may see at a glance just what can be saved on your purchase. Look for the blue tag.

Here are three sample pianos. Large size mahogany cases, fully guaranteed. Instruments must be seen to be appreciated. Regular price $275, your choice $127.

Three standard grade upright cabinet grands, mahogany, oak or walnut; fully guaranteed. Regular price $300, your choice of three different styles and makes $187.

Five standard makes. Five large size uprights, mahogany or oak cases, new styles, guaranteed for ten years, regular price $350, your choice $236; $10 cash and $6 per month.

Five large size cabinet grand upright sample pianos, mahogany or dark oak cases, fully guaranteed, regular price $375. These are going at $246; $10 cash and $7 per month. They are new.

Six large size uprights; your choice oak or mahogany case; guaranteed for ten years; three different styles and makes; regular price $375. They are standard makes. Your choice for $268. Easy terms.

Five large size cabinet grand mahogany cases; three different styles and makes; guaranteed for ten years; regular price $400, your choice $276; $15 cash and $7 per month. They are new.

Ten large size uprights, mahogany cases, different styles and makes, guaranteed for ten years; regular price $450, sale price $292. Easy payments can be arranged.

Four large size, mahogany cases, best makes; fully guaranteed; regular price $500; slightly shop-worn, but absolutely perfect. They will be taken quickly at $298.

Six large size upright cabinet grands, high grade mahogany and walnut cases, regular price $550, your choice $308, $312, $318. Fully guaranteed.

Three high grade grand pianos, mahogany cases, regular price $700, $750 and $800; your choice for $468, $612 and $642. Guaranteed for ten years. They are new. One Steinway slightly used, good as new. Beautiful mahogany case, regular price $1,150. Must be seen to be appreciated. Will be offered at our regular discount. If you need a grand piano, don't miss this opportunity.

Nine player pianos, mahogany cases, some of them slightly shopworn, but in first-class condition. Some are new. They are guaranteed for five years. The best makes are included. Regular prices, $550, $600, $650, $700, $750 and $800. All 88-note and new styles. Your choice, $418, $368, $396, $436, $487, $512. You must see the pianos to appreciate the values.

One large size mahogany case player piano, one of the best makes, regular price $850, slightly used. A big bargain for $256.

Fifty slightly used upright pianos. Oak, walnut, mahogany and ebony cases. Included in this lot will be found Vose & Sons, Hallet & Davis, Kranich & Bach, Painter & Ewing, Packard Conway, Bush & Gerts; Knabe Bros.; Sterling, Whitney, Cooper, Hoffman and others. Many of them are as good as new. They are all in splendid condition. Former prices ranging from $350 to $550. Your choice while they last from $75 to $285. They are guaranteed and you can make no mistake in selecting any one of them. Any second-hand piano that we sell will be taken back within one year and apply the price as part payment for a new piano.

Second-hand Organs.

Twenty-seven organs, including Carpenter, Estey, Wilcox & White, Packard, Chicago Cottage, Kimball, Mason & Hamlin and others. Former prices from $68 to $128. Your choice for $13, $17, $21, $26, 28, $31, $37, $42. All in good order and guaranteed.

Every instrument can be found on our floors and our personal guarantee goes with each instrument. Remember that we can arrange easy payments, if you don't care to pay cash. Out of town orders given special attention.

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THAW BASES HOPES OF ULTIMATE FREEDOM ON ENDLESS LEGAL TANGLE

POEM THAW WROTE IN MATTEAWAN

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The following verses were written by Harry Kendall Thaw in his room at Matteawn and found in the waste-paper basket beside his reading table last December:

"There are lights aflame on Broadway,
There are hopes and lives undone;
There are debts of sin no man can pay,
And Broadway hates the sun.

"There are vain regrets on Broadway,
There are secret sighs and tears;
For one must smile as well as pray,
And the weakling meets with jeers."

Fugitive From Matteawan, Backed by Family's Millions, Will Utilize Every Technicality to Prevent Deportation From Dominion of Canada.

SHERBROOKE, QUEBEC, Aug. 23. With Harry Thaw's case now in the courts of Canada, the prediction made that it would be months—years, perhaps eternity—before the slayer of Stanford White is again in the jurisdiction of New York State is strengthened.

His family, wealthy and powerful, has rushed to his defense. He has unlimited resources to fight the legal battle against his deportation from Canadian soil. When the first writ of habeas corpus was granted, it assured him the right to appeal his cause to the highest Canadian court.

It is believed that this litigation can be made to last over years. It will be impossible to deny him bail in the Dominion, for he is a lunatic only in New York State. His status now is that he is simply considered an undesirable by Canadian immigration authorities, who, it is thought, may override the courts and deport him.

Should the courts of Canada finally rule against him, his case might be taken up from Washington. Even then if he were finally deported, should he be sent to any other State than New York, he could fight extradition there, and there are many eminent lawyers who believe that it is absolutely impossible to bring him back into New York then.

Probably Considered These Facts.

All these things probably had been considered when Thaw made his daring escape from Matteawan Asylum, when he dashed across the Connecticut border, then through the State into New Hampshire and from New Hampshire into the Dominion of Canada.

Thaw knows well the law's delay. He remembers his long period in the Tombs before he was first brought to trial for the slaying of White. He remembers the long fight for life and liberty then. He remembers the enforced wait after the first mistrial. He remembers the weary days of his second hearing.

He remembers the slow progress of his cause during his legal efforts to get his release from Matteawan Knowing these things and recognizing that there was hardly a bare possibility that bail would be denied him, he turned toward Canada rather than seek safety at sea, as his pursuers thought he surely would do.

It was probably due to this realization that he accepted his arrest at Coaticook, Quebec, coolly and that he awaits the issue of his habeas corpus proceedings just as coolly now.

Secures Talented Lawyers.

He is represented in his application for habeas corpus proceedings by W. L. Shurtleff and Colonel H. R. Fraser, one of the most talented lawyers of Eastern Canada. He is thoroughly buoyed up in the belief that the Canadian Government will never order his deportation or extradition.

"I have studied every legal phase of my case and have arrived at the belief that I am safe here," said Thaw. "My plans did not alone include my physical escape. I looked into the legal feature to establish my status in any other State than New York and any other country than the United States. I am not a dangerous man. I do not seek vengeance. My wife, Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, need not fear me. Nor need anyone else fear me.

"All I want is peaceful and legal liberty. I feel that I am perfectly safe. I have studied law ever since I was admitted to Matteawan, and I believe that I am qualified to speak in this matter.

"Statements to the effect that I only sought liberty to kill are senseless. They are so ridiculous that I won't talk of them. I have the kindest feelings toward the people of Canada, and will retain such feelings, no matter what action the Dominion Government takes, but I hope that they do not deport me. Detention in an insane asylum is a living death. It is enough to make a maniac out of a perfectly sane man."

Refuses to Betray Friends.

Asked for a detailed story of his flight, he refused.

"Yes, I was the man they spotted in Lenox, Mass., said he. "But from that point on I must say nothing. I won't betray my friends."

Mrs. George Lauder Carnegie, sister of Thaw, arrived soon after his arrest and immediately sought her brother. Thaw sent word to Roger O'Mara, the Pittsburg (Pa.) private detective, who has been his counsellor since youth, to rush here on the first train.

He said that he wanted to get the fight over with. His first trepidation came with the news that District Attorney Conger, of Dutchess County, New York, and Dr. Kieb, of the Matteawan Institution, would come to cooperate with the United States authorities in an effort to have Thaw deported bask to New York, or extradited.

Plans for the court battle in Thaw's behalf were carefully made by Mr. Shurtleff and Colonel Fraser and hopes to have his release ordered by Judge Globensky and plans to leave immediately for Quebec if he gets out. He intends to sail for France if he gets his freedom, so that he will be sure to be safe. Ultimately he hopes to have his legal freedom established so that he can return to Pittsburg.

Contend Thaw Is Tourist.

Among the grounds upon which the Thaw lawyers put into their plea for their client's liberty is that he is only a tourist passing through Canada, and they point to the case of Jack Johnson, the negro pugilist, as a precedent.

They contend that Johnson was under conviction of an infraction of the United States law, whereas Thaw has not broken any law. They contended that Johnson was a fugitive from justice, whereas Thaw is a fugitive from an institution for the insane.

They pointed to Thaw's behavior to uphold the contention that no matter what his condition in the past, he is now sane and rational. The facts that Thaw has not broken any Canadian laws and that no indictment exists against him across the border were emphasized. Thaw offered many suggestions to his lawyers and in a way seemed to be their pilot. He looked very solemn and impressive as he gave his opinions of his own case.

"My idea is that speed is the requisite thing," Thaw told them.

News Unnerves Prisoner.

The Canadian Government and the United States Government were both represented by able counsel who resisted Thaw's efforts to gain his liberty on a writ of habeas corpus. They contended that the law governing Thaw's case is very plain and they pointed to precedents.

In fact, it was reported that Acting Superintendent of Immigration Blair in Ottawa had been counseled by the Ministry of Justice that Thaw should be deported at once. When Thaw heard this report he trembled and became pale. He was unnerved by the news and showed it.

The presence in Sherbrooke of the most spectacular and sensational prisoner in the world made a gala occasion. Not one of the Provincial fairs which are being held throughout Eastern Canada at this time could vie with Thaw as an attraction. Great crowds came into Sherbrooke from the surrounding country.

Families gathered about the jail, hoping to get a glimpse of the well-known prisoner if he was taken to the courthouse. Some came a distance of 100 miles to see Thaw. The street on which the jail is located was jammed.

Glad to Please Curious.

This curiosity tickled Thaw immensely. He said he did not want to disappoint anyone who really wanted to see what he looked like.

Mr. Shurtleff was resentful against Justice of the Peace Dupuis, of Coaticook, who held Thaw on the charge of being a fugitive and sent him here for further examination.

"We contend that Justice of the Peace Dupuis acted illegally," declared Shurtleff. "He exceeded his authority. He had no right to hold Thaw."

Colonel Fraser assured Thaw that conspiracy is not an extraditable offense and that he need not feel any great alarm over the fact that a warrant charging Thaw with conspiring to gain his liberty is on its way here from Dutchess County. He did not give such optimistic assurances about deportation, however.

Thaw lost no time in arranging to secure cash. He telegraphed to a banker relative in Pittsburg (where the bulk of the Thaw fortune is invested) to send him money to fight his case.

Thaw faced the habeas corpus hearing coolly and confidently. Before going to court, he ate a hearty breakfast and dressed with minute care, evidently realizing that he would be gazed on by thousands on the short ride from the jail to the courthouse.

Smuggling Claim Advanced.

He had prepared a number of notes to guide his lawyers in their conduct of his case, and was evidently disappointed when they did not seem to give these notes great consideration.

An investigation of the manner in which Thaw came into possession of a railroad ticket for Detroit, Mich., is being made. The Dominion authorities are not satisfied that Thaw bought the ticket himself.

It was learned from an authoritative source that immigration officers who are here plan to arrest Thaw on the ground that he smuggled his way into Canada if he gets his freedom on a habeas corpus writ.

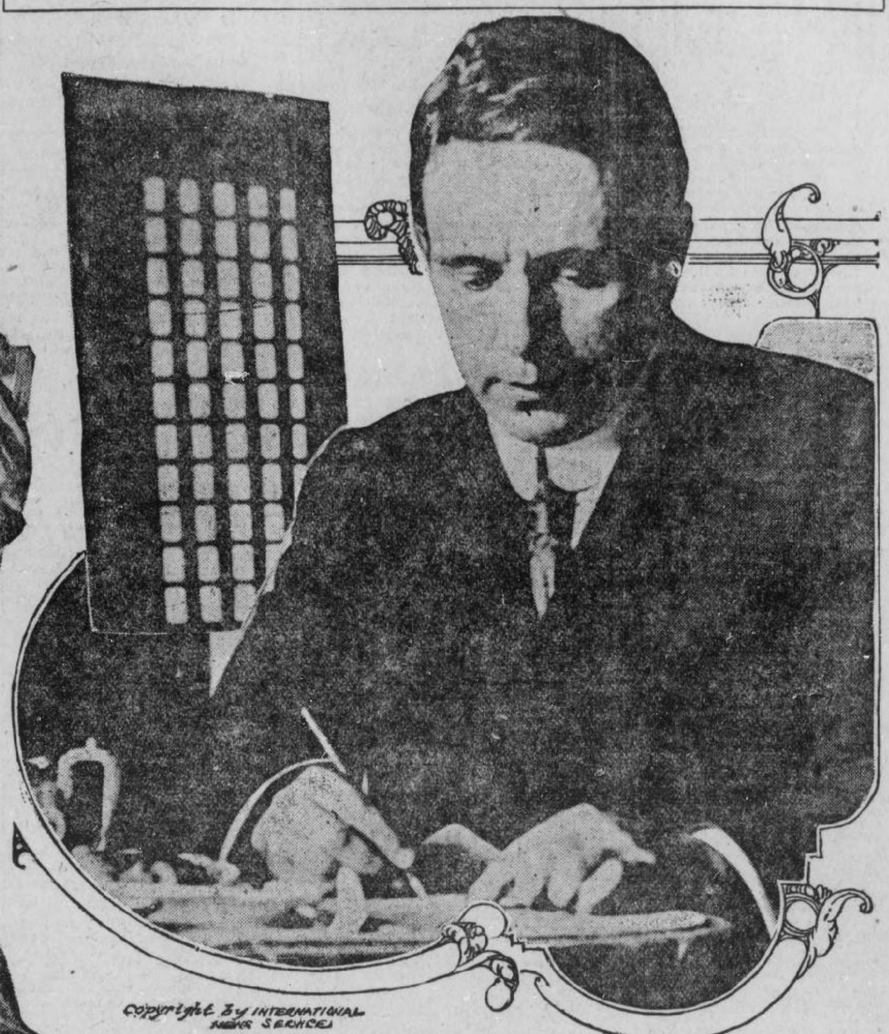
The village of St. Hermenigilde, where Thaw and his companions came into Canada from the United States, is not a port of entry.

Evelyn Thaw, Fearing Death, Breaking Down Under Strain

'How Can He Say He Loves Me When He'd Let Me Starve?'

LATEST photograp of Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw posed especially for The Sunday American at her hotel in New York where, it is said, she is near a breakdown rfom fear that her husband will regain his liberty and attempt to do her violence, and a photograph of Harry Kendall Thaw, taken in his cell at Matteawan from which he escaped to aCnada, where he is using every legal means to prevent his deportation to the United States





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'He's a Paranoiac,' She Screams—Describes Her Sacrifice.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw is breaking down under the fear that Harry K. Thaw may evade the law and succeed in reaching her. There were visible evidences of the strain under which she has been laboring since he escaped from Matteawan last Sunday when a Sunday American reporter saw her last night in the Hotel Brevoort.

Thaw's declaration from the jail in Sherbrooke that her return to the stage had prompted him to make a dash for liberty and that he loved her more than anything else in life were called to her attention.

"Good God!" she exclaimed "How could that man say he loves me when he would have let me starve in the streets?"

"Do you love him?" she was asked.

"Love him! I love him as much as he loves me," was her derisive reply. "He wanted to keep me down after I had testified and sold my soul for him and I had done everything that a human being could do for a man; and now he makes this maudlin statement about love.

Never Knew Love's Meaning.

"He is a paranoiac, and he doesn't know what love is. He has never known the meaning of it as long as I have known him. As for taking care of me as any man who loved a woman would do, both he and his mother them me out, after I had saved him from the electric chair.

"Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw entered into an agreement with me at the time of the trial to provide me with $12,000 a year on condition that I would consent to an annulment of our marriage. I did consent, and the papers were drawn. Then his mother repudiated it. That was in June, 1912, and I have received no money from them since that time.

"Before that date I had received $70 a week and my rent. I had to dispose of pictures and scrape and save to live, and I finally came to the conclusion that I had something within myself, that I could prove I possessed the gift of making my own living, which is a gift after all.

Breaks Into Tears.

"I thank God that I have that gift or his mother would be jeering at me in the gutter," and Mrs. Thaw broke into tears.

"He wants to spoil my life and my work," she continued, turning to John Reilly, her counsel, who was in the room. "I told you that if I made a success he would want to injure me, and here he has stated that my success was the thing that impelled him to break for his liberty. He wants to injure me and he will bend everything to that end.

"I told you also," she added to her lawyer, "that he would not be free long before he would betray himself through his excessive egotism.

"But there is worse coming if he retains his liberty. Things will begin to happen when he gets his drink. He is going to do something desperate, I know, just as surely as I could foresee the things I have referred to. Wait until he gets drink in him—it is horrible to contemplate!" And Mrs. Thaw again broke down and sobbed.

"Desperate and Dangerous."

"Don't you think that you may be exaggerating because of your overwrought state of mind?" was asked.

"I wish it were so," she replied. "But anyone who thinks Harry Thaw will not be a desperate man when he gets the opportunity to satisfy his appetite for drink, knows nothing of him. I know him. Dr. Flint knows him. Judge Jerome knows him. He will be a desperate and dangerous man.

"This great State ought to be ashamed of itself to allow a paranoiac to make and unmake its institutions. Thaw was permitted liberties that no man in his position had ever before enjoyed. Thaw has not done it, it has been the Thaw money.

"Do you know that when I used to see him in the Tombs he used to be drunk on Scotch whisky? Let the Tombs officials deny it if they dare. I know it and they know it. Harry Thaw told me he could get all the liquor he wanted there."

Mr. Reilly warned his client that she was overtaxing her strength, but she persisted in unloading her mind.

Old Graveyard Must Give Way to Railroad

Milwaukee Line Is Compelled to Move Old Burial Ground Near For Alcohol.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Aug. 23.—Among various other activities the Milwaukee Railroad people have found themselves engaged in rebuilding their line across Iowa is that of moving a cemetery.

In securing a right-of-way near the Des Moines River it purchased an old burial ground, one long since abandoned. Among the bodies the railroad men have removed is one that had been buried seventy-five years. The remarkable state of preservation of clothing and lack of decay of the bones after such a long period has been a source of surprise to the men exhuming the bodies.

U. S. Officer Invents Airship Destroyer

Balloon Equipped With Explosives and Wire Feelers Will Protect War Craft.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Joseph Steinmetz, a retired lieutenant of artillery in the United States army, has just perfected an invention that is likely to interfere greatly with the effectiveness of the aeroplan in naval warfare. Steinmetz is now negotiating with the War Department for the use of his invention. It consists of a captive hydrogen ballon suspended over either an arsenal or battleship. It carries a large quantity of explosives, which would be touched off by any aircraft coming in contact with wires extended from it. The airship would at once be blown up.

Couple Will Re-wed To Gain $1,000,000

Ceremony by Mormon Judge Is Called Unsatisfactory by Administrators of Estate.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 23.—In order to comply with the wishes of the administrators of the $1,000,000 estate of her father, the late Thomas R. Lamb, of Edinburgh, Scotland, Mrs. Anna B. Lamb-Wilson must be married to her husband again.

The husband is E. Douglas Wilson, of this city. He pursued Miss Lamb more the Pennsylvania Rubber Company, of an 10,000 miles across the United States and over the Pacific Ocean before he married her in Honolulu last April. The ceremony was performed by Judge Hernandez, whom Wilson says is a Mormon. This marriage, though legal, did not meet with the approval of the administrators.

Edwin Booth Saves Lillian Russell

Rescuer Is Only Nine and His Playmate at Maine Resort Was Drowning.

PORTLAND, ME., Aug. 23.—Edwin Booth saved Lillian Russell from drowning at South Harpswell when she fell from the wharf. Both are summer visitors.

Edwin is 9 years old, and the son of Charles E. Booth, of Yonkers, N. Y., while Lillian is 13, and the daughter of Charles A. Russell, of Boston. Edwin, her playmate, was fully clad, but he dove into the ocean like a veteran, drawing the girl to safety.

Thieves Warn, Then Rob Rail Station

Telephone Central Office They Had Looted Pay Phone, Then Steal Instrument.

NYACK, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Before carrying away the telephone from the Stony Point station of the West Shore Railroad last night, thieves telephoned to the central office to say that they had robbed the office and telephone coin box. The operator thought some practical joker was at work and paid no attention to the man who called.

This morning it was found that the money drawer at the station had been robbed of 75 cents in cash, and from the telephone box had been taken about $3 in coins. The thieves also took the telephone.

WOMAN POLITICIAN IS MAD.

Special Cable to The American.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—Countess Elizabeth Emilie Von Wedel, a Frenchwoman and a former "political agent," who was quite a celebrity, has been placed in a German asylum for the insane.

SENT FREE TO MEN

A Most Pleasing Remedy Given to Quickly Restore Lost Vitality.

A Free Trial Treatment Sent by Mail To All Who Write.

Free trial treatments of Enervita, a most pleasing remedy, are being mailed to all men who write to Dr. John S. Howell. So many who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of man weakness have written thanking him for the great benefit received, therefore, Dr. Howell has decided to send free trial treatments to all men who write. It is a home treatment, and all who suffer with any form of weakness, resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, lack of vitality and confidence can now receive this strength-giving treatment at home.

The treatment has a peculiar grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, promoting strength and development just where it is needed. It is given to relieve the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions, and has met with remarkable success, even in cases approaching advanced age. A request to John S. Howell, M. D., Suite 1221, Auditorium Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, stating that you desire one of his free trial packages, will be complied with promptly.

He is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to successfully treat man weakness when the proper remedies are employed. Dr. Howell makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample and literature, carefully sealed in a plain package, so that you need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

SCHOLAR BARES HOSEA FAMILY'S SKELETON NOW

University of Chicago Professor Declares Prophet Took Wife as Horrible Example.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Hosea's family skeleton has come to light, if not to life. The domestic scandal of ancient Israel's prophet has been removed from its closet, scoured with higher criticism and rattled in the face of Biblical scholars, who were perfectly willing to let it rest. Professor J. M. Powis Smith, of the University of Chicago, exhibits it in an article on "The Marriage of Hosea," in the current number of The Biblical World.

Hosea's wife, Gomer Bath Diblaim, is the villainess of the story reconstructed by Professor Smith from the account of her marriage to the prophet, and in the first three chapters of the book of Hosea, Professor Smith asserts that Gomer, contrary to the usual interpretation of the Scriptural account, was a person of evil reputation before the wedding ceremony was performed.

Prophet Knew His Faults.

Professor Smith adds to his version the fact that Hosea knew of Gomer's faults and took her "with his eyes open." In short, the prophet married Gomer with the curious purpose of making the match a horrible example to the rest of the Israelites, he asserts.

The marriage was to impress Israel with the fact of its own disloyalty to God.

According to the professor's view, the belief that "Hosea, as a young man, fell in love with Gomer and married her, supposing her to be all his youthful imagination fancied her to be," that she later left his home to live with another man, that he bought her back and then become a prophet, will not hold water. The scholar declares that this version is founded on an imperfect notion of the physiology of prophets.

Professor Smith asserts that the wife's name, which means "Gomer, daughter of Fig Cakes," signifies that she was held in low esteem. He retranslates several words in the Biblical account and gives the following as the proper version:

"Hosea, a prophet already burdened with the sense of his people's sin, felt himself called upon by Yahweh to marry a lewd woman, to the end that through such a marriage he might open the eyes of Israel to the enormity of its offense in being disloyal to Yahweh, its rightful lord. In pursuance of this conviction, Hosea bought Gomer, a woman living in public shame with her paramour.

Placed Her Under Restraint.

"But he at once placed her under restraint, denying her association with himself as well as with others, and seeking by such discipline to fit her for her position as his wife. This phase of the experience was interpreted for Israel as meaning that she as Yahweh's bride must be disciplined by exile before she could expect to enjoy any further favor from Yahweh.

"After this period of restraint for Gomer she was taken by Hosea into his home and became the mother of three children. Each of these in succession was given a prophetic name, and, like Isaiah's children, became a walking sermon to Israel just as the institution of marriage itself had been."

Hard Fall Re-sets Dislocated Spine

WIMINGTON, DEL., Aug. 23.—An expenditure of $16,000 and treatment for years in sanitariums in Germany and Paris failed to accomplish what a fall downstairs did. Mrs. William Heim, of Ellendale, Del., was cured of a dislocated spine in this unusual manner. The fall forced her spine into place. To-day she says she is well.

Her head is bandaged, but she was able to preside over a recent meeting of the Ellendale Ladies' Social, of which she is president.

Small Expenses **Small Profit**

This Advertisement Is Worth 50c

AT THE

Royal Shoe Shop

86 N. BROAD, NEAR LUCKIE ST.

This week, in order to introduce our new lines of Goodyear Welt and English Welt Dress Shoes for Men and Women, we will sell for

$2.50

If offered at our store, together with this advertisement
ONE PAIR TO A CUSTOMER
Our extra quality shoes as described above

ALL LEATHERS—Gun Metal, Kid, Russia and Patent Colt. ALL SIZES, All New Goods.

Made by one of the Greatest and Best Manufacturers in this Country.

We Make a Specialty of Comfortable Work Shoes for Mechanics and Workingmen

Certainly! We Sell EDUCATOR SHOES for the Whole Family

No reasonable offer refused on the remainder of our Low Shoes in stock. Come while the coming is good.

SAVE HALF A DOLLAR

The ROYAL SHOE SHOP

IRISH RAISE HUGE FUND TO ASSURE HOME RULE

American Hibernians Respond Liberally to Appeal Made After Great Demonstration in Chicago Against England's Domination.

Another Feature of Meeting Was Adoption of a Resolution Condemning Great Britain's Policy Toward U. S. in Canal Dispute.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Following the gigantic demonstration for Irish home rule at the thirty-eighth annual picnic of the United Irish Societies of Chicago, held in Brands Park, sons of Erin here are confident that in a few weeks American Hibernians will have raised a fund that will insure the home rule for which they have fought so long and which they have almost brought about.

Fifteen thousand persons visited the park during the day and they responded liberally to the call for funds with which to carry on their campaign. Three thousand dollars was raised at that time and the fund has grown steadily since.

A feature of the occasion was the reading by James T. Clark, president of the United Irish Societies, of a telegram from William Randolph Hearst, in which he warmly favored home rule. The president was quick to reply, expressing the thanks of the societies for the co-operation they have received in their work from Mr. Hearst's papers.

British Canal Stand Scored.

Another important feature of the day was the resolution prepared in advance and passed by a unanimous vote, opposing the British contention over the Panama Canal tolls.

The resolutions strongly uphold the views of the United States that this country, having built the canal and paid for it without aid, should have the right of passing her own ships through it without paying tolls, and that this action of the United States is entirely within its rights as a nation and is not subject to the criticism of any other nation.

The work of John Redmond, parliamentary leader, in forcing the home rule bill to the verge of final passage also was commended highly.

One of the most impressive features of the occasion was the exhibition of a full-size model of the statue of Colonel F. Finerty, the famous soldier-journalist and a son of whom Erin is very proud.

Colonel Finerty wrote the story of the Custer campaign against old Sitting Bull, and the massacre in which Custer's whole command was wiped out. In his later years Colonel Finerty was editor of the Irish-American, and devoted all his energies to the home rule campaign, now so nearly won.

Work of Irish Sculptor.

The splendid statue of the old fighter is the work of Professor Charles J. Mulligan, of the Art Institute, a pupil of MacMonnies and Saint-Gaudens.

Among the speakers who addressed the enthusiastic throng were United States Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon, former Attorney General Maurice T. Maloney, P. H. O'Donnell, Joseph E. Ryan, John T. Sutton, of Lincoln, Neb., and Harry W. Smith, of Springfield, Ill.

In part, Mr. Maloney said: "We of the Celtic race have always struggled for a place in the sun, and have made a good deal of history, but we have been accused in the past of not being quite what we ought to be in the old country, and did not act to our own interest. English misgovernment and oppression were solely to blame for this.

"Now I can see a new Ireland rising above the horizon, a nation once again. The Irish people had advanced with giant strides, now that the long tribulation of our night is passing away."

Senator Twists Lion's Tail.

United States Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon said:

"My people came to this country to avoid persecution in the mother country, persecution by the English Government. Ireland had no measure of freedom in those times."

Speaking on the Panama Canal, he said: "We have a perfect right to arrange to suit ourselves charges on a canal that was made in America, solely by American money. If England will not send her exhibits to the San Francisco Exposition on this account, I would say let her keep them at home.

"If we were not careful to withstand these encroachments of the British Government, we might in the end find ourselves in the same case as Ireland finds herself to-day. I foresee home rule for that country, within the next two or three years without question of doubt."

Irish Societies Leader Thanks Mr. Hearst for Support of Home Rule

CORDIAL telegrams of congratulation and thanks were exchanged between William Randolph Hearst and James T. Clark, president of the United Irish Societies of Chicago on the occasion of their annual picnic recently. Mr. Hearst expressed his belief in the justness and the ultimate success of the cause of home rule, while the head of the Irish societies in his reply earnestly thanked the publisher for his co-operation in their work in behalf of their fatherland. Mr. Clark's message follows:

CHICAGO, Aug. 20, 1913.

Hon. William Randolph Hearst,
San Francisco.

The sentiment of the United Irish Societies toward your papers has always been one of appreciation. Often in the past we have admired your unselfish advocacy of the cause of liberty and the 15,000 Irish-Americans at the ceremony of unveiling of the John F. Finerty monument were thrilled by your message in favor of home rule for Ireland. This monument is symbolic of the revitalized Irish nation that has been the inspiration of Parnell, Redmond and other patriots, and we believe it would strengthen the home rule cause immeasurably if you would publish in your Sunday papers, in the near future, a comprehensive account of our recent demonstration here, and emphasize its significance to Irish liberty.

JAS. T. CLARK, President,
United Irish Societies.

Mr. Hearst's Home Rule Message

San Francisco, Aug. 15.

As an American believing ardently in liberty and opportunity in equal rights and equal justice, I believe sincerely in home rule for Ireland.

If I were an Englishman I would believe with even greater earnestness in home rule not only for Ireland, but for every individual integral part of the British Empire.

I would believe in genuine home rule and in general home rule. I would believe in home rule which would insure complete independence in local government for every state and in a general government which would afford every state equal rights, equal liberties and proportionate representation.

Such just and genuine home rule is the best and perhaps the only remedy for the threatened decadence and possible dissolution of the British Empire. The preservation and perpetuation of the British Empire in its full prestige and power are only to be found in a voluntary federation of independent states, not held together loosely by compulsion but molded into an imperial entity by the natural and nationalizing forces of mutual confidence, mutual affection and mutual interest.

If I were an Irishman I would take pride in this fight for home rule, first because of the benefit I was helping to confer upon my country and my own countrymen, and, secondly, because of the benefit which will inevitably ensue to all other sections of the British Empire and to other nations throughout the world.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.

'Perfect Baby' Fed on Soup and Vegetables

Hundred Per Cent Child Also Gets Abundance of Water and Fresh Air.

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 23.—"Good, substantial food, well cooked, is what I feed him," said Mrs. Thomas Watterston, of No. 110 Central avenue, when asked how she reared her son, Leslie, just declared the only 100 per cent perfect baby in the "better babies" contest in Passaic. Three hundred infants contested. He is 27 months old.

"He gets soups, fruit, vegetables, puddings, cereals," continued the mother. "I give him very little meat, few eggs, but plenty of water, inside and out."

Baby Leslie goes to bed about 8 p. m. and arises about 7:30, awakening of his own accord and bounding out into the fields before breakfast. He has a two-hour nap every afternoon, and always sleeps with the windows in his room wide open.

Women Voters Save Mayor From Recall

Committee From Their Organization Canvasses Every Ward to Prevent His Defeat.

JANESVILLE, WIS., Aug. 23.—Mayor James A. Fathers was the victor by a narrow margin to-day in Wisconsin's first recall election of importance under the commission form of government. He was elected by 98 votes, with a total of more than 3,00 votes cast, more than were ever before voted in a Janesville municipal election.

Mayor Fathers received 1,570 votes and his opponent, John C. Nichols, 1,472. Fathers carried three wards, the First, Second and Third, those chiefly occupied by the church and aristocratic elements, while Nichols carried the Fourth and Fifth Wards, the homes of the poorer people.

The election foloiws the trouble over saloons six months ago, when the Fathers administration started a campaign to clean up the town. Every ward in the city was canvassed by women's committees in the interest of Fathers.

Standardize Book to Simplify Grammar

Educators Work to Have Study of English Language Made More Uniform.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 23.—Standardization of grammatical nomenclature, which will do away with the confusion in the study of English, as well as other languages, in American schools, has been effected by a committee of fifteen, of which Professor Hills, of Colorado College, was a member.

The committee made a report to the National Educational Association in convention at Salt Lake City and its adoption without amendment virtually insures the following of the committee's recommendations in all schools and colleges.

According to Professor Hills it was found that in the sentence "John is good," the word "good" was called by nine different names in 25 grammars, the word "John" in "This is John," was called by nineteen terms, and in "We made John president," the word "president" was given eighteen different names in the text books examined.

Philippine Hero Can't Re-enlist in Army

Batt'e-Scarred Pensioner Rejected by Recruiting Office on Account of Wounds.

SPOKANE, Aug. 23.—One of the seven heroes of the United States army who survived the bloody massacre of Balingiga, P. I., when he saw more than 100 of his comrades and officers go to their death at the hands of a savage Philippine tribe, and himself, was mutilated in many places on his body and given up for dead, John M. Newhouse, applied for reenlistment in the United States army.

Newhouse is 37 years old and came from Helena. He is now drawing $30 a month for the injuries he received in the massacre. Newhouse told of his experience while pleading with local army recruiting officers to take him into the army again.

Officials were compelled to reject the applicant on account of a stiff right arm caused by one of the cuts from a bolo.

Lightning Bug Used To Illuminate House

West Virginian Discovers New Light Medium Which He Declares Surpasses Electricity.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., Aug. 23. Thornton Flowers, of Mora, claims that by treating the common firefly or lightning bug with a secret chemical process he has produced a light surpassing the tungsten incandescent. He has his home illuminated with the new light.

Several weeks ago, Flowers says, he captured an immense lightning bug, it gave out a brilliant light, and this gave him an idea that the light from fireflies would illuminate a room if they were made to glow incessantly. He hit upon a mixture of chemicals, which, he says, not only will retain the glow after the insect's life is extinct, but will increase it.

He captured the insects by hundreds, treated them with chemicals and placed them in globes throughout his home.

Blind Girl Student Marvelous Gardener

Produces Daisies Three Times Size of Ordinary Flowers and Vegetables Just as Big.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 23.—Twenty-seven deaf and dumb girls and boys, ranging from 10 to 17, are being taught to speak, read, write stories, sew, make biscuits, solve arithmetic problems, spell and garden at the Sixteenth Street school here, where an exhibition of their work was held recently.

Miss Elizabeth Kenealy, 15, is creating a sensation at the school because of her wonderful success in raising flowers and vegetables.

In a middy blouse and dark skirt, Miss Elizabeth works in her gardens, one at home and the other at school, producing daisies three times the size of the ordinary flowers, and beets that make the average vegetable look like radishes in size.

Tight Skirts Make Idle Factory Girls

Mill Men Assert Present Styles Curtail Demand for Goods and Cause Lack of Work.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS., Aug. 23. That the factories manufacturing cloth are suffering from the present styles in women's wearing apparel, owing to the smaller sale of cloth, and that many operatives are being thrown out of work in consequence, is the opinion of many leading New Bedford manufacturers.

In the past three years the circumference of women's skirts has been cut down on the average about two yards. The smaller sales of cloth have necessitated a curtailment in the payroll and hundreds of idle operatives are waiting until the style change before they will be put to work again.

SMITH URGES ZONE CURE FOR BOLL WEEVIL

Senator From South Carolina Declares South's Loss in 17 Years Is $1,000,000,000.

Continued from Page 1.

an isolated spot in Texas until it has now reached the State of Alabama, and I have been appalled by the damage wrought by its ravages. During all these years I have been hoping for the discovery by which the pest could be exterminated, or even checked, but in both I have been disappointed.

Likes Zone Remedy Plan.

Some time ago the suggestion was made to establish across the entire cotton belt, east of the areas infested by the weevil a zone of 100 miles, in which no cotton should be planted. It was argued that this would check the eastward advance of the weevil, as it subsists only on the cotton plant, and it was also argued by entomologists and other experts on plant and insect life that my moving this zone westward from year to year all the weevils in the Cotton States would be starved out and entirely exterminated until the Mexican border was reached.

The idea appealed to me very strongly, and I have given the subject a great deal of study ever since. I believe this plan is entirely feasible, and while at first thought the cost may seem prohibitive, yet when the estimated cost is compared with the estimated saving the zone plan must be looked upon as a very sound business proposition.

The Government entomologists, farm demonstration agents and others admit that if this zone plan is put into operation it will undoubtedly check and finally exterminate the boll weevil, as it will have nothing to feed upon, and they admit at the same time that no other plan that has been tried so far has been at all effective.

I have had an estimate made of the cost of the proposed zone and I think it is a very liberal one. It follows:

"The cessation of cotton growing over an area of 46,245 square miles, in which the crop is valued at $98,990,047 per annum, is at first glance such an appalling suggestion that few have even thought to look deeper.

Sees Need of Substitute.

"We must add also to this the loss in ginning business, which is computed at $2,915,518 per annum and the loss in seed products totaling $5,633,562. This means that there must be compensation for a loss in earning value of $107,539,127 per annum.

"In the first place, any scheme which would call for the cessation of cotton growing must provide the means and knowledge for growing something else in the place of cotton.

"A large crop of trained agriculturists instructing in the cultivation of new and profitable crops and in the principles of rotation, maintenance of soil fertility, etc., would help the people to double and treble the output of their land within very few years. It would also be necessary to supply seed for planting the 2,573,672 acres of cotton land in other crops. Thus the greater part of the prospective loss can be met at a reasonable expense.

"The loss of the ginners and part of the loss of the oil men will have to be assumed by the Government. This loss would not exceed $9,000,000.

"It would be necessary for the western portion of the quarantine area to remain out of cotton for possibly three years.

"East of the proposed quarantine line there lies an area of 112,027 square miles of territory in which cotton can be produced. The average yield per acre (1908-1811) for this territory has been 3,051,103 bales (500 pounds), of which 32,892 bales (500 pounds was sea island cotton. The value of the latter was $4,224,235.

Places Faith in Expert.

"The value of the remaining or upland cotton, valued at 11.9 cents per pound, was $174,845,554. The value of the equivalent amount of seed produced would be $33,943,522. Thus the annual value of the producers of the crop to be protected is $217,514,211.

"History of the boll weevil has shown that if this area is not protected its production will be lowered year by year until possibly 50 per cent of the crop is taken, and sometimes as high as 75 per cent."

The zone plan is the only suggestion that has yet been offered that holds out any promise of relief. The cost of the zone plan is undoubtedly great, but when the estimated cost is compared with the estimated saving, the protection of sections not yet reached and the ultimate eradication of the boll weevil throughout the entire cotton belt, the cost does not seem to be prohibitive. In fact, the cost of the zone system will be mild compared with the loss that will be entailed if the boll weevil is not exterminated.

Sea Island Crop Imperiled.

It is practically certain that if the boll weevil spreads to the South Atlantic States the sea island cotton industry will be wiped out entirely. This is by reason of the semi-tropical nature of the islands, the luxuriant foliage which affords a safe harbor and breeding ground for the insects during winter and summer, and the fact that there is neither extreme heat nor extreme cold, both of which are destructive to insect life. It is my deliberate judgment that if the boll weevil reaches the sea islands, there will be no more sea island cotton.

I have spoken of the aggregate loss to the country, but the feature that appeals to me most strongly is the loss to the individual. The country may eventually recover from the damage done to the cotton crop, but the individual cotton farmer whose income is cut in half or destroyed, and whose property is made to depreciate in value, may never recover. The loss to him will be irreparable.

My object in writing this is in order that the people may know just how seriously the cotton crop is being menaced, and that they may discuss and understand the only plan that has been offered, which promises to accomplish the result needed. If any other plan is suggested that promises to accomplish the result at a less cost or in a quicker manner, I will give it my heartiest indorsement.

I will be glad to have the farmers and others of the South consider this problem carefully and write me what they think of it.

WOMAN IS KEY IN STRUGGLE TO UNSEAT SULZER

New York Governor's Foes Call Wife's Illness a Sham and Confession a Ruse.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Apparently deadlocked until the High Court of Impeachment meets September 18 to try the charges of high crimes and misdemeanors against Governor William Sulzer, both the accused Executive and Lieutenant Governor Martin Glynn are busy, the one strengthening his defense, the other preparing to invigorate his attack. In the meantime, the official business of the Empire State is at a standstill.

The government of New York presents a paradox unique to republican government. The State has two Governors, and it has none. Two men maintain they have the right to transact the State's business. No business is being transacted.

And in this struggle for power, the battle seemingly centers about a woman, a woman who has no voice in the government, who is not even allowed to vote under the statutes of the State.

Wife's Illness Questioned.

In addition to the law point raised by the defenders of Sulzer that he can not be impeached or tried for things he did before he took the oath of office, the defense lays greatest stock on the declaration by Sulzer's wife that she, not the Governor, used checks he had received as campaign contributions to speculate on the stock market.

On the other hand, it is learned that the Frawley Committee, which brought to light the charges on which the Governor was impeached, will make her confession the subject of a rigid examination to shatter, if possible, the defense, which will be based largely on her statement.

In the meantime, Mrs. Sulzer, it is reported, is dangerously ill, her nerves broken, it is said, under the strain which she has experienced since the charges were brought against her husband.

Sulzer's enemies even question this illness. They question it so seriously that it, too, is to be investigated. The first step in this investigation,

Both Accused of "Shamming."

The committee believes that "talking too much" consisted of telling stories of Mrs. Sulzer's true condition which were not to the liking of the Governor. An inkling of this purpose was contained in an interview with Assembly Majority Leader Aaron J. Levy, who declared:

"Not only is Mrs. Sulzer's confession a sham, but the pretended illness of Mrs. Sulzer is a sham, of which William Sulzer is the chief perpetrator."

However, should Sulzer be removed from office by Tammany votes, with all the judges of the Court of Appeals voting in his favor, he would count it a vindicaton and proof of his assertion that he is being persecuted because he would not turn over the State to Tammany Hall.

'Wild Man's' Haircut Fills Bushel Basket

Tramp That Frightened Woman and Children Gets Cleaning When Arrested.

MILLVILLE, N. J., Aug. 23.—A "wild man" was reported to the police as roaming the woods west of Millville and frightening women and children. Marshal Biggs hastened to the locality and discovered an uncouth man with shaggy beard which reached to his waist and long hair which hung matted over his shoulders.

When taken to the City Hall the man said he was Waldron Furry, of Low Banks, Canada, and that he was simply tramping.

Marshal Biggs acted as barber for the stranger and his hirsute adornment filled a bushel basket.

Pastor Adopts Wife He Had Divorced

Girl Becomes His Ward as Soon as Decree Was Granted by Court.

WOODWARD, OKLA., Aug. 23.—A divorce on unusual grounds has been granted here to B. F. Willett, who is an ordained Baptist minister, and who has served several terms as prosecuting attorney for the county.

Willett gives up his wife that she may become again, in effect, his adopted daughter. Years ago he adopted a little girl who took the name of Clara Willett. He put her in school at Enid, determined to give her the best education obtainable.

Six years ago, when Clara reached the age of 16, Judge Willett made his adopted daughter his bride.

In his petition for divorce the lawyer and former preacher set forth that Mrs. Willett had told him she never could love him as a wife should, but that she could be devoted to him as a daughter.

Girl Wins First Wireless License

She Installs Her Own Apparatus

Miss Alice McConaughy, of Cincinnati, at the key of her wireless instrument.

This girl operates under a license granted under the new wireless laws.



CINCINNATI, Aug. 23.—Miss Alice McConaughy, 13-year-old schoolgirl, is the first person to obtain an operator's license under the new laws regulating wireless telegraphy on the Great Lakes, even if she did get it on something of a fluke.

The license was issued before the inspector discovered that he had failed to notice the age of the applicant, whose father is a national bank examiner of Ohio.

"I did give them the right age," declared Alice. "I sent for the blanks and filled them out myself."

Her work on the demonstration set was satisfactory. The youthful operator installed her own apparatus at home, doing all the wiring and even erecting the 50-foot aerial.

Chester Boynton Sue By Wife for Libel

Echo of Famous Litigation Against Rev. William B. Ayres in New Case.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Helen Theresa Willet Boynton, of Wollaston, Mass., wife of Chester A. Boynton, who some time ago created a sensational church scandal by suing the Rev. William B. Ayres, pastor of the Park and Down Congregational Church, Wollaston, for $10,000 for alienation of Mrs. Boynton's affections, has filed a libel for divorce from her husband on the grounds of cruel and abusive treatment.

Boynton claimed in his suit that the minister had broken up his home after joining the Boynton household as a boarder. Mr. Ayres and Mrs. Boynton in the former's case of defense denied all of the husband's allegations and declared that the whole trouble in the Boynton household sprang out of Boynton's attentions to a choir girl at the Park and Down Church, at which Boynton and his wife were both prominent members.

Boynton lost his suit and was expelled from the Wollaston church. Boynton is now living at Los Angeles.

Has $18 Salary Cut To $10 to Spite Wife

Judge, However, Orders Bookkeeper to Pay Alimony Just the Same.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—G. Lester Pinkham, a bookkeeper of Flushing, sued by his wife for alimony, testified that he was receiving only $10 a week.

His employer, A. M. Ryon, called as a witness, corroborated him.

"Is he worth more money?" asked the Magistrate.

"He certainly is," replied Mr. Ryon; "formerly I paid him $18 a week, but he asked to have his salary reduced to $10."

The Magistrate promptly ordered Pinkham to pay his wife $5 a week and furnish a bond of $520 to guarantee payment.

College Girl Walker Goes 25 Miles a Day

Little Pedestrian Reaches Pittsburg on Jaunt From New York to San Francisco.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 23.—With a jaunty rose-colored hat, Miss Gladys Mason, a petite New Yorker, who is "footing it" from Broadway to the Golden Gate, is on her way West.

The little pedestrian left New York on June 29 and has averaged 25 miles a days. Her high mark for a day is 41 miles, made east or Harrisburg.

Miss Mason is 22, a graduate of Emerson College, Boston. She expects to reach San Francisco Thanksgiving Day.



COUNTY TO GIVE COOK BOOKS TO NEWLYWEDS

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Leaden biscuits and leather-crusted pies and all the other dinner delicacies of Mrs. Newlywed soon may cease to cause physical pain and matrimonial estrangement. Their existence is threatened.

Authorities of Cook County are considering the advisability of giving away official Cook County cook books with all marriage licenses. Robert M. Sweitzer, County Clerk, will present the plan to the County Board.

SAYS WIFE AND MAGICIAN WERE IN DEATH PLOT

Husband Declares That Their Conspiracy Kept Him in Bed Three Years.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Alleging that his wife was madly infatuated with a man of strange, weird, magnetic powers, and that they conspired to incapacitate him by administering mysterious potions, Theodore Speaber, a former undertaker of Chicago, filed suit for divorce from Anna Speaber in the Circuit Court at Laporte, Ind.

Through the machinations of his wife and a man who represented himself as being a magnetic healer, assuming the name of Louis Odillo, Speaber avers that they tried to convince him that he had become a victim of tuberculosis. Odillo then injected a chemical in his ear, he alleges, which brought on an illness that confined him to a hospital bed for three years. This, he charges, was done with the deliberate intention of causing a fatal sickness to set in and get him out of the way.

His wife then sold out his undertaking business and their household effects, he charges, for less than one-third of the real value. She then refused to see him after he had been released from the hospital.

Friends of Speaber say that he was at one time an inmate of the Elgin State Insane Asylum. But he was released later as cured.

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BEST BY TEST
TRY IT YOURSELF
If not satisfied, ship it back to us and get your money. Our straight 100 Proof Kentucky Whiskey is 100 by Proof—100% pure, 100% straight, and will give you 100% satisfaction. No chance of doctoring, extending or tampering with Old Fort 100 Proof Kentucky Whiskey, as it is guaranteed under the U. S. Pure Food Law. It is good as a beverage—as a medicine—as an all round Family Whiskey. (Other concerns ask $6 to $8 for same kind of whiskey.)
WHOLESALE PRICE
EXPRESS PREPAID—TWO GALLONS, $5; ONE GALLON, $3
Or we will ship, express paid, at same price, 100 Proof straight White Cob Corn Whiskey, guaranteed the finest White Corn Whiskey ever made. Remember this is 100 by Proof—no tampering or extending. Try either brand or send an assorted order; two gallons for $5, Express paid. If not satisfied your money returned.
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CHATTANOOGA, TENN.
Return this adv. with order for above and Bottle of 100 Proof Apple Brandy sent Free.

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General Insurance
1508 Fourth National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT
For the six months ending June 30, 1913, of the condition of the
Svea Fire and Life Insurance Company (Limited)
OF GOTHENBURG, SWEDEN,
Organized under the laws of the Kingdom of Sweden, made to the Governor of the State of Georgia, in pursuance of the laws of said State. Principal office in United States, 100 William street, New York, N. Y.

I. CAPITAL STOCK.
Whole amount of capital $200,000.00
Amount paid up in cash 200,000.00

II. ASSETS.
Total assets of the company, actual cash market value $1,422,807.30

III. LIABILITIES.
Total liabilities $1,422,807.40

IV. INCOME DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1913.
Total income actually received during the first six months in cash ..... $ 417,212.42

V. EXPENDITURES DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1913.
Total expenditures during the first six months of the year in cash ..... $ 379,770.94
Greatest amount insured in any one risk ..... $ 37,500.00
Total amount of insurance outstanding 121,363,329.00

A copy of the act of incorporation, duly certified, is of file in the office of the Insurance Commissioner.
STATE OF NEW YORK—County of New York.
Personally appeared before the undersigned M. L. Duncan, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the United States manager of the Svea Fire and Life Insurance Company, Ltd., and that the foregoing statement is correct and true.
M. L. DUNCAN, United States Manager.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of August, 1913.
EDWIN F. COREY,
Commissioner for the State of Georgia.
Name of State Agent—DAN B. HARRIS, Atlanta.
Name of Agents at Atlanta—OTTLEY & KNOWLES.

MRS. GODBEE CALM; CALLS SELF A TOOL OF JUSTICE

Divorced Wife of Millen Judge, Who Killed Him and Young Bride, Shows No Remorse. Planned Shooting With Care.

Trouble Alleged to Have Started Twenty Years Ago Over Prisoner's Property—Jurist Is Said to Have Slain Brother-in-Law.

MILLEN, Aug. 23.—Convinced that she has been an instrument of justice, satisfied that the work she had planned for days has been well performed, Mrs. Edna Perkins Godbee, in her cell in the Jenkins County jail, to-day calmly and confidently awaits the hour when she will face a court to answer to the law for the slaying of her former husband, Judge Walter M. Godbee, and the bride who had taken the slayer's place in his affections.

Mrs. Godbee saw life pass from the body of the man with whom she had lived for years, and there was no remorse shown on her face. While imprisoned for his slaying she was told that she must also answer to the charge of having murdered his wife. She did not blanch.

She had determined on the death of both. She had planned her deed carefully. She believed that she was justified in resorting to arms to avenge her real or fancied wrongs, and persons who know her best declare she is ready to meet the consequences.

No effort to obtain bail has been made by her. She has waived the right of preliminary trial. She is content to remain in jail until her time of trial comes.

Started Twenty Years Ago.

The attitude of this woman, who has passed her fiftieth year, is one of the most remarkable features of this remarkable tragedy.

Twenty years ago, when Judge Godbee and his second wife found they were mismated, the foundation for the double slaying was laid. The climax came Monday morning in the Millen postoffice, when Judge Godbee was almost instantly killed and his young wife fatally wounded by pistol shots fired by the woman from whom he had been separated by the courts.

Both Judge Godbee and the woman held as his slayer are of prominent Jenkins County families. Godbee had been prominent in politics. He had been married three times.

His first wife died many years ago, but, at his request, he is buried at her side in the cemetery at Waynesboro. Soon after her death he married Miss Edna Perkins, daughter of the late Mills Perkins, and heiress to considerable property.

They lived in apparent happiness until the early nineties, when the first signs of trouble came. At this time Judge Godbee acquired rights to certain properties which belonged to his wife before their marriage. It is charged that the judge afterward sold this property and reinvested the proceeds for his own personal benefit.

Shot Brother, Is Rumor.

Then there is an old story that years ago in Burke County Judge Godbee became involved in a difficulty with a brother of the woman he afterward married, and killed him. He pleaded self-defense and was acquitted.

There is no record, though, that this trouble had any bearing on the marital differences of the couple.

Friction between the couple reached a critical stage ten years ago, when Mrs. Godbee filed suit for divorce in Jenkins County, charging cruelty on the part of her husband.

She declared that the judge had humiliated her before her children, had driven her from his room and had nailed the entrance between the two chambers in which they lived.

Even after this suit was filed there was a reconciliation, but the trouble cropped out again about five years ago, when Mrs. Godbee again entered suit. She was granted absolute divorce, but the judge was successful in resisting her plea for allmony. Mrs. Godbee was also given the custody of her minor child, Miss Sarah Godbee, with whom she lived at the time of the tragedy.

Divorce Didn't End Trouble.

The divorce decree did not end the troubles of the pair, however. Mrs. Godbee always contended that the money on which Judge Godbee was living luxuriously after the decree rightfully belong to her.

It is certain that she was in straitened circumstances at the time of the killing, and it is believed that the sight of another woman enjoying the fortune she believed hers, while she virtually was living in poverty, had no little to do with her determination to take justice into her own hands.

For after the divorce Judge Godbee married again. His third wife was Miss Florence Boyer, 25 years old, of Youngstown, Ohio. After their meeting at the sea shore Judge Godbee continued his courtship at her home, and little more than four months ago he brought her to Millen as his bride.

A crisis was reached. Soon after the judge's return, it is declared, he received demands from his former wife that he contribute to the support of her and her daughter. In these demands she cited the fact that she was entitled to at least part of the income he derived from property which had originally been hers.

Judge Feared for Life.

Intimate friends of the judge say that from that time on he feared, not only for his own life, but for that of his bride.

So alarmed did he become that on receiving a threatening letter Sunday he refused to take his bride to church, although he was a steward of the First Methodist congregation, and requested the pastor, the Rev. E. E Rose, to come to the Hotel Estelle, where he had apartments, to conduct private prayers.

It is evident that on that same day Mrs. Godbee No. 2 decided on the deed she committed Monday. She got into communication with Marshal P. T. Foote and requested him to call on her at her daughter's home.

There, the marshal says, Mrs. Godbee showed him a .32-caliber pistol.

"Will this kill as quickly as a .38?" was the surprising question he was asked.

"It will if it hits the right spot," he replied. She seemed satisfied with the answer and the interview closed.

This same pistol was in Mrs. Godbee's handbag Monday morning when she went to the Millen postoffice. She knew that each day the judge visited there early in the forenoon to inquire for mail. She was seated writing as he entered the building, accompanied by his young wife. The slaying followed.

Mrs. Godbee died Tuesday night in the apartments in which she and her husband had lived during the two months of their married life. Mrs. G. W. Boyer, mother of the slain bride, was en route from Williamsport to Millen when her daughter died.

Bulk of Estate to Daughter.

The will of Judge Godbee has been found in the possession of W. B. Wallace, a merchant, and one of the dead man's closest friends. The value of the estate is between $45,000 and $50,000. He bequeathes the bulk of his property and securities to his daughter by his first wife, formerly Miss Maggie Godbee, now married and living in Augusta.

Small portions of the estate are left to Frank Mills and King Godbee, sons of the divorced wife, and Miss Sarah Godbee, also an issue of the second marriage. The divorced wife is not provided for in the instrument. Frank Mills Godbee has been appointed temporary administrator of the estate of Judge Godbee, and A. S. Anderson, temporary administrator of the estate of Mrs. Florence Boyer Godbee.

The third Mrs. Godbee has been buried beside her husband and his first wife in Waynesboro. The condition of Mrs. Boyer, the slain bride's mother, is said to be somewhat improved following her collapse upon first seeing the dead body of her young daughter. Her two sons have come from Pennsylvania and will remain with her until she returns to her home at Williamsport.

Neither of the boys expresses any animosity toward the slayer of their sister and her husband, but both join their mother in hoping that exact justice will be done. Archibald and LeRoy Boyer the brothers, have not yet decided whether they will attend the trial of the second Mrs. Godbee.

Vincent Astor Reported Captured

Name Is Linked With Miss Sands

Match Long Predicted by Gossips

Miss Elizabeth Sands and Vincent Astor.



Fiancee-To-Be Measures Up to Rigid Requirements of Young Multi-Millionaire's Mother.

NEWPORT, Aug. 23.—Decidedly the most interesting aftermath of the recent Newport yacht races is the persistent report that Miss Elizabeth Sands, beautiful daughter of Mrs. Frederick Sands, of this city, occupies the place of honor in the affections of Vincent Astor, head of that family and heir to its huge estates.

This report, which has been current in social circles here and in New York, took the form of a practical certainty, according to society's self-constituted soothsayers, when it was noted that in the party taken to the races by young Astor was only one of three girls to whom he paid marked attention last year. That one, of course, was Miss Sands.

It has long been known and greatly gossiped about at afternoon teas and other social functions that young Astor has felt a strong liking for the young beauty ever since they were school children.

Society wiseacres, who have long ago hung up in their mental art galleries a picture of young Astor and Miss Sands as a happy married couple, were not at all discouraged when the young man's affections at times seemed to wander from his childhood's choice.

"Just wait until Vincent's mother gets back to America and resumes her place at the 'helm,'" said these social clairvoyants, "and you'll notice a sudden slump in the fortunes of Elizabeth Sands' attractive rivals."

The prediction was based upon a firm belief that the aristocratic former Ava Willing would see to it that her son, who is now the head of the family and chancellor of its inexhaustible exchequer, should marry someone who measured up in every way to her rigid requirements as to ancestry, connections and social standing.

$175,000 TO BE GIVEN IN PRIZES FOR LIVE STOCK

Harness Race Purses at Panama-Pacific Exposition Will Total $225,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—The greatest live stock show in the history of the world is assured at the Panama-Pacific international Exposition in 1915. Following the appropriation by the exposition management of $175,000 for awards for prize-winning live stock, and the news that $225,000 is offered in purses for harness races, each new announcement by Chief of the Department of Live Stock D. O. Lively discloses increasing interest in the forthcoming live stock exhibition.

The live stock department has at its disposal 50 acres of ground which will be devoted to the erection of live stock buildings, a hall for live stock congresses and agricultural meetings, a race track, and an open field upon which will be held drills, international cavalry horse contests, polo contests and exhibitions of the prize live stock of the world.

The live stock buildings will be constructed more from an exhibition standpoint than in keeping with any farm utility plan; the vast rows of barns which have characterized the live stock departments of other expositions will be avoided. Every separate section will be shown under a single roof.

In addition to the $175,000 set aside by the exposition management to be used in cash premiums, more than $45,000 has been offered by organizations representing various phases of the live stock industry. Of the prizes offered by the exposition, $50,000 will be given to horses, $50,000 to cattle, $25,000 to sheep and goats, $25,000 to swine, $12,000 to poultry, pigeons and pet stock, $7,500 to carloads of cattle, sheep and swine, $5,000 for prize-winning dogs and cats.

The department is making arrangements for holding the biggest poultry show on record, and birds from all over the world will compete for international prizes. The pigeons will take their place in the exposition not only as applied to the fancy, but as a utility, and some of the birds will be used as carriers, taking part in races across the continent from San Francisco.

Under the auspices of the Pacific Coast Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, the exposition will give two harness race meets, one in the spring and one in the fall of 1915, at which there will be offered $225,000 in stakes and purses. With one or two exceptions, the special stakes included in the grand aggregate of $225,000 will be the greatest that ever have been offered.

America's Oldest Church Discovered

Ruins of Centuries-Old House of Worship Off Yucatan Visited by Explorers.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 23.—The ruins of the oldest Christian church in America have been discovered on the Island of Cozumel off Yucatan by Professor Morley and Jesse Nusbaum, of the Sarvard-San Diego expedition.

Cozumel has not been visited by white men for almost a century, and Morley and Nusbaum had thrilling adventures, but deny that its people are cannibals. The scientists were equipped with a moving picture outfit, but in leaving the island for the mainland their canoe was upset and much of the photograph material was spoiled.

While Cozumel is only 30 by 7 miles in extent, it was found extraordinarily rich in monumental and architectural remains. It was here that Cortez had a fierce battle with the natives and erected what is declared to have been the first Christian church in America.

Repeats His Wedding Date as Punishment

Husband Who Told Court He Wished to Forget Marriage Has New Litany.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 23.—"June 14 1887," Philip Leborski will have to repeat ten times a day for the next 60 days in order to keep out of the house of correction, by sentence pronounced upon him by District Court Judge Elsner.

Leborski, who is a wealthy real estate owner, was arrested when a patrolman found him shaking his fist and swearing at his wife, while she was perched on the gable of their residence.

In the trial Leborski told the Court he was trying to forget he was married and that he had succeeded in forgetting the date of the ceremony. The Court informed him that no man had a right to forget such a date and then ordered his case continued 60 days and told Leborski to recite the date of the wedding ten times daily or he would have to go to jail. Leborski started his recitations before he was out of the courtroom and his wife was doing the counting.

Crusade Started on Big Sunday Dinners

Domestic Science Teachers of Kansas Schools Are Enlisted in The Campaign.

TOPEKA, KANS., Aug. 23.—The custom and the physical requirements that a man must rest at least one day in seven have brought about a campaign in Kansas against the big Sunday dinners that have so long been the delight of the average man. The domestic science teachers of the schools have enlisted the aid of domestic science students throughout the State and the big Sunday dinner is going the way of the hard biscuit and the underdone meat in the Kansas homes.

The campaign was started a year ago at the University of Kansas, but it now has the support of every high school and college with domestic science courses.

Maryland Jews to Raise Shaft to Friend

Thomas Kennedy, Who Passed Law Giving Them Right to Hold Office, To Be Honored.

HAGERSTOWN, MD., Aug. 23.—Mendes Cohen, of Baltimore, a grand-nephew of one of the first Jews elected to office in the State of Maryland, will act as treasurer of the fund to be raised to build a monument to Thomas Kennedy, author of the law passed in 1826 that gave Jews the right to hold office.

Kennedy was famous in several other respects than as champion of the cause of political equality, for which he fought as a member of the Legislature eight years. He wrote many ballads that aroused the martial ardor of his fellow citizens in the days preceding the War of 1812.

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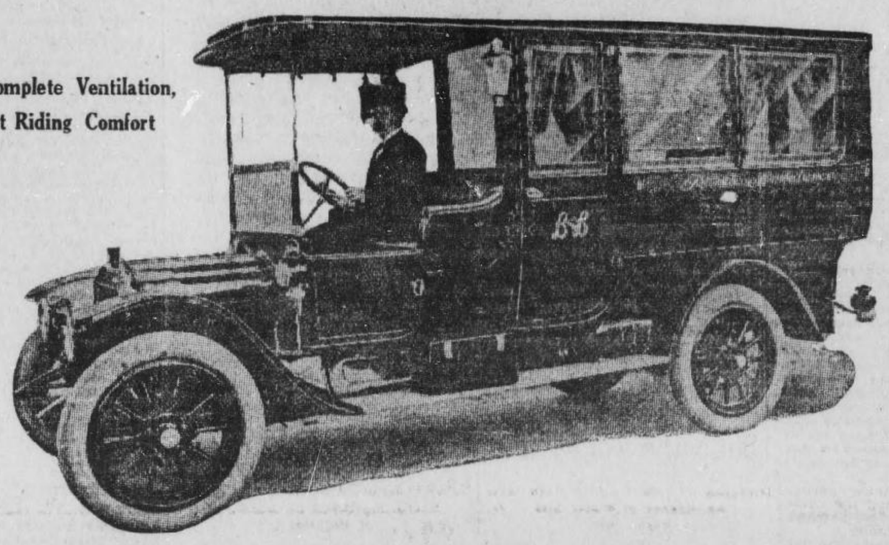

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The Barclay & Brandon PRIVATE AMBULANCE is positively the very last word in up-to-date Ambulances.

Nothing could be more complete—not a single thing can be suggested that might tend to give further and more complete comfort to the patient, that is not already a part of its wonderful equipment.

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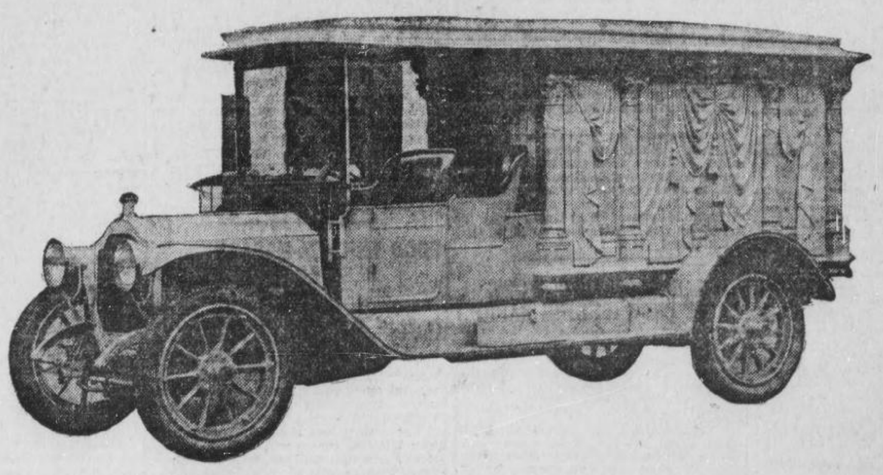

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Athens — Latest News of North Georgia — Rome

ATHENS JUMPS TO TOP NOTCH IN BUILDINGS

Figures for Year To Be $1,250,000—Nine-Story Structure Is Ready.

ATHENS, Aug. 23.—The classic city of Athens, once considered an educational community only, is fast assuming an aspect that will be as commercial as academic, with tall business buildings fast going up. A few years ago the tallest building here was about four stories, and at present there is a handsome seven-story structure completed and a $400,000, nine-story structure which will be ready for occupancy about October 1.

Building permits for the year will probably total $1,250,000, which is as good a record in proportion to population as Atlanta's banner year, and perhaps a little better. The million and a quarter will be the highest that Athens has yet attained.

Commerce Chamber Active.

The Chamber of Commerce is concentrating its efforts along constructive lines, and as evidence of what the city is doing points to new industries that have located here in recent months.

Among the new plants is that of the Athens Pottery Company, which, after an investigation of raw material supply in various parts of the country, located in Athens because of the high quality and large quantity of clays in this section. This plant came from East Liverpool, Ohio, which is one of the old pottery centers of the country. There are within nineteen miles of Athens white silica clay deposits that are well suited for the manufacture of high-class clay products, and efforts are being made to have manufacturers locate plants to utilize this valuable raw material.

The Allen-Moss Tannery Company also was secured by the Chamber of Commerce. This plant is costing $50,000, and will manufacture sole leather and by-products of soap and glue.

The Georgia Plow and Implement Company, which has been in operation about seven months, has a new plant and equipment costing about $10,000, including cupola, woodworking and ironworking shops and foundry and machine rooms.

Extensive Building Operations.

Prominent among buildings in course of erection is the Holman Building, 65 by 200 feet, and nine stories in height. This structure is of reinforced concrete, with an exterior of dark red tapestry brick. Stores will be located on the first floor and offices above, with a ballroom on the top floor. The cost will be $400,000. C. M. Strahan, of Athens, is the architect, and the H. J. Carr Construction Company, of Atlanta, the builders. This building is very near completion, and will be ready for occupancy about the middle of September or first of October.

This is the second office building to be erected in Athens. The other is the Southern Mutual Insurance Company's building, seven stories in height. Office space in both of the buildings is fully taken.

Athens is also to have a new Y. M. C. A. building to cost, complete, about $140,000. It will be of fireproof construction. The architects are Shattuck & Hussey, of Chicago. The Y. W. C. A. also has a new building, costing $35,000.

Demand for Office Space.

James Smith is erecting a new structure three stories in height, 125 by 225 feet. This will be of fireproof construction, the exterior of white brick and ornamental terra cotta trimmings.

There will be five storerooms on the ground floor, and these storerooms have already been leased for long terms, notwithstanding the fact that the building will not be completed until near the middle of September. J. W. Barnett, of Athens, is the architect, and the L. C. Smith Construction Company, of Athens, is the builder.

The Athens firm of H. T. Huggins & Son is building a four-story store building. This building is being finished in light colored brick and is quite an addition to the business district.

Atlanta Is Architect.

The new county courthouse, designed by A. Ten Eyck Brown, of Atlanta, will cost $150,000. This building is to be of reinforced concrete, with exterior of red brick and stone trimmings. It will be four stories high, and one of its interesting features is that the county jail will be located on the top floor. This will replace the structure at Prince avenue and Hill street, known to thousands of university men over the State.

The Athens Ice Company, a new industry for Athens, has just completed its plant at a cost of $30,000.

Several new churches are included in the building activities, among them being a Catholic church costing $20,000, a Baptist tabernacle costing $10,000 and a Presbyterian church costing over $25,000.

Costly New Residences.

Quite a number of new residences are being built, prominent among them being one for W. T. Bryan of fireproof construction, costing over $30,000, and a number of small residences being erected by John E. Talmadge to cost $75,000.

Athens streets are exceptionally well paved, and in the last ten years the city has spent $300,000 in this work, and not long ago voted $75,000 additional for further street improvement. The expenditure of this amount is now under way, and it is conceded that when the work is completed Athens will be one of the best paved cities in the South.

The city has also voted $100,000 for new schools, $25,000 being for a new building and $27,000 for asite for a modern high school, the remainder to be used for improvements and additions to established schools. With this expenditure Athens can boast of one of the most up-to-date city school systems in the State.

The Athens Gas Light and Fuel Company has recently expended about $100,000 in laying new gas mains throughout the city.

Miss Ruby Gillen

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Gillen, of Athens, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. S. D. Fambrough, at Bishop. Miss Gillen is a 1913 graduate of the State Normal School at Athens.



Auto Traded for Horse Wouldn't Go

Doctor Calls on Other Man to Swap Back, and He Says Was Cheated Again.

ROME, GA., Aug. 23.—Dr. W. A. Wright's fondness for automobiles was the cause of trouble with A. W. Williman, of Cave Spring, which resulted in the arrest of the latter on a warrant charging him with cheating and swindling.

Dr. Wright has discovered that an automobile, which looks as good as new standing still, easily could be not worth anything running. It is alleged that William traded an automobile to the doctor which, after the deal, refused to move.

A horse and buggy was given in exchange. When the physician called upon Filliman to trade back, he was quite willing, but had sold the horse. He, however, agreed to give him another. This horse was defective, Dr. Wright alleges. The case will be aired in the September term of the City Court.

TICK ERADICATION WORK IS PROGRESSING RAPIDLY

DALTON, Aug. 23.—Petty thievery has annoyed housekeepers here during the last week, for all articles of food possess an irresistible attraction to the depredators.

Pantries have been raided of flour, meal, potatoes, etc., while fresh meats, vegetables, butter and eggs have been taken from refrigerators. Many have been forced to worry through breakfast without bread. The citizens are becoming desperate.

TIFT COUNTY VETERANS TO HOLD ENCAMPMENT

TIFTON, Aug. 23.—The annual encampment of the Tift County Camp, U. C. V., will be held at Murrow Springs, four miles west of Tifton, on Little River, September 3.

Arrangements will also be made for holding a big barbecue on September 4, in which the Charlotte Carson Chapter, U. D. C., of Tifton, and the Sons of Veterans will assist the veterans.

ASKS $5,000 DAMAGES FOR INJURIES IN MILL

COLUMBUS, Aug. 23.—Because of alleged injuries Charlee Wiggins claims to have sustained while employed by the Swift Manufacturing Company of Columbus, on July 7, he has brought suit against the mills for $5,000. He claims that he has been unable to earn a livelihood since he received his injuries.

LUMBER-LADEN SHIP SAILS.

PENSACOLA, Aug. 23.—The steamship Etolia has sailed for Buenos Ayres, loaded with 2,640,000 feet of pitch pine lumber. It also took on 847 tons of bunker coal in this port.

Begin Married Life With 24 Chlidren

Moultrie Bride and Bridegroom Had Even Dozen Each.

MOULTRIE, Aug. 23.—It is a very rare thing for newlyweds to begin keeping house with 24 children to make things lively from the first day of married bliss, yet this was the experience of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Truit, who were recently made man and wife by Justice J. J. Serrell in the Lee district of this County.

The bride was Mrs. M. J. Flowers, a widow with twelve children, and Mr. Truit, whose first wife has been dead for some time leaving him with an even dozen motherless children. Both of the participants in the recent wedding were bereaved about the same time and, living in the same community, they naturally turned ot one another for comfort, and finally agreed that the best thing to do was to marry.

FOOD THIEVES HARASS RESIDENTS OF DALTON

DALTON, Aug. 23.—The report made by E. M. Nighbert, inspector in charge of the tick eradication work, shows rapid progress the last month. Twelve dipping vats are in operation. There are now 372 herds, containing 2,347 cattle, free of ticks. The herds under local quarantine number 176 and contain 1,224 cattle.

The county has appropriated money to assist in the work, and it is believed the quarantine will be raised from this county by next year at the latest.

ALBANY GETS ANOTHER LARGE OIL COMPANY

ALBANY, Aug. 23.—Present indications are that another large oil company will make Albany a distributing center in the near future. N. H. Cook, of Atlanta, district superintendent of the Texas Oil Company, one of the largest of the independent companies, has looked over the situation here with a view of locating a distributing plant for the company.

BAPTIST ASSOCIATION TO MEET IN COLUMBUS

COLUMBUS, Aug. 23.—The Columbus Baptist Association will meet in its annual session on Wednesday after the third Sunday in September in Manchester. Dr. B. W. Bussey, the moderator, will preach the doctrinal sermon. There are more than 30 churches in the association.

FIRST BALE BRINGS 14 1-4 CTS.

ELBERTON, Aug. 23.—G. P. Hall sold the first bale of cotton here. It was bought by T. O. Tabor & Son for 14 1-4 cents per pound, and it weighed 466 pounds. It was classed as strict middling.

ATHENS MAYOR URGED TO RUN FOR 3D TERM

H. J. Rowe Petitioned by Hundreds of Citizens to Enter Race Again.

ATHENS, Aug. 23.—Despite the fact that he has already served two terms as mayor of Athens, H. J. Rowe, who is now at the head of the city government, is being urged strongly by his hundreds of friends here to enter the race again this fall. A petition is being circulated freely by his friends and many are signing it, but as yet the Mayor has kept quiet as to his decision, and it will probably be several days before he gives out a statement as to whether he will stand for re-election again.

A bill providing a commission form of government for Athens passed by the general assembly is to be voted on by the people this fall and what bearing this will have on the mayor's race is still problematical.

Bumper Cotton Crop In Albany District

Several Hundred Bales Have Already Been Received in Market.

ALBANY, Aug. 23.—That about 50 per cent of the cotton in the Albany territory is from ten to fifteen days earlier than last year is the estimate of well-informed cotton men in Albany. The fact that Albany has received several hundred bales already, not counting that moved direct to the compress, is considered evidence that its estimate is approximately correct.

Last year, in addition to making a poor cotton crop, the farmers had no forage and have had to buy high-priced feed for eight months. While the acreage in feed crops this year is not much greater than it was last, the farmers have paid more attention to its cultivation, therefore making a better cop. With a bumper cotton crop and plenty of feed for their stock, the farmers expect a season of prosperity.

COUPLE REWEDS AFTER HAVING BEEN DIVORCED

GAINESVILLE, Aug. 23.—After living together for twenty years and having several children born to them, Mrs. Lizzie Cooper sued Thomas Cooper for divorce, which was granted. Then he sued her for the amount of earnings, claimed as $1,800 in value, during this twenty years, she having possession of it all, and the husband not a penny.

The Supreme Court this week granted him a half interest. The wife claimed she had paid out $1,000 in fines for selling whisky, etc., but admitted she had also sold liquor. The two have become reconciled and have again married.

TWO CRAZY MEN ENGAGE IN FIGHT IN HALL JAIL

GAINESVILLE, Aug. 23.—Two crazy men, allowed the freedom of the hallway in the Hall County jail here, became engaged in a fight, and J. C. Johnson was choked and walloped severely. W. C. Stephens, whose form of mental derangement is on the order of melancholia.

Screams for help and the sound of blows were heard and a large number in the neighborhood of the prison were attracted. Johnson was beat up and bruised considerably by Stephens.

COTTON RECEIPTS SHOW DECLINE AT COLUMBUS

COLUMBUS, Aug. 23.—Taking the position that Columbus has suffered the past few years because her cotton receipts have fallen off materially, the Columbus Board of Trade has inaugurated a campaign for the purpose of bringing more cotton to this city. Last year an effort was made to stem the tide of cotton going elsewhere by placing buyers on the streets, and while it had some effect, it did not counteract all the damage that has been done. An effort will be put forth to make the cotton market one of the most attractive in the State.

NEGRO SLAYER IS GIVEN LIFE SENTENCE AT ALBANY

ALBANY, Aug. 23.—In Superior Court of Baker County, which convened at Newton this week, several cases were tried. Simon Johnson, a negro, who killed his stepson on the Grant place in July, was found guilty and given a life sentence. Will Bodiford, a negro, was found guilty of attacking a negro girl and sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary. Jake Rhoades was found guilty of violating the prohibition law and given a six months' sentence or a fine of $200.

CITY RESERVOIR TURNED INTO A SWIMMING POOL

CORDELE, Aug. 23.—Those of Cordele who like an occasional dip into the water to alleviate the suffering of the summer heat probably will have their desires satisfied during this season of next year.

It is proposed to convert the reservoir at the old waterworks station into a swimming pool when the new plant is constructed.

COLQUITT LIKELY TO VOTE $400,000 BONDS FOR ROADS

MOULTRIE, Aug. 23.—A bond issue of $400,000 soon will be submitted to the voters of Colquitt County. The money is for public roads. Prominent politicians are firm in the belief that the issue will carry.

MASONS FROM 3 COUNTIES TO MEET AT ETON

Members of Order in Whitfield, Murray and Catoosa to Hold Convention Thursday.

DALTON, Aug. 23.—Masons of three counties—Whitfield, Murray and Catoosa—will gather at Eton, in Murray County, next Thursday for the annual meeting of the Tri-County Masonic Convention, Dr. S. A. Brown, worshipful master of the organization, having issued the formal call.

The day will be devoted to speaking and other matters of interest, to be featured at noon by a big picnic dinner. It is expected that several of the Grand Lodge officers will be in attendance, and plans are being made to entertain hundreds of visiting Masons.

The elective officers of the convention are as follows: Dr. S. A. Brown, Eton, worshipful master; H. B. Farrar, Dalton, senior warden; F. J. Vining, Dawnville, junior warden; W. M. Sapp, Dalton, secretary and treasurer.

Invitations have been extended to neighboring Masonic lodges to meet here Monday, when the grand master of the State Grand Lodge, Robert L. Colding, of Savannah, will be the guest of Dalton Masons. Plans are being made to entertain a large number of visitors at the afternoon and evening receptions for the distinguished visitor.

Columbus Fights For Better Service

Board of Trade Wants Central of Georgia to Put on More Passenger Trains.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 23.—The Columbus Board of Trade has inaugurated a campaign to secure better passengere service over the Central of Georgia to points east and west from Columbus, it being claimed that the service that is now being given by the road is not satisfactory.

The Board of Trade is anxious to have the Central put on an additional train or two, or to have trains that come to the city reach Columbus in time to allow the people coming to the city an opportunity to do their shopping and return home if they wish in the afternoon of the same day. The trade organization has the backing of practically every business man in the city.

SEABOARD CONDUCTOR GIVEN $10,000 DAMAGES

CORDELE, Aug. 23.—After a strongly contested trial, both sides being represented by able counsel, a verdict was returned yesterday afternoon in Crisp Superior Court for $10,000 in favor of W. B. McMichael, of Jackson, against the Seaboard Railroad Company. McMichael had been in the employ of the road as a freight conductor and in an accident near Birmingham on the Atlanta and Birmingham division he lost a leg. He entered suit for $25,000 and the case was brought to this court for trial under the Federal employees' liability act.

NEW SCHOLARSHIP AT WOODBERRY SCHOOL

THOMASVILLE, Aug. 23.—Miss Rosa Woodberry, of Atlanta, has notified the Thomasville Study Class that she has given a scholarship in her school in Atlanta to the class to be awarded by them to any deserving girl that they may select.

This action on the part of Miss Woodberry is appreciated by the members of the class, as it will afford advantages to some deserving girl here who is not able otherwise to have them. It is not known yet who has been selected for the place, but the class has the matter under advisement.

CAMILLA TO VOTE ON SCHOOL TAX SEPT. 30

THOMASVILLE, Aug. 23.—September 30 has been set by the City Council of Camilla as the date for holding an election to ratify the schol tax bill for that town recently passed by the Legislature.

The election will be held under the same rules as elections for members of the General Assembly and the same qualifications will be required in registering. It is probable the opening of the school of Camilla will be deferred somewhat on account of this election.

RULES FOR PRIZES AT FAIR DECIDED UPON

THOMASVILLE, Aug. 23.—The Directors of the Thomas County Fair to be held here this fall have received from the committee in charge the rules and regulations for measuring all crops to be exhibited for premiums and they will be followed closely.

J. Willis Moore has been named general director and will measure all acres and crops free of charge. It is said all indications point to the finest exhibit at this fair that has been known since it was organized.

THOMAS COUNTY FARMER EXHIBITS PRIZE CORN EAR

THOMASVILLE, Aug. 23.—J. P. Cary, residing near Coolidge, had on exhibition here this week some corn grown by himself which is an example of what Thomas County can do in that line. One ear of this corn weighed two pounds and nine ounces and when shelled the grains filled a quart measure. The ear was twelve inches long.

Mr. Cary has a half acre of this corn which he will exhibit at the fair here this fall. He thinks his chances for first premium are fine.

Cupid Hits Old Mark; Children Wed, Too

One Pair Experienced in Matrimony, While Other Had to Run Away.

DALTON, Aug. 23.—The northern part of the county was this week the scene of two weddings of interest, owing to the wide difference in age of the couples, together with their popularity.

At Cohutta the Rev. W. C. Haddock and Mrs. Mary Ann Hartley were married. The wedding proved "Uncle Billy" Haddock's fourth venture, while his bride, Mrs. Hartley, was marrying for the third time. The Rev. J. C. Parrott performed the ceremony.

On the same date Miss Nola Starks, of Concord, became the wife of William Crain, of Beaverdale, the ceremony being performed by 'Squire J. D. Brackett. Mrs. Crain is 14 and her husband is just two years her senior.

While the wedding of Miss Starks and Mr. Crain was a runaway match, witnessed by only a few intimate friends and coming as a distinct surprise, there were fully 100 friends assembled to witness the Hartley-Haddock nuptials.

Thomas Farmers Can Own Products

Vegetables Put Up at Home Find Ready Sale in Thomasville Market.

THOMASVILLE, Aug. 23.—Thomas County canned vegetables are on sale here at many of the grocery stores and are proving very popular.

There were more vegetables canned in this county this year than was ever known before, and it has been found to be quite a profitable business, the stores in Thomasville taking them readily and paying the highest market price for them.

Tomatoes especially have been canned in large quantities, and they are unusualy fine, better than the best quality bought heretofore by the merchants from wholesale houses in the North.

The advantage of the home product is that the tomatoes are gathered fresh from the vines and canned before they have had time to get old or damaged.

One farmer, who recently sold about 2,000 cans, said that he had received many compliments in regard to their quality by those who had used them.

GRIFFIN AFTER MEETING OF HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

GRIFFIN, Aug. 23.—Through its secretary, W. B. Royster, the new Griffin Board of Trade has extended an urgent invitation for the State Horticultural Society to appoint this city as its place of meeting in 1914. The invitation is heartily indorsed by the Georgia Experiment Station. This is the first invitation sent out by the newly organized Board of Trade.

Another move by the board is to make Griffin the city beautiful. To this end a committee has been appointed to employ a civil engineer to look over the situation and make suggestions for improvements.

DALTON PRESIDING ELDER BEGINS FINAL ROUND

DALTON, Aug. 23.—Presiding Elder W. T. Irvine, of the Dalton District, to-day began his final round, and will visit the thirty-seven churches in the district before the annual meeting of the North Georgia Methodist Conference.

For society news of the South see page 10 of this section and the Society Section.

SUNBURNT SKINS NEED



CUTICURA SOAP

And Cuticura Ointment. For heat rashes, itchings, sunburn, wind irritations, redness and roughness of the face and hands, Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, has no rivals worth mentioning. No others do so much for the complexion, hair and hands.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. book. Address post-card "Cuticura," Dept. 12G, Boston.

Men who shave and shampoo with Cuticura Soap will find it best for skin and scalp.

PLANS NATIONAL MERCHANTS AND FARMERS' UNION

Louis S. Daniel, of Rome, Boosts Organization Similar to American Federation of Labor.

ROME, Aug. 23.—The organization of a National Farmers and Merchants' Co-operative Association for the mutual benefit is the plan conceived by Louis Spencer Daniel, the well-known booster and director of the local association and former director of the Rome Merchants and Manufacturers' Association.

Daniel states that he is sure of the success of the national organization. He has already received hundreds of letters from all parts of the country.

The National Farmers and Merchants' Association would have an organization similar to that of the American Federation of Labor and Farmers' Union that would be absolutely free from politics.

WOMAN'S MISSION UNION CONVENES IN GAINESVILLE

GAINESVILLE, Aug. 23.—The annual meeting of the Woman's Missionary Union, auxiliary to the Chattahoochee Baptist Association, was in session at the First Baptist Church here several days the past week, bringing a number of prominent women church workers to this city. It is said that the work of this union has become one of the most important in the denomination.

HALL SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION TO MEET

GAINESVILLE, Aug. 23.—One hundred delegates representing 65 Sunday schools of Hall County will come together in an interdenominational association, the first annual session to convene in this city next Tuesday morning for a two days' session. Hammond Johnson is county president, Henry H. Estes county secretary, and J. T. Telford, treasurer.

FLAG AND BIBLE ARE PRESENTED TO SCHOOL

DALTON, Aug. 23.—The Patriotic Order Sons of America of Dalton yesterday afternoon gave to the Dug Gap School a handsome American flag and a Bible.

Appropriate exercises marked the flag raising, Senator M. C. Tarver and the Hon. T. R. Ridley being among the speakers.

REVIVAL AT ELBERTON.

ELBERTON, Aug. 23.—The Rev. R. C. Cleckler, pastor, is conducting a series of meetings at the First Methodist Church. P. M. Boyd, of Nashville, is in charge of the singing.

$151,000 SUIT FILED TO TEST OLD STATE LAW

Former Dublin Merchant Defendant in Case Brought by Arthur H. Codington, of Macon.

DUBLIN, Aug. 23.—An unusual suit to test the validity of an old statute which has been codified in the Georgia laws since 1837 and which is said to be the first suit of its kind ever filed in the State, has been filed here against G. A. Baynard, a former merchant of Dublin, by Arthur H. Codington, of Macon, for the sum of $151,000.

The law upon which the suit is based says that no business partnership may insert in their firm name the name of any individual not actually a co-partner nor continue in such firm the name of a retired partner, under the penalty of $100 a day for each day the name is so used. In his suit Codington alleges that Baynard indorsed certain notes with an old firm name of G. A. Baynard & Son and secured credit in this manner after the original partner had retired from business.

The case has excited a good deal of interest here, and much discussion as to whether the old statute can be enforced and Baynard be made liable for the full amount of $151,000 or that the statute can not be enforced now. It is said that Codington has filed the suit more to test the validity of the law than for any other purpose, and does not think that he has been damaged to the extent of the sum named.

CONFEREDATE MEMORIAL STANDS ON FEDERAL LAND

GAINESVILLE, Aug. 23.—The only monument to a Confederate soldier which has been erected upon Federal grounds, except in national military parks, is that to be unveiled here August 27. It stands on the postoffice building square. This memorial also bears the distinction of being the first monument to a Confederate soldier erected by Children of the Confederacy. It is the monument to Colonel C. C. Sanders. Miss Katherine Dozier will present the monument to the chapter. There will be interesting exercises and addresses.

FRONT END OF MULE WAS "LOADED;" TALLEY IS KICKED

DALTON, Aug. 23.—Not dreaming that the front end of a Georgia mule could be "loaded," Sam Talley, of Harmony, came near being seriously injured when his mule jumped at him and struck him down with his fore feet. Mr. Talley rolled out of reach of the mule after suffering a number of severe bruises.

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Our guarantee means something. It is backed by our absolute responsibility and by 23 years of successful practice.

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If you have been taking treatment for weeks and months and paying out your hard earned money without being cured, don't you think it is high time to accept DR. HUGHES' GRAND OFFER? Consultation and Examination are FREE for the next thirty days.

If I decide that your condition will not yield readily to my treatment, I will be honest with you and tell you so, and not accept your money under a promise of a cure.

My treatment will positively cure or I will make you no charge for the following diseases:

KIDNEY, BLADDER AND URINARY TROUBLE, STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, HYDROCELE, NERVOUS DEBILITY, RUPTURE, ULCERS AND SKIN DISEASES CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON

Eczema, Rheumatism, Catarrhal Affections, Piles and Fistula and all Nervous, Chronic and Private Diseases of Men and Women.

Newly contracted and chronic Cases of Burning, Itching and Inflammation stopped in 24 hours. I am against high and extortionate fees charged by some physicians and specialists. My fees are reasonable and no more than you are willing to pay for a cure. All medicines, the surest and best of drugs, are supplied from my own private laboratory. OUT-OF-TOWN MEN VISITING THE CITY, consult me at once upon arrival, and maybe you can be cured before returning home. Many cases can be cured in one or two visits.

CALL OR WRITE—No detention from business. Treatment and advice confidential. Hours 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 9 to 1. If you can't call, write and give me full description of your case in your own words. A complete consultation costs you nothing, and if I can help you I will.

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LATEST NEWS OF MIDDLE GEORGIA

3 CANDIDATES SEEKING TO BE MACON MAYOR

Miller, Dasher and Smith Promise Live Campaign in Central City. Outcome Very Uncertain.

MACON, Aug. 23.—Wallace Miller, Arthur L. Dasher or Bridges Smith will be the next Mayor of Macon. The entry of Mr. Miller a week ago assured a spirited three-cornered contest, the outcome of which it will be hard for anyone to forecast.

Mr. Dasher announced his candidacy eight months ago, running on an independent platform. Mr. Smith is the candidate of the administration faction. Mr. Miller heads a young men's ticket. The campaign has just opened, but it will become exceedingly active and interesting with the announcement this week of the Aldermanic tickets.

Mr. Dasher proposes to make a vigorous speaking campaign. Mr. Smith, on the other hand, will not make a speech or write a card, according to his present intention. He will simply depend upon his record and his friends for election. Mr. Miller will likely make a number of addresses setting forth his views on municipal questions.

Mr. Dasher has already begun his speaking schedule, having addressed various meetings of the laboring men.

Mr. Dasher is one of Macon's best-known lawyers. His practice is large and lucrative. Until elected Alderman two years ago, he had never held, or asked for, political office. In Council he took such a prominent stand on leading issues that he leaped into the limelight, and before he had served a year he was freely asked to run for Mayor. He announced last December. Eight years ago Mr. Dasher was president of the Chamber of Commerce, and that organization, under his administration, made a splendid record. Previously he had been chairman of the board of directors, and was for a number of years one of the recognized leaders of the trade body. He is a married man, with a large family. His eldest son, Arthur L. Jr., is associated with him in the practice of law.

Bridges Smith is perhaps as widely known as any Macon citizen. Since 1888, with the exception of two years, 1908 and 1909, he has been connected with the city government. In 1888 he was elected City Clerk, under Mayor Daisy Price. He served in that capacity until 1899, when Mayor Price died in office, shortly after being re-elected. Mr. Smith was then chosen as his successor, and he stayed in office until 1908, when he voluntarily retired. His friend and Alderman, John T. Moore, then ran against Judge A. L. Miller, and the latter was elected. At the ensuing election, Mr. Moore was again a candidate, and this time he beat Judge Miller. Mr. Moore held office two years, and was opposed at the expiration of his first term by Alderman N. I. Brunner, whom he defeated. A charter provision, which restricts a Mayor to two terms, debars him from running again.

Mr. Smith is avowedly the candidate for the administration, and in his announcement he declared his intention of continuing the policies of the Moore administration.

Before entering politics, Mr. Smith was a newspaper reporter, and during his quarter of a cenutry in public life, he has maintained a newspaper association. He writes special articles and local news for the Macon Telegraph. He has never been defeated for office. Mr. Smith is 66 years of age, though very active in both mind and body.

Mr. Miller, if elected Mayor, will be the youngest executive this city has ever had. He is only 28 years old. He is a graduate of the University of Georgia. He began the practice of law here, but later became manager of a provision house. Two years ago he resumed law, announced his candidacy for the Legislature, and was elected, although it took a recount of the ballots to establish his victory.

It was Mr. Miller's father, Judge A. L. Miller, who served as Mayor of Macon four years ago, defeating John T. Moore, who in turn defeated him. However, Wallace Miller is not running on his father's strength, as the elder Miller is opposed to his son's present political venture. He will get his father's support, however.

Mr. Miller's candidacy was first suggested two weeks ago, but in a very few days the boom became so substantial that Mr. Miller could not resist.

Waycross Council Asked to Explain

Claimed Number of Transactions Were in Violation of City Charter.

WAYCROSS, Aug. 23.—It became known to-day that some time during September City Council would be requested for information of a number of transactions which have taken place within the past eighteen months, many of the alleged to have been in direct violation of the city charter. It is further alleged that a city employee while drawing his full time salary from the city looked after other work for which he was amply paid.

No names have been disclosed as yet, and it is not known who will be mentioned when the request reaches Council. Some members of Council are inclined to demand an explanation of the published reports, but have not done so.

DENIES DISCRIMINATION CLAIMED BY SAVANNAH

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—J. C. Whitney, president of the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company, is in Savannah for a conference with the directors of the Board of Trade, to go over the allegations of discrimination against Savannah in favor of Jacksonville. Whitney asserted that there was no discrimination against Savannah. Except in a very few instances, he said, the freight rates to Jacksonville from Baltimore and other points in the North are higher than they are to Savannah.

Dublin to Hold Big Agricultural Fair

Entire Twelfth Congressional District Will be Asked to Participate.

DUBLIN, Aug. 23.—Plans are well under way for holding a large fair in Dublin this year, to be known as the Twelfth District Agricultural Fair, in which exhibits will be open to all of the counties in the Twelfth Congressional District, of which there are thirteen. The dates have been set at October 14 to 17, inclusive, the week previous to the State fair.

At a meeting held here this week organization of the corporation to handle the show was effected and the officers elected, as follows: President, W. B. Rice; vice presidents, Izzie Bashinski and M. S. Jones; secretary and treasurer, N. G. Bartlett.

The board of directors is as follows: W. B. Rice, M. S. Jones, N. G. Bartlett, Izzie Bashinski, T. W. Hooks, Frank Lawson, F. N. Watkins, H. E. Ray and H. G. Stevens.

Governor John M. Slaton will be invited to make an address during the fair, along with State School Superintendent M. L. Brittain and other prominent men of the State. A delegation of Dublin citizens will go to Atlanta Tuesday for the purpose of extending an invitation to Governor Slaton personally to come down and make an address during the fair.

Runs Small Farm In Heart of Griffin

Young Man Makes Large Yield of Irish Potatoes and Corn.

GRIFFIN, Aug. 23.—James C. Nutt, one of Griffin's best-known young men, is running a small farm in the heart of the city, and is making good at it. On a plot of land adjoining the cemetery, Nutt planted four acres of Irish cobbler potatoes. So many Irish potatoes in one field had never been seen in this section before.

For some time now the crop has been in process of harvesting. Up to date only a portion of the crop has been disposed of, but 400 bushels of the potatoes have been sold at a price ranging from 80 cents to $1 per bushel.

To increase the returns from the land, Nutt has planted rows of corn between the rows of potatoes, and the corn is now over shoulder high. The corn gives promise of making not less than 25 bushels to the acre, and if season is propitious, a good deal more.

JUDGE DANIEL TOO ILL TO PRESIDE OVER COURTS

GRIFFIN, Aug. 23.—Judge R. T. Daniel, of the Flint River Circuit, who was so ill last week that he had to adjourn the August term of Spalding Superior Court, and who has not been able to attend the Butts County Court this week, continues quite ill at his residence here on Poplar street. He will not be able to preside over the Monroe Superior Court, which is to convene at Forsyth Monday.

Judge H. A. Matthews, of Macon, presided over the Butts court for Judge Daniel, and it is likely that he again will preside for ihm next week.

RURAL MAIL CARRIERS TO MEET AT MILLEDGEVILLE

MILLEDGEVILLE, Aug. 23.—The rural mail carriers for the Tenth Congressional District will meet here on Monday, September 1.

A barbecue dinner will be served to the visiting carriers, and plans are being perfected to make their visit an enjoyable one. The following program has been arranged: Prayer by the Rev. Harold Major. Address of welcome by Mayor M. S. Bell and Postmaster R. B Moore. The response will be made by G. D. Braddock, the president of the association.

BIG BUILDING BOOM CONTINUES IN DUBLIN

DUBLIN, Aug. 23.—There are in Dublin at this time in course of erection one six-story building, two three-story buildings five large warehouses and one large livery stable, which will be the largest in any city in this section of the State. The building boom has held up unusually well in the city this year despite the dull times that have been experienced in some other cities. These buildings are in addition to a large number of residences erected this year, also.

DUBLIN'S NEW THEATER TO OPEN SEPTEMBER 1

DUBLIN, Aug. 23.—Dublin's new theater, "The Bertha," which has been in course of erection for the past few months, will open for the season in the second week in September next, the first play being "The Rose Maid."

Other plays booked for the coming season include the "Trail of the Lonesome Pine," "Polly of the Circus," "The Blue Bird," "Everywoman," Fields' Minstrelts, "The Leopard Spots" and a large number of other famous plays.

DUBLIN PUTS TIGHT LID UPON IMMORAL SHOWS

DUBLIN, Aug. 23. This city has put the lid on tight on shows, both motion picture and regular theaters, and has just created and elected a board of censors, whose duty it shall be to supervise the theaters of the city and rule out all immoral plays and pictures. The members of the board were elected by the City Council Tuesday night last.

SAVANNAH SHRINERS PLAN BIG RECEPTION

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—Completing preparations for the reception of William W. Erwin, of Wheeling, W. Va., Imperial Potentate of the Shriners of North America, other members of the Imperial Divan of the Shriners and visitors from various temples, who will come to Savannah next month, the entire seventh floor of the Hotel Savannah has been reserved for them.

The Shriners of the Imperial Divan came in response to an invitation from Potentate Robert L. Travis, of Allee Temple, of this city, to attend a ceremonial session of that temple on September 12.

$8,000 IN CASH PRIZES IN LIST OF STATE FAIR

More Than Five Thousand Displays To Be Made at Macon. Nine County Exhibits.

MACON, Aug. 23.—Officials of the Georgia State Fair Association are enthusiastic over the prospects for this year's show. Already more exhibitors have applied than ever before, and the indications are that in all of the departments there will be a total of more than 5,000 different displays. The prizes this year aggregate more than $8,000 in cash, in addition to the special premiums given by individuals and corporations.

Nine counties have contracted to make county agricultural exhibits, and probably three more will enter the competition. Cobb County, represented by Gid Morris, has taken the first prize of $1,200 for three successive years, but this year Houston County proposes to contest for this award. W. C. Lewis, of Houston, is arranging that county's exhibit.

Racing will be a special feature this year, and purses awarded will amount to several thousand dollars. This will be the first State fair racing since 1908. A motordrome also is being erected for motorcycle racing.

Secretary Harry Robert is booking individual attractions for the midway instead of engaging a carnival company. More than 50 shows have already been secured, and more will be provided.

Judges Are Named.

Announcement has been made of the judges for the various departments, as follows:

Farm Implements—W. W. Elfe, Morris Putzel and W. G. Lewis.

Poultry and Pet Stock—Loring Brown.

Textile—John A. Porter.

Horticulture and Floriculture—Dan C. Horgan.

Flour, Tea and Coffee—Mrs. John C. Dietz, Miss Henrietta Glover and Mrs. Sol Hoge.

Carriages, Buggies and Wagons—W. A. Goodyear and W. P. Welsiger.

Musical Instruments—Mrs. I. H. Adams.

Canning Clubs—A. W. Smith, Mrs. W. D. Lamar and J. Walter Collins.

Fine Arts—T. O. Chestney and Rufus W. Evans.

Dairy and Beef Cattle—Sam N. Warren.

Swine and Sheep—Professor H. B Carpenter

Dairy—Sam N. Warren.

Apiary—W. V. McCook and C. E Glisson.

Horses, Mules, Ponies and Colts—Professor Milton P. Jarnigan.

Machinery—W. W. Elfe, Morris Putzel and W. C. Lewis.

Textile Machinery—John A. Porter.

Cakes, Pies, Breads, etc.—Mrs. John C. Dietz, Miss Henrietta Glover and Mrs. Sol Hoge.

Needle and Fancy Work—Mrs. J. Ross Bowdre, Mrs. J. C. Morton and Mrs. W. E. Cookerly.

Fight Over Waycross Fire Department On

Council Likely to Pass Bills to Enlarge Brigade Over Chairman's Protest.

WAYCROSS, Aug. 23.—Unless Chairman H. Hengeveld, of the Police and Fire Committee, changes his opinion, a resolution providing to enlarge the Waycross fire department will be passed over his head. Two resolutions on the subject have been introduced in City Council, one by Alderman Beaton and the other by Alderman Morton.

Chairman Hengeveld claimed the city's financial condition would not permit any further expense for the fire department. Alderman Morton replied that when there was talk of making former Fire Chief Thomas Ballentyne, of Savannah, chief of the Waycross department, Chairman Hengeveld was willing to pay more money to get Ballentyne, and it seems the city is as well off now as when Mr. Hengeveld wanted to make the change.

The resolution for the employment of more men has enough votes to pass, according to Mr. Morton, but he will make no effort to get it through Council until Mr. Hengeveld makes a report.

Edwards Approves Military Highway

Savannah to Tybee Road Would Cost About $300,000—Congressman Sees Benefit.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—That the construction of a military highway from Savannah to Tybee, as advocated by Congressman Charles G. Edwards, would be of great benefit to the entire State, is the belief of J. N. King, well-known cotton factor of Rome.

At interior points the project is not looked upon as one that will be of benefit to Savannah alone, but is considered a movement on the part of the Government that would result in good to the State at large.

The proposed highway will cost approximately $300,000, but it is believed that it would be money well expended since all sections would be benefited.

WARE COUNTY TAX RATE REDUCED 10 PER CENT

WAYCROSS, Aug. 23.—Because of the big increase in the taxable property in Ware over last year's returns, the county tax rate was to-day reduced from 80 cents a hundred to 70 cents a hundred, with prospects bright for the same decrease another year. Approximately $50,000 will be spent by the county on road work this year, according to the budget announcement.

MERCHANTS OF AUGUSTA PLAN BIG TRADE BODY

Chamber of Commerce and Merchants and Manufacturers' Ass'n to Quit Field.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 23.—The Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Augusta has accepted the proposition of A. W. McKeand, of Atlanta, to take charge of a new commercial organization. To do this Mr. McKeand states that $60,000, or $20,000 a year for three years, must be secured.

The object of the new movement is to replace the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, which, with practically the same object in view, have been working at cross purposes for some years. It is stated that the Chamber of Commerce is making arrangements to wind up its business. This would leave the new organization planned in full command of the field.

At a meeting of citizens Mr. McKeand told them his proposition and some details of the work. It was agreed that his method was good. The new organization, which the officers and directors of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association agreed to, will be a consolidation of the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association.

Five Departments.

The new organization will have five departments.

First, the wholesale trade department, which will direct the trades trips; the salesman's school; reports of trade openings; rebates on fares, and will foster a spirit of friendly rivalry between the merchants.

Second, the retail trades department, which shall handle all things pertaining to the retail trade. Especially will the credit bureau, now such a valuable asset of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, come under this department.

Third, the publicity department, from which will come all such literature as that pertaining to the city, its advantages, etc., and through the department conventions will be secured, special feature weeks arranged, etc.

Fourth, the industrial promotion department, which will handle all business pertaining to industrial work.

Fifth, the transportation department, under which will come the freight bureau, the most valuable asset of the Chamber of Commerce.

To begin this organization will entail much preliminary work, including a campaign of local men, directed by Mr. McKeand.

Augustans of all classes, whether in sympathy with the Chamber of Commerce or the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, have taken kindly to the new organization plan, and it bids fair to begin a new and entirely prosperous era for the city, whose natural advantages are such that with proper handling little is needed to make her the truly progressive city she deserves to be.

Waycross to Vote on Government Change

Hard Fight To Be Made by Both Sides—Election October 4.

WAYCROSS, GA., Aug. 23.—Voters of Waycross on October 4 will decide whether to change the form of city government to a combination city manager-commission form or retain the aldermanic form with a board of aldermen of twelve members instead of six.

A special election will be held then and the registration books are now open. It is known a strong fight will be made by both sides, and at this time it is hard to predict which will win. The city manager form of government has much support, but it is doubtful if those in favor of the change will work as hard to get the new charter approved as the opponents will work to defeat the measure which the Legislature passed this year.

If the city manager plan is approved Waycross will be the first Georgia city to adopt it.

Gov. Slaton Vetoes Chatham Land Grant

Says Resolutions Had Not Been Properly Passed by the Legislature.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—Savannahans were surprised to read that Governor Slaton had vetoed a resolution providing for land grants to the trustees of the Chatham Academy.

Governor Slaton explained he vetoed the resolution because it had not been properly passed. It relates to disposition of ungranted lands in the county. Acts passed in 1788 and 1856 vested in the Chatham Academy and the Union Society considerable ungranted lands in Chatham. The purpose of the resolution is to authorize these institutions to claim the lands under the old acts.

G. M. C. OPENS SEPTEMBER 1.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Aug. 23.—The Georgia Military College will open for the fall session on September 2. President Horton is expecting the largest attendance in the history of the institution. The Hon. Roy Stubbs, of Eatonton, will make the opening address.

FIRST BALE AT MILLEDGEVILLE.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Aug. 23.—The first bale of cotton was marketed here yesterday by Mike Jackson, a negro, living in Wilkinson County. The cotton was sold to Mr. John Barrett, and brought 15 cents a pound.

HON. RALPH O. COCHRAN DELIVERS OPENING SPEECH AT CLAYTON, GA.

Candidate for United States Senate in Strong Address Outlines His Views On State and National Issues.

I am glad to be in Clayton and have an opportunity of addressing the people of Rabun County. You have heard the expression, "From Rabun Gap to Tybee Light," and it is fitting that in my campaign for the United States Senate I should deliver the keynote address in this county—the address that in a substantial measure carries my position on the questions that the people of Georgia will be interested in in casting their votes in the election next summer for a United States Senator—and this for the reason that I will show considerable activity in this campaign which will extend from the mountains to the sea.

It is further true that you people of Rabun live in a county that was established in 1819, almost a hundred years ago, and it bears the name of one of the Chief Executives of this State. This county has furnished many men in the public arena during its history who have been worthy sons and distinguished servants of the people.

I am here to-day in advocacy of my candidacy for the United States Senate. At the suggestion of some zealous friends, I entered this race some time ago. It is an undertaking worthy of any man's highest ambition, and I entered the field conscious of the great responsibilities that will rest upon me if elected, and also conscious of the difficulties that confront me in achieving this ambition.

I want to tell you here to-day that I am going to Washington. I expect to win this race, and I have every confidence in ultimate success. It is a big undertaking, but I believe that the sentiment of the people of Georgia today is in favor of electing a business man, a man in the best vigor of his life, and one who will endeavor to represent all people alike and all interests alike within the borders of the State.

It is true that probably in point of years, as I am only 38 years of age, I am the youngest man who has ever offered in the State of Georgia for this high position. During the campaign I will be confronted with the charge that I am too youthful, and further that I have not had sufficient experience. I want to say in advance in answer to any such criticism that may be raised, that many of the best political servants that this country has ever had have been men who have achieved success and attained high political positions early in life. With a long stretch of years before them they well used them, and therefore their services were of inestimable worth. As a matter of fact, it is common knowledge that any man is in his prime from thirty-five to fifty years of age. In fact, the Constitution of the United States requires that one must be only 30 years old to be eligible for the United States Senate.

I am frank to tell you that at no period in life do I anticipate ability for greater labor or clearer thought. It is true that I am inexperienced on many matters pertaining to state affairs, but I do insist that I am capable of learning and that I can count upon a reasonable number of years in which to be of service to my State and country if honored with this high position.

In advocacy of my candidacy, I place before the people of Georgia the proposition of electing a business man. I can properly be classed as one of the young business men of this State. It occurs to me that in these times of industrial growth and progress that the best thing that the people of any State can do is to elect a larger percentage of the men of the business circles of their State. If there is any question that requires business ability and skill it properly seems that the people of this country would turn to those who pertain to the nature of the laws under which we shall live are pre-eminently the ones where business experience, understanding of the people's wants and the ultimate effect are the ones that literally demand the business man to pass upon. A slogan of the day in which we live is more business and less theory.

Prejudice and Demagogy to Play No Part in Campaign.

I want to tell you here and now that as far as I am concerned you will never see any trace of demagogy in anything that I may say or do. I shall deal fairly with the people of Georgia, and my campaign will be devoid of tricks and makeshifts. My candidacy will be put up to the people of Georgia strictly on its merits, without frills or deception. I am nothing more than a plain business man. I have no pre-eminent ability on any lines, but I assure you in advance that if I am elected I shall ever endeavor to follow the paths of right and do my duty. This campaign as far as I am concerned will never be marred with the demagogism that arouses the prejudices of the rich against the poor, the city man against the country man, or the young man against the old man. I shall take the position in the beginning and shall maintain it throughout the campaign that if I am elected I want to be elected by all classes of our citizens, and if elected I pledge you most sincerely and earnestly that I will represent all the people of Georgia and all the lawful interests within her borders.

Under my political canopy, so to speak, all classes of our citizens can rally. No prejudice has ever taken root in my bosom against the Jew in favor of the Gentile, against the Catholic in favor of the Protestant, against the Third party man in favor of the Democrat or against any man or class of men within our State who may belong to different parties, political faith, social circle or other relation contrary to that I occupy. I am frank to say that any man who harbors hatred for any class of our citizens is unworthy of the high position to which I now aspire. In truth, the bigot, the maligner of character, the small man, should have no place in shaping the policies and destinies of a State or country, for the same sun shines on all of us alike, we are the children of the same Creator, and in its last analysis there is no great difference in us anyway.

I have always endeavored to be fair to all the interests of capital; I have always endeavored to be fair to the cause of labor; I shall endeavor to be fair in all of my relations with my fellow man, whether that relation be in private business matters or in public position, and if I go down in defeat contending for the wisdom of such a position I shall do so gladly and you shall have my approbation. It is well that I state on this occasion that I have never been aligned with any of the political factions of Georgia. During the past few decades when partisan heat reached high water mark I have always stood, since the early years of my manhood, as a free man and have acted on every election day in the way that I thought my vote would count for most looking to the best interests of the people of this State. We have been confronted at various times in questions of partisan politics and partisan issues. I thank God that we are now living in a more desirable day.

I am in favor of no class legislation. All legislation should be founded on the idea of the greatest good for the greatest number, irrespective of nationalities, wealth, education or anything else. However, if there is to be any class legislation, it should be in favor of the biggest class, and I should say that this class is composed of those of moderate means. If I ever cast a vote, if elected a United States Senate, for any class whatsoever, it will be for the class here designated.

In my campaign for the Senate throughout the entire time I shall remain absolutely a free man. I shall not tie myself up with promises and political alignments. If elected I want to be a free man to represent the entire people of Georgia.

To men of experience and men of business affairs it is an accepted truth that no man need be a Croesus or an intellectual giant to represent well his people in legislative halls. What counts most is industry, integrity and sound common sense. If these elements are united in a candidate, he deserves well at the hands of his people. The making of laws and the administration of government is largely a business matter where good judgment and good conscientious service avail much.

Permit me to say also that God has endowed me with a degree of manhood and independence, so much so that I can tell you in all frankness and truth that if you do not see fit to elect me that it will be perfectly all right and I assure you that no scars will be left behind over which I will brood through the coming years. In this independence and manhood that I declare to you, there is no place for mudslinging and assassination of character. I will not indulge in any of this nor will I permit any of my friends to do so if within my power to prevent. The campaign does not involve personal issues. The issues are more substantial and more worthy of the intelligence of the people of Georgia.

I am for good government in all of its forms, and I shall ever be the enemy of those principles and practices that are opposed to its preservation and promotion. I shall ever stand for the principles of government that represent the best interests of the farmer as well as the merchant, and in general, the best interests of every man of every class of citizens within the confines of this great State. I was born and reared on a farm in Campbell County, and I feel that my years of association with the people of the rural districts, their needs and their interests, have made me to know once for all the important recognition that should be accorded to them. Then with the business experience that I have had elsewhere, as an education in after years, I feel that I can represent the entire people of this State with fellowship of feeling and wisdom and justice to all.

Economy in National Expenditures Insisted Upon.

At this time I want to put the people of Georgia on notice that, if elected as one of the United States Senators from Georgia, I will become in a measure a watchdog of your treasury. I have long been convinced that the practices that we are following of continuously raising taxes on property, businesses, corporations, and otherwise, should be stopped. There is hardly a session of the Georgia Legislature or a session of the United States Congress that some new form or taxing the people or else increasing the old forms is not projected. I ask you, in the name of reason, when and where will these agitations and practices stop? There is an eternal cry of more money, that our institutions are being throttled and that the State and nation are lagging in progress on account of insufficient funds. You know as well as I do that if the State of Georgia had five times as much revenue for the Legislature to spend that every dollar of it would be spent and they would still be in need of more money.

As a matter of fact, unless the increase of the burdens of taxation is not halted, taxes will become very oppressive to the people of this country. Take your State tax, your county tax, your city tax, your professional tax, your corporation tax, your inheritance tax, your income tax, your occupation tax, your road tax, your local school tax, your poll tax, and possibly others, and I tell you when any man gets through at the end of the year with paying these various amounts he has done a fairly good year's work to have made profit enough out of his business to meet them. The philosophy of all taxation, according to my thinking, is that instead of the everlasting increase in the forms of taxing the people and also the amounts, that the revenue of the State should only increase with the enhancement of property, more money coming into the State, and more citizens as our common population. With an increase of revenue along these lines, with a corresponding limitation of appropriations, our State and country will always be in a solvent condition and our people will be prosperous and happy.

I have all along been of the opinion that our people should not look too much for support to the Government under which they live. The greatest men that this State or country have ever produced have been men who have worked their way through difficulties and hardships. The best principle of government that can be advocated is that of throwing every citizen that is able-bodied upon his own resources. Therefore, the sentiment that is rapidly taking root in the States of this country that we should look more to the bounties of the Government is a cancer in the body politic and will ultimately prove fatal if it is not checkmated. History records the fact that the decline of the Roman Empire set in with the free corn that was distributed to the population. It has been estimated that at one time more than 300,000 people were fed at public expense. The manhood of this country has always been honest and hardy, and we have builded a republic that is the light of the world, and if it continues in its leadership the same manhood and independence that led us into freedom must care for the affairs of state through the coming years.

Opposes Unnecessary Legislation.

In our zeal for this cause or that cause that may be advocated, we should always be conservative in our thoughts, speech and actions. There is no business, much less a government, that can go forward in splender and success where fits and spasms characterize those who are interested. Sanity should characterize every man's discussion of public questions, and I tell you that when your vote is cast on the side of conservatism you will seldom err from what is best for your family, yourself and your country.

It is true that State laws and National laws, in fact laws of all kinds, should be somewhat in the vanguard of actual practice and in a measure become high ideals for the manhood and womanhood of this State and country, as well as for the rising generation. However, we all know that laws that are not supported with public sentiment are of no avail and become nullities on our statute books.

I am further of the opinion that we are passing too many laws in our State and Nation. It seems that we have arrived at the point where we are law-ridden; almost unnumbered laws that everybody is presumed to know, but on the other hand there is no one who does know. There is much legislation that is transgressing the inalienable rights of property and person and much of that is suggested tends too much this way. I took occasion not long ago to count the sections of laws that compose the Code of Georgia. It is astounding but true that there are approximately 8,000 sections of laws under which we are living this day. It has almost gotten to the point where a man's mind must be an encyclopedia to carry the innumerable laws governing cities, counties, State and Nation. It reminds one of the old adage that that people is best governed which is least governed.

Favors Federal Aid for Good Roads.

I want to say on this occasion that, if elected to the United States Senate, I shall stand at all times for the cause of good roads. If we ever expect to have great systems of roads traversing this entire country the National Government will have to take hold of the proposition. It strikes me that money appropriated for this purpose is just as much within the Constitution of this country as the right to appropriate funds to deepen the waterways and improve harbors. By navigation the products of the country are distributed and it is a method of travel. The public roads of the country are the avenues of distribution whereby the products of the country reach the centers and are ultimately distributed throughout the country and the world. Furthermore, public roads are used by everybody, and the benefits derived from appropriations for this cause are participated in by all the people of the country. What cause more equitable or more worthy could be mentioned for the appropriation of public funds? The additional circumstance associated with improved public roads is the enhancement of property. Down in my country it is generally estimated that property on a macadamized road is never worth less than double as much as property on a road that has not been so improved. Also think of the convenience, pleasure and general benefits that are derived by reason of the construction of such thoroughfares. Think of the benefits to your county or any county that might be mentioned that would be derived from the construction of such highways. In consideration of these substantial reasons, I shall ever be a friend to the cause of good roads.

High Cost of Living Caused by Not Producing Enough.

Any people or any legislative body has lost sight of the greatest cause when they do not cultivate and improve the great agricultural interests of their county and State. You may talk of laws that curb vice, you may ponder over measures that involve appropriations, you may consider well laws that look to the raising of revenue, but back and more fundamental and of far greater importance is the great proposition of production. What we need most is more corn, more cotton, more of all the farm products, more manufacturing, more businesses that produce, businesses that feed and clothe the world. That is to-day, in my opinion, the prime reason for the high cost of living. We are just not producing enough.

The people of Georgia will never reach that point of prosperity that is most desired until they have learned to produce enough to get the other man's money and then have enough to live on so as to save them from the condition of having to buy the other fellow's products. I trust that I will live to see that day when by education and disposition the people of Georgia will learn and desire to produce more than they consume in the way of farm products, that splendid day when cotton, the staple product, will be the surplus crop, that new era when every town and hamlet can boast of numerous manufacturing enterprises, when Georgia-made goods are sold around the world. Let us make the people of other States become the buyers of our products, and we the recipients of the splendid income.

If elected to the United States Senate I shall always do the best that in me lies to get increased appropriations for the educational interests of the various States of this Union where agricultural training is taught. The National Government, in wisdom, through the Agricultural Department, has started up a system of education and scientific experiment along agricultural lines which will prove, I have no doubt, to be of the greatest service to the material interests of this country of any department known to the National Government. It will be my purpose to work for and to vote for all measures and appropriations which look to the improvement and enlargement of this great cause in the dispensation of National funds.

In the United States Senate I want to pledge you here and now my unswerving support of all measures that look to the general betterment of humanity. We are living in times when the humanity of man is manifested in its most splendid form. Laws that are humanitarian in their nature, just in their spirit, broad in their conception of human rights will always find a friend in me. The old idea has long since passed away that every man should live for himself. Thank God that we live in a better and brighter day in which living and the hopes of humanity are upon a more just basis and there is recognition of the higher laws of nature and the beneficent conceptions of the Creator of us all.

As an incentive to high purpose and lofty achievement, we should bear in mind that the names and memoriesof those only are revered and live in history who lived and worked to do something for others. Selfishness, living for self, has never made any man great in the estimation of his fellowman. The world has gotten rid of most of the tyranny that has characterized it in the past, but the tyranny of brain and the tyranny of worth should continue and will continue as long as civilization endures. Ambition to do something for others as well as self should characterize the life of every man.

Favors Exploiting the Great Resources of Georgia.

There is another matter that I wish to speak of to which I will give as much of my ability as is possible if elected, and that is the advertising of the resources of Georgia and the entire Southland. This advertising by one in this exalted position by speech and otherwise can be made of inestimable worth to this State and section. Georgia and the entire South needs more capital and more people. Any man who is in favor of any law or laws that tend to antagonize capital and mistreat the institutions in which it is invested is an enemy of his State. In addition, what county in Georgia would not be better off if it had twice as many people in it as it has to-day? A multiplication of population means better roads, better schools, better churches, better mail facilities and better communities in general. These ends are worthy of note and should always receive the attention of the representatives of this State in these high positions.

If elected to the United States Senate, it will be my purpose to perform well what might be termed the small duties incident to this high office. Those who might desire positions either for themselves or their boys, who might at any time wish information concerning any matters in the city of Washington pertaining to the Government, or local matters, those who desire appropriations for this purpose or that purpose in their respective cities and districts, in general those who want ready service of their representative in getting something or doing something where their United States Senator can be of service to them, I will be the man to call upon. I pledge you in advance that no considerable amount of my time will be taken up in the study of foreign questions or the preparation of what might be termsd big speeches, but, on the other hand, I will try to inject as much business in the situation as possible and serve in a business way the people of Georgia, not only concerning such matters as I have mentioned, but in promoting and voting for legislation which will promote the general interests of the State, as well as the country at large.

I am deeply interested in the cause of education in all of its forms. Our public schools are the greatest institution that has become a part of the government of this State. Public schools touch every man's interest, and in them is involved the element of an elementary education which means better citizenship and more happiness on the part of our entire population. Almost as essential are the institutions of higher learning of this State. Also our colleges of technical training which prepare the young man and young woman to make a living have probably been the most popular institutions in the way of higher training that we have in the State. The old idea was to educate the smart boys in classical training either for the ministry, medicine or the law. This conception of higher learning is in a measure passing away, and technical training is largely the slogan of the times in which we live.

I do not know how you people in Rabun County feel about it, but I imagine that you have about the same feeling and sentiment that we people of Fulton have, as well as the people of all the other counties of this State—that is the unfortunate recurring panics that disturb and distress the business interests of this country. I do not know whether or not any man can assign with accuracy the immediate causes of these recurring panics. However, I am inclined to believe that the most prominent cause is the drastic reform legislation that sets up about every eight or ten years. I am in favor of a certain amount of reform. We all know that in the great economy of nature change must take place either for good or ill. The country that does not improve its conditions is necessity is retrograde. On the other hand, I am opposed, and I shall always vote accordingly, to reforms and reform measures which come in bunches and have the inevitable effect of upsetting the entire business of this State and country. As far as I am concerned, I want a little rest so that I may have an opportunity of accumulating some of the world's goods while in the vigor of manhood, and not look too much to the eradication of all evil and the improvement of our institutions and country on the Utopian idea for our children and our children's children. As I see it, the prescription we now need most is the rest cure.

We often lose sight of the untold good that has been accomplished by the people of our day and our fathers before us. In fact, we live in the best times and we constitute the greatest people that this world has ever seen. Six thousand years of recorded history does not find a parallel. There is not so much ill in man and the human race as we are often led to believe. I have often said that the sorriest man in any community is a pretty good fellow after all. Think of the splendid day of enlightenment and the society in which we live. He works hard and usually by the sweat of his brow he provides for wife and children. He is interested in educational advantages of his family, he looks forward with a feverish mind to the ultimate condition when no longer he will be the mainstay of these loved ones. We are rich in charity, we are humane in the treatment of those who are unfortunate, our ideals are high, and we are recipients by reason of our intelligence and industry of most of the good that the world affords.

Another point that I wish to bring out: Too much experiment is always dangerous. The people of any State or country that is experimenting with this law, this institution, and this new idea are apt to fall into the ways that will lead them into departures from the fundamentals of their institutions which probably will prove dangerous and fatal. It is always better to let other people, other States and other men, whether in business or affairs of state, experiment and ascertain the truth, and then the wisdom of its adoption becomes clear and of no loss to that people who follow in the light of this experience. Of course some experiment along sane and conservative lines is good for all people, and if such is not indulged in they are liable to become laggards and drones. However, the people of Georgia should never become distinguished as a people of experiment, and the State should never be known as an incubator of new ideas.

If I am elected to the United States Senate, I shall always stand for clean government, wise laws and pure administration. We live in a country where in theory every man's chance is alike. God has made us unequal in body and mind, but under the Constitution and laws of the United States, as drawn by those immortal men, the fathers of this country, whose names shall live as long as recorded history is preserved, imbedded in that great instrument and laws, the general principle of equal rights to all and an equal chance in the struggles of this life. No man should ask for more than justice and an equal chance. No man should be willing to surrender to any other man his equal chance and justice in the race of life. I shall always be opposed to plunder in any form and shall ever stand for the best laws to perpetuate and preserve the Government as founded by the fathers of this country.

However, it is true that it does seem like something is wrong at times with our institutions when one man in the short space of a lifetime can accumulate a billion of dollars. We have in these United States one-sixteenth of the population of the world and we possess one-fourth of its entire wealth. Such a splendid commentary upon the people who in only a century or two past found the vast expanse of our country a wilderness and here the institutions and wealth to which we are heirs.

Amid the masterful strides made by this country within the past fifty years, on account of a serious handicap, the South is just now coming into her own. Georgia and the entire Southern States are rich in natural resources—we have the climate, we have the soil, we have the minerals, we have the water power, and, thank God, we have the brain and the industry that will yet make of our Southland the fairest spot beneath the sun.

There is no use for history except the lessons that it teaches. We are living in the light of many experiences of the past, and as the light of these experiences falls upon our pathway our days will be splendid and our accomplishments beyond the dreams of men.

I love Georgia and her people. Born within her borders, educated within her institutions, associated with Georgia people, I bear to her the warmth of sympathy and childish affection that I trust will continue unabated during the time that I shall live. The mountains lifting their lofty peaks amid the skies, the old red hills of Georgia, dear to the heart of all, the table lands, rich and fertile, and extended in area, her rippling streams in music wind their way to the mighty sea, seven out of the nine climates with which the Nation is characterized, I am devoted to this people and this mighty State.

With renewed purpose, and a common ambition, let us press forward in the mighty causes of civilization and the accomplishment of higher ideals.

(Adv.)



SOCIETY NEWS of the SOUTH



Waycross

WAYCROSS, Aug. 23.—Mrs. V. L. Stanton and Miss Mary Stanton have returned from a visit to Atlanta and points in North Georgia.

Miss Clifton Wing, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. B. Thorpe, has returned to her home in Macon.

Mr. and Mrs. Dessau Bunn, en route to their home at Fairfax from St. Simons Island, where they spent the summer, were guests of relatives in Waycross this week.

Miss Jessie Lou Stanley visited relatives in Brunswick this week.

Miss Leila Paschall, who has been visiting in Atlanta, will spend some time in Rome before returning home.

Mrs. R. E. Brown and children have returned from a visit to relatives in Scranton, Pa.

Mrs. J. P. Dukes and children visited in Savannah this week.

Misses Viola and Ruby Clemens are visiting relatives in Savannah.

Following a short visit in New York City, Mr. L. Volney Williams will join Mrs. Williams and children in Michigan for an extended visit. Mr. Williams sailed for New York from Savannah Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Gaston Lewis, of New York, are in the city for a visit of several months.

Mrs. E. J. Seay and Miss Elwood Seay have returned from a visit to Columbia, S. C.

Mrs. J. P. Moody, of Florida, is the guest of Mrs. W. T. Seaman.

Mrs. A. J. Miller left Thursday for Wilmington, N. C., where she will visit relatives.

Mrs. M. Z. Hinnant and children have returned to Wilmington, N. C., after a visit to friends and relatives in Waycross.

Mrs. C. R. Powrie and little daughter, Jean, of New York, arrived Wednesday to join Mr. Powrie and will make Waycross their home.

Members of the Friday Club were entertained yesterday by Misses Lucile and Susie Sutton.

Miss Aline Jeffers is expected home shortly from a visit to her sister, Mrs. John D. Tucker, in Birmingham, Ala.

Crawfordville

CRAWFORDVILLE, GA., Aug. 23. Miss Virginia Butler, of Madison, is the guest of Miss Frances Burgess. Several delightful entertainments have been given in her honor among them receptions by Misses Melton and Asbury.

Miss Mattie Jordan, of Atlanta, spent a few days here the past week the guest of Miss Blanche Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Golucke, Mr. A. G. and Mrs. R. W. Golucke and daughters, Anna Catherine and Mary Gordon, are spending the week at Hot Springs, N. C.

Miss Lillian Asbury leaves this week for Elberton to visit Miss Allen, who was one of Miss Asbury's attractive guests last week.

The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Owens and daughter, Alleene, of DeLand, Fla., are spending some time here with friends.

Colonel and Mrs. J. Frank and daughters, Cornelia and Nell, of Dothan, Ala., spent several days here as the guests of Mr. W. P. Reid.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Leary and Guy, Jr., have returned to Augusta after spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Gee. Miss Martha Griffith returned home with them.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Anthony and Mr. L. P. McCord, of East Palm Beach Fla., are here visiting.

Miss Mary Fannie Harris, of Augusta, is the guest of Miss Emma Chapman.

Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Gunn have returned from Augusta and Atlanta, where they spent several days last week.

Colonel and Mrs. J. A. Beasley are visiting in Atlanta.

Mesdames J. V. Andrews, J. H. Callahan and W. C. Andrews, all of this city, are spending some time at Borden Wheeler, Ala.

Miss Minnie Olive Park will entertain a house party this week. Those invited are Misses Mary Holden, of Athens; Anita Sanford of Augusta, and Kathleen Kendrick, of Sharon.

Milledgeville

MILLEDGEVILLE, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Joseph Cleveland Cooper entertained on Thursday evening in honor of her sister, Miss Carrie Talbot. Hearts-dice was played, after which a delightful salad course was served. Those present were the Misses Susan Myrick, Jesse Allen, Maggie Bivins, Floride Allen, Isabella Allen, Pauline Nisbit, Helen Maxwell, Hattie Pottle, Mary Amos and Francis Conn, Edwin Allen, James Sibley, Erwin Sibley, John Sibley, Malcolm Flemister, Charles Conn, Henry McAuliffe, Charles Brown, Arthur Carr, Stewart Wootten and James Clark, of Atlanta.

Miss Marguerite Joseph entertained on Monday at a suit-case shower for Miss Katherine Scott, who leaves soon for an extended trip through the North. Each lady brought some gift for the honoree.

Mrs. Frank Bone entertained at her home on Greene street Wednesday afternoon in honor of Miss Francis Stevens, of Macon, when "42" was played, after which a salad course was served. Those present were Mrs. W. T. Garrard, Mrs. Y. A. Little, Mrs. Cleve Cooper, Mrs. Lodrick Jones, Mrs. Culver Kidd, Mrs. John Barrett, Mrs. I. C. Case, Mrs. E. A. Tignor, Mrs. E. E. Bass, Miss Carrie Talbot, Miss Beuna Barrett and Miss Annie McKinley.

Another social event of the week was a party given by Miss Katie Cline on Tuesday afternoon, her guests being Mrs. L. M. Jones, Jr., Mrs. Harry Bone, Mrs. Frank Bone, Mrs. Logan Griswold, Mrs. Bee Bethune, Mrs. George Brantley, Miss Francis Conn, Miss Frances Stevens, Miss Pauline McKinley, Miss Annie McKinley and Miss Hattie Pottle.

Covington

COVINGTON, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Clarence Terrell entertained at the Lyric Theater on Thursday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Alva Cooper, of Savannah, who is the guest of Mrs. J. O. Cooper. Mrs. Terrell's guests included Mrs. Alva Cooper, Mrs. J. O. Cooper, the Misses Eloise Cooper, Ida and Annie Higgins, Eleanor Butler, Frances Henderson, Hyda Heard and Bonner Sims, Mrs. H. D. Terrell and Mrs. J. Bain Terrell.

Miss Louise Whitehead entertained on Tuesday evening at her home on Monticello street with a progressive conversation party in honor of her house guest, Miss Ela Mae Ellis, of Macon. The guests included the Misses Natalie Turner, Annie Pauline Anderson, Lartrelle Meadors, Dorothy Lee, Ruth Weldon, of Talladega, Alabama; Frances Dearing and Marion Sherman, James Lester, Jim Wells, Rufus Franklin, Charles Ellis, Guy Robinson, Candler Harwell, Ivey Smith, Lamar Smith, Reginald Robinson, Perrino Dearing, Fred Bush and Guy Rogers.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Fowler, Miss Louise Fowler, Mrs. J. W. Stephenson, Miss Eva Stephenson, Mrs. Lillian Stephenson Weaver, Roy Stephenson, of Tampa, Fla., and Hugh Wright were among those from Covington who attended the Duffy-Stephenson wedding, which was a pretty event of Thursday, taking place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Parker Ernest Duffy at Morrow.

Mrs. Thomas Berry entertained a number of relatives last week at a family reunion, the guests including Mr. and Mrs. John P. Blanton, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Harris, of Alabama; Mrs. J. W. Loyd, of Dawson, Ala.; Mrs. R. L. Tye, of Mansfield; Mrs. H. B. Thacker, of Oxford, and Mrs. A. J. Blanton.

Moultrie

MOULTRIE, Aug. 23.—Miss Lucile Autrey entertained the members of the Entre Nous Club on Saturday morning. Assisting Miss Autrey were her sisters, Mrs. Roy Autrey and Mrs. Clyde Taylor.

Complimentary to her sister, Miss Mary Walker, of Atlanta, Mrs. T. W. Maddox entertained at a "42" party on Tuesday morning.

Mrs. A. W. Chase entertained a number of her friends on Thursday afternoon at a domino party.

Sylvania

SYLVANIA Aug. 23.—Miss Nelle Davis entertained at cards on Tuesday morning for the Misses Willie Christie and Lucile Evans, of Savannah. First prize, a box of stationery, was won by Miss Ruby Mauldin. Those present were the Misses Mary Lizzie and Annie Dixon Homer, of Atlanta; Bertha Pearson, Maud Hilton, Juanita Williamson, Ruby Mauldin, Kate Patrick, Lucy Morel, Sadie Lovett and Esther Ruth and Kathleen Mimms.

Mrs. John C. Hollingsworth entertained the Ladies' Culture Club on Tuesday afternoon. The program consisted of a study of "Famous Georgians."

A party enjoying an outing at Brannen's Bridge on Wednesday included Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Powell, Mesdames A. T. Perkins, Lecie Davis and J. W. Overstreet; the Misses Mattie Zoe Mallory, Willie Christie, Lucile Evans, Nelle Davis and Mary Lizzie and Annie Dixon Homer, Julian Cooper, Willie Robbins, Spencer Powell, Bates Lovett and Edward Overstreet.

Mrs. R. F. Jarrell, Jr., entertained the Civic Club on Wednesday afternoon. An interesting program was rendered, followed by delicious refreshments.

Mrs. J. C. Hollingsworth entertained at cards on Tuesday evening for Miss Mattie Mallory and Paul Mallory, of Clyo. Those present were the Misses Mary Lizzie and Annie Dixon Homer, of Atlanta; Miss Mattie Zoe Mallory, of Clyo; Miss Ruby Mauldin, Miss Nelle Davis, Paul Mallory, of Clyo; Abe Greenberg, Spencer Powell, Edward Overstreet and Bates Lovett.

Miss Margaret Flood

Of Savannah, one o fthe popular members of the school set. Miss Flood is als otaking an active part in the girl scout movement, being captain of a patrol.



Tallahassee

TALLAHASSEE, Aug. 23.—Mrs. H. T. Felkel entertained informally at her home on College avenue Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. W. E. Shackelford, of Jacksonville, was a recent visitor to the Capital City.

Governor Park Trammell left Thursday for a ten days' vacation at Waynesville, N. C., where he joined Mrs. Trammell.

Mrs. S. D. Chittenden at her beautiful home on Park avenue on Wednesday morning entertained at auction bridge in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Walter Wight, of Cairo, Ga., who is visiting her for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Winthrop returned Thursday from Atlantic Beach, having made the return trip from Tallahassee in their automobile.

The regular Thursday night's dance was enjoyed by the society folk at the Elks' Club.

Pensacola

PENSACOLA, Aug. 23.—Pensacola society was much interested in the marriage on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock of Mrs. Mary Dallas Strong, formerly a social favorite in Pensacola, to William F. Quicksall, which took place in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Strong recently visited Mrs. Albert Hyer at her beautiful Bayshore residence, Virginia Lodge, and while here was entertained by Mrs. E. J. Wilson and many other of her old friends.

Mrs. W. H. Northup, who has been spending the past month in the North Carolina mountains, in the beautiful Sapphire Country of Saluda and Waynesville, returned home on Tuesday. Mrs. Northup stopped a few days in Atlanta, where she met Mrs. Pat McHugh, formerly Mrs. Pebley, of Pensacola, at the Hotel Majestic.

Miss Madge Cushman, of Knoxville, Tenn., accompanied by her nephew, Robert Daniels, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Daniels, arrived Saturday on a two weeks' visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Carlton H. Cushman.

The North Carolina mountains are a favorite summer resort for Pensacolans, and at Waynesville this summer there is quite a colony. Mrs. C. W. D'Alemberte, who is now in Rome, Ga., and Mrs. W. H. Northup spent some time at Waynesville, and Mrs. Smithwick, two children, William and Mary, and Mrs. Smithwick's sister, Miss Verren, are now there. Mrs. Alice Aylward, who formerly made her home here and who was recently the guest of Mrs. J. J. Hooton, is also at Waynesville.

Griffin

GRIFFIN, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Carlton Jones entertained her bridge club Tuesday afternoon at an al fresco party. On Wednesday afternoon she was hostess at a domino party.

Miss Mamie Slade and Miss Carrie Slade were hostesses Wednesday evening at a lawn party in honor of their guests, Miss Irene Dempsey, of Cedartown, and Miss Inez Hyman, of Cordele.

Miss Mary Bass was hostess at an automobile party to Barnesville in honor of Misses Mamie and Carrie Slade, Irene Dempsey and Inez Hyman.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Baxter were hosts at a lawn party Friday evening in compliment to their guest, Miss Jessie Robertson, of Forsyth.

On Wednesday morning Miss Olive Boyd was hostess at a rook party in honor of her guest, Miss Mary Watkins, of Atlanta.

Mrs. James Nutt entertained Monday afternoon at a bridge party in honor of Miss Katherine Wooten, of Washington.

Mrs. John Henry Newman entertained fifty ladies Friday afternoon at a theater party especially in compliment to her sisters, Mrs. H. L. Wheat, of Macon, and Mrs. Idus C. Doe, of LaGrange.

Mrs. James Kimbrough entertained Wednesday evening at a dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Burr, of Atlanta. Invited to meet Mr. and Mrs. Burr were Mr. and Mrs. John B. Mills and Mrs. James Mills.

Mrs. Charles Murray and Mrs. Frank Ingram were hostesses Wednesday morning at a sewing party in compliment to Mrs. James Porter and her daughter, Mrs. Everts, Miss Della Porter and Miss Laura Porter, of Houston, Texas.

Little Miss Ethelyn Ison entertained twenty of her little friends Friday morning in honor of the fifth birthday.

Master Ernest Carlisle was host, Wednesday afternoon in celebration of the fourth anniversary of his birth.

Little Miss Lily Rivers Griffin entertained a party of her young friends celebrating the fourth anniversary of her birth.

Cordele

CORDELE, Aug. 23.—A congenial party of young people enjoyed a picnic and fish fry Monday afternoon on the Flint River, the affair being in honor of the Misses Ruth and Clara Mae Jefferson, of Columbus.

Mrs. I. J. Lamb and daughter, Miss Mae Lamb, entertained Tuesday afternoon in honor of Miss Grace Dill, of Ocilla, the guest of Mrs. P. C. Dill and Misses Jefferson.

Mrs C. E. Todd was the hostess Monday afternoon to the Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church.

Durham

DURHAM, Aug. 23.—Misses Margaret and Bessie Erwin, with W. A. Erwin, "cotton king" of North Carolina, gave an elaborate dance at the Durham Country Club in honor of guests who were attending a house-party at "Hillcrest," the Erwin home. It was the most brilliant social affair of the season and was attended by young folks prominent in society through the State.

The guests of honor were Miss Agnes Tinsley Harrison, Atlanta; Miss Sadie William, Augusta; Miss Katherine Overman, Washington, D. C.; Hamilton Jones, Charlotte; Hugh Thompson, Raleigh, and Terry Lyon, Fayetteville.

West Point

WEST POINT, Aug. 23.—Miss Mary Booker entertained at rook Thursday evening in honor of Mrs. John T. Ivey and Miss Eloise Sikes, of Luverne, Ala. After the game sandwiches and tea were served.

Dublin

DUBLIN, Aug. 23.—Miss Ruth Toole, of Macon, was the guest of honor at an auction bridge party which Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Toole gave Tuesday evening. Playing were the Misses Ruth Toole, Mabel Harvard, Dorothy Hooks, Mamie Ramsay, Frances Webb and T. W. Hooks, O. G. Sparks, J. B. Hicks and W. R. Brigham.

A much-enjoyed affair of the week was the auction bridge luncheon which Miss Dorothy Hooks gave on Wednesday for Miss Ruth Toole. Miss Hooks' guests included Mrs. E. S. Street, Mrs. J. M. Finn, Mrs. T. R. Ramsay, Mrs. H. P. Shewmake, Mrs. A. J. Toole and Miss Frances Webb.

Of much interest socially will be the wedding of Miss Mary Lee Randall, of Grovania, and Richard P. Hicks, of Wrightsville, next Tuesday evening at the home of the bride's parents in Grovania. A party of friends from Dublin and Wrightsville will go over for this event. A reception will follow the ceremony.

The visitors in the city were honorees at a dance on Wednesday evening at East Lake. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Graham, Miss Lucy Gibson, of Macon; Miss Pearl Dowling, of Lake City, Fla.; Miss McLendon, Miss Otelia Gibson, of Macon; Miss Algie Prince, Miss Leonora Starr, Robert Hightower, Ramsay Fuller, S. Dixon, Paul Williamson, Dewitt Varnadoe, Cliff Holcomb, Clay O'Neal, Alex Blackshear, Claude Brantley, Alex Burch, Patrick Roach and William Brunson.

Senoia

SENOIA, Aug. 23.—Miss Lena Hand entertained a large party of Shorter and Wesleyan girls at a party at her home Monday evening.

The Methodist Missionary Society was royally entertained Monday afternoon by Mrs. H. B. Sasser.

The caming party given at Starr's Mill by Misses Lois and Annie Lou Hardy the past week was one of the most enjoyable events of the year. Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Hardy chaperoned the party. The out-of-town guests included Misses Helen Carpenter, Newnan; Elizabeth Baker, Macon; Minnie McMichael, Buena Vista; Sallie Thompson, Hawkinsville; Mary and Lena Render Greenville; Messrs. Tom Tolleson, Fayetteville; Kendal Fielder, Cedartown; Albert Jelks, Hawkinsville; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Freeman and Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Hunter.

Miami

MIAMI, Aug. 23.—Miss Josephine Bravo, one of the first children born in Miami, was united in marriage on Monday night to Dallas D. Hoffman, of this city. The ceremony took place at the bride's home in the presence of a number of friends and relatives and was followed by an informal reception.

One of the pretty dinner-dances of the summer was that given Tuesday night at the beach by Clement and Bazil Brossier, in honor of the Misses Frances and Jane Tatum, two of the charming buds of the city, who leave soon for an exclusive girls' school in the North. The guests were the Misses Frances and Jane Tatum, Jewel Green and Ruth Rose, and Victor Moffat, Merle McLeannon and B. B. Tatum. The affair was held at the Casino at the beach.

Complimentary to the Misses Maude and Alice Reilly, of New Haven, Conn., who are visiting their brother, John B. Reilly, a luncheon was given at the Dade Club by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coleman Romfh. Roses were used for the decorations. Covers were laid for the Misses Reilly, Miss Flavia DeCamp, R. B. Black, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Reilly, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McDonald and Mr. and Mrs. Romfh.

A Cooncan Club has been organized by a group of the young women of the city. Miss Cornelia Leffler was hostess at the last meeting of the club. Those present were the Misses Myrtle Rose, Hilda Baile, Christine Worley, Ruth Rose, Helen Skelly and Mildred Taylor.

Mrs. Everett George Sewell is spending the latter part of the summer at Asheville, N. C., where many other Miami people are stopping.

Jackson

JACKSON, Aug. 23.—Mrs. L. M. Crawford complimented her guest, Mrs. James Crawford Nutt, of Griffin, with a "42" party on Thursday morning.

The young men of the city gave a moonlight picnic at Indian Springs on Tuesday in honor of Miss Sarah Wylie, of Cartersville, the guest of Miss Mary Land.

In compliment to her niece, Miss Julia Collier, of St. Louis, Mrs. Levi entertained four tables of bridge on Wednesday evening.

Tampa

TAMPA, Aug. 23.—Dr. William Monroe Rowlett and Miss Gregory Walker, daughter of Mrs. Julian Walker, of New York City, will be married at the cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York on September 10. Dr. Rowlett's brother, Caius Rowlett, and the bride-elect's brother, Hewitt Walker, will be best men and will be the only attendants. Dr. Rowlett and his bride will take a trip to Canadian resorts before returning to this city about October 1 to make their home. Dr. Rowlett is one of the young physicians of the city and is very popular. Miss Walker is related to many families here, and she and her mother spent last winter here, taking a house on the Boulevard. This summer they have been spending in the Berkshires. She is an accomplished pianist.

Two well-known young couples of Winter Haven, one of the fine resorts and orange grove towns of interior Florida, are to be married at the same time on September 14. They are Norman Wyckoff and Miss Laura McCrary and Leslie Winston Anderson and Miss Kathleen Winston Perder. The double ceremony will take place at the First Christian Church of Winter Haven, and the young couples will go for a wedding trip together.

Mrs. A. B. Gerner, of this city, is chaperoning a house party at Wall Springs. The party is made up of Tampa and Dade City people, and they are enjoying the bathing at this resort. Among the Dade City members of the party are the Misses Lulu and Ethel Cochrane. A number from Dade City motored over to the camp at various times during the last week or so to spend a few days.

Buchanan

BUCHANAN, Aug. 23.—The recital and reading given at the Methodist Church Tuesday evening by Miss Shirley Sutherlin, of Cave Springs, was enjoyed by all present. Miss Sutherlin has accepted a position with the Southern Female College at LaGrange next year.

Tifton

TIFTON, Aug. 23.—Miss Aline Shipp entertained in honor of her guests, Misses Julia Williams and Florence Parks, with a Japanese party Monday night. Those present were the Misses Julia Williams, Florence Parks, Annie Howard, Marie Garbutt and Vernice Kennedy, James Pate, Roy Thrasher, Robert Hall, Louie Monk, Watson Holmes, Joe Gammon and Mark and Conrad Shipp.

Miss Josie Golden entertained Friday afternoon at four tables of salmagundi in honor of her guest, Miss Kate Harrell, of Doerun.

Miss Annie Howard entertained Tuesday night in honor of Miss Aline Shipp's house guests.

St. Augustine

ST. AUGUSTINE, Aug. 23.—A pretty event of the week was the wedding of Miss Elizabeth Josephine Masters and Marcus Pappy at the Cathedral Tuesday afternoon, the Rev. Father James O'Brien officiating. Both are among the best known young people of the city and are members of old Florida families.

Captain and Mrs. Henry Marcotte left yesterday for Williamsport, Pa., where they will spend several weeks.

Miss Nell Edmonds and her mother have gone to Miami, where they will reside in the future. They were social favorites here.

Miss Ruth Green, a popular member of the younger society set, has returned from an extended visit with friends in Tallahassee.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald White have returned from a several months' honeymoon trip spent in England, Mr. White's old home. Mr. White is a well-known banker. Mrs. White was formerly Miss Elizabeth Frazer, of this city. Their wedding was a social event of the early summer.

Mrs. G. H. Bruer has returned from Syracuse, N. Y., where she visited her daughter, Mrs. Ernest Johnson.

Gainesville

GAINESVILLE, Aug. 23.—Miss Elizabeth Kimbrough will entertain at a house party next week, her guests to include Miss Jamie Hall, of Grantville; Miss Cora Candler, of Dallas, Texas; Miss Marie Dinkins, of Atlanta; Miss Emily Dorsey, of Opelika, Ala., and Miss Laura Mae Kennimerg, of Cleveland. Among the social attention planned for her guests are a masquerade party at the home of Miss Kimbrough and a reception, with Miss Mary Florence McKinney as hostess.

A social affair of the week was the bridge luncheon Wednesday morning which Mrs. Pillow gave for her daughter, Mrs. French, of New Orleans. About twenty guests were present.

A compliment to Mrs. J. B. Fitzgerald, who leaves this week for her future home in Augusta, was a porch party given Tuesday morning by Mrs. M. C. Brown and her mother, Mrs. Flanders.

Mrs. J. E. Jackson was hostess at a sewing party at her home on Academy street in honor of her sister Mrs. H. W. Campbell, of Atlanta.

Miss Ione and Louise Jackson entertained eight couples at a dinner party Friday evening in honor of Miss Marjorie Wilkes, who was a guest of Mrs. J. H. Banks.

Acworth

ACWORTH, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Daniell Humphries Collins entertained on Thursday afternoon in compliment to Mrs. Norman Smith Kitchen, of Birmingham, Ala.

Mrs. Zollie L. McLain, Mrs. W. Arthur Nichols and Mrs. Charles Gribble were hostesses on Friday afternoon at a reception at the home of Mrs. Gribble, in honor of Mrs. D'Armand Breard, of Monroe, La.; Miss Avis Elgin, of Anderson, S. C., and Mrs. Norman Smith Kitchen, of Birmingham, Ala.

Washington

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—In honor of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Newsom, whose wedding Monday afternoon in Atlanta was a social event of cordial interest to a large circle of friends and relatives in Wilkes County, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Armstrong entertained a number of friends Thursday with a barbecue at their country home five miles north of Washington.

Tuesday's meeting of the Bimonthly Bridge Club, composed of the young married set of Washington, was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Clement E. Sutton. It was decided to call in further meetings until October on account of the number of members who are spending September out of town.

Lanark

LANARK, Aug. 23.—The residents at the Byrd cottage and a few invited guests enjoyed an excursion to Dog Island on Thursday evening. A delicious lunch was served on the island and a dip in the surf was enjoyed.

On Wednesday night at the hotel Willie Byrd was host at a crab supper.

Making up a pleasant house party at Lanark for a week or ten days are Mrs. B. H. Hardaway, Miss Slade, Miss Gerge, Charles Porter and B. H. Hardaway, Jr., all of Columbus, Ga. The house party is given by Mrs. Hardaway in honor of her son, B. H. Hardaway, Jr. The party is occupying the cottage of Mrs. Hardaway.

The party of Tallahassee campers at St. Theresa, composed of John McDougall, Abe McDougall, Guy Haynes and Phil Caldwell, on Saturday evening sailed over to Lanark, enjoyed the Saturday night dance at the hotel and remained over Sunday, taking the members of the Columbus house party for a sail. John and Abe McDougall returned to their camp at St. Theresa and Guy Haynes and Phil Caldwell to Tallahassee.

A party of campers at Lanark occupying the Phillips-Culley cottage is made up of Walter Culley, Humphrey Gwynn, Horace VanBrunt and Harbert Keith, of Tallahassee.

Gainesville

GAINESVILLE, Aug. 23.—Miss Mamie McGrew has returned from a four-weeks outing, during which she visited friends in Jacksonville, Augusta, Ga., and Hendersonville, N. C.

Mrs. J. I. Blake and children are now in Atlanta on a visit to relatives.

Miss Birdie Wood, of Fernandina; Miss Gussie Steindorff, of Greenville, Ala., and Miss Nellie Dekle, of Tampa, are guests of Mrs. Robert E. Lee on West Arlington street.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Harris, of Haverhill, Miss., announce the engagement of their daughter, Marion Carr, to Lee Graham, of Gainesville, Fla. This announcement is of great interest to the social circle of this city. Mr. Graham is cashier of the First National Bank of Gainesville, a member of the City Council and a most popular citizen. It is said the wedding will be some time in October.

Cartersville

CARTERSVILLE, Aug. 23.—On Tuesday evening a dance was given at the Opera House by the young men of Cartersville to the visiting girls. The out-of-town guests were Misses Marion Perdue, Ruth Blackman and Ruth Barry, of Atlanta; Kathrine and May Stiles, of Brunswick; Addie McCollister and Ida Moody, of Piedmont, Ala., and Mrs. Keith Carson, of Tifton. The chaperons wer Mr. and Mrs. E. Strickland, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hammond and Mr. and Mrs. Madison Milam.

Mrs. Walter Holcombe, of Nashville, entertained at an afternoon tea at "Roselawn," the home of her mother, Mrs. Sam P. Jones, on Saturday. The guests were Mrs. John G. Simpson and Miss Hattie Jones, Charlotte, N. C.; Mrs. Bert Sims, Murfreesboro, Tenn., and Mrs. Conyers Fite, Washington, D. C.

Nashville

NASHVILLE, Aug. 23.—A lawn social was given on the courthouse square by the ladies of the Civic League yesterday evening from 6 to 9 o'clock. The proceeds will go for the benefit of the public library.

Ocilla

OCILLA, Aug. 23.—At the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. J. W. Layfield, Miss Meta Clair Sibley and Edwin E. Howell were married on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, and left immediately for Atlanta and other points in North Georgia to return in ten days, when they will make this city their home. The Rev. Mr. Ansley, Baptist minister at this place, officiated.

Claims To Be Heir To Cooper Estate

Henry D. Ritch Says He Was Adopted Son of Savannah Man. Files Suit.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—A suit in which Henry David Ritch seeks to establish himself as an heir-at-law of the late Clem T. Cooper so that he may inherit one-third of the $43,000 Cooper estate, has been filed in the Superior Court of Chatham County.

The obstacle in the way of Ritch's claim is Mrs. Lillian Hamilton, formerly Mrs. Lillian Cooper, wife of the man who died intestate, leaving this desirable property. Ritch says he was legally adopted by Cooper and is entitled to inherit one-third of the estate, as well as to share in the net proceeds from the estate since the death of Cooper on January 14, 1903.

The petitioner is 19 years old. He began the proceedings through J. J. Rahn, Jr., a friend. He shows that when a child 6 years old he was adopted by Cooper, and that he took the name of his foster parent. At that time Cooper was a widower. Ritch continued to live at the Cooper home until six months after the death of Cooper.

FORGOT TO CLOSE WINDOW; GAS FAILED TO KILL MAN

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—Because he forgot to close a window in the back of his store when he attempted to kill himself by inhaling illuminating gas, Laurence Louis, a confectioner, will probably recover.

Louis had removed the burners from a gas stove, and placing a rubber tube in his mouth, turned on the gas. Despondency because of business affairs is said to have been the cause of the act.

BIG DISAPPEARING GUN ARRIVES IN SAVANNAH

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—Occupying four freight cars, the carriage for the 10-inch disappearing gun in the dummy fortifications in the park extension has arrived from Bethlehem, Pa.

The total weight of the carriage is 225,000 pounds. It will support a gun weighing 30 tons and measuring 35 feet in length. The gun will be mounted inside the fortifications which will be used by the Savannah Volunteer Guards in practice work.

The "Ice Kist"

APPROVED BY
Good Housekeeping Institute



No Crank
No Dasher
No Handle
No Cogs
No Wheels
No Wood
No Hoops
No
Hard Work

$1.95 POSTPAID 15 DAYS' TRIAL 2-QUART SIZE **$1.95**

PACK IT THAT'S ALL

For the ICE-KIST all you have to do is to pour in the cream, sherbet or whatever refreshment it may be, and pack in the ice as in the ordinary freezer. Then the work is ended. There is ***no working a dasher, no turning a handle or crank, no straining*** your ***arms*** and ***back, no opening*** the freezer to "see" ***if*** it is freezing, ***no extra packing in of ice.*** All you do after packing is to open the freezer and serve the refreshment. It saves work, time, trouble and—***you.***

Perfect Freezing

The **Ice-Kist** has no dasher or crank because it has ***two freezing surfaces.*** The old-fashioned freezer had only ***one*** freezing surface—that is why a crank and dasher were necessary. The **Ice-Kist** has a metal freezing tube that extends directly through the cream to the bottom. This gives the two freezing surfaces. The cold penetrates from the ***center*** and from the ***outside,*** too. The cream is frozen with a smoothness that will delight you.



The Ice-Kist makes a beautiful and perfect-frozen mold.

Special 15-Day Offer

We want you to know the joy of having an **Ice-Kist Crankless Freezer** in your home. We will send it *post-paid* upon the return of the coupon together with $1.95—our introductory price. If, after trying the ICE-KIST for 15 days, you are not delighted with it, return it and we will return the $1.95. Don't let the coupon get lost. Send it *NOW.*



Western Merchandise & Supply Co.,
326 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed is money order for $1.95. Please send the ICE-KIST CRANKLESS FREEZER for 15 days' trial.

Name.....

Address.....

.....Ex.

FRANKLIN WILL FOUND INTACT AND RESTORED

Document Contains Severe Arraignment of Custom of Wearing Jewelry in This Country.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—All controversies regarding the disposition of the estate of Benjamin Franklin have been settled by the restoration of his will by the manuscript repair department of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

The document, recently resurrected from a vault under the City Hall for the purpose of verifying an office copy, was found to have deteriorated so much during more than a century of obscurity that it was practically indecipherable. Through the renovating process to which it was subjected it has regained much of its original freshness and legibility, making it possible for every detail to be understood.

In a finely-worded passage he makes disposition of his best cane as follows: "My fine crabtree walking stick with a gold head curiously wrought in the form of the cap of liberty I give to my friend and the friend of mankind, General Washington. If it were a scepter, he has merited it and would become it. It was a present to me from that excellent woman, Mme. de Forback, the Dowager Duchess of Deux Ponts."

A small painting of the King of France, presented to him by that monarch, which was mounted in a frame containing 408 diamonds, he bequeathed to his daughter, with the following curious proviso: "The King of France's picture, set with 408 diamonds, to my daughter, Sarah Bache, on the condition that she is not to form any of the diamonds into ornaments either for herself of daughters, and, therefore, countenance the expensive, vain and useless fashion of wearing jewels in this country."

TOLD HE'D DIE WHEN 29, BUT LIVING AT 101

Centenarian Walks to Church on Last Birthday and Gives Sunday School Advice.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Aug. 23.—William T. Osborne, of this city, was 101 years old to-day and he didn't mind it a bit.

Answer to "Old Subscriber," "Vox Populi," "Constant Reader" and "Friend of the Paper:" NO, HE NEVER SMOKED OR DRANK.

In the spring of 1841—when he was 29—four physicians visited him at different times to give him some concrete idea of how much longer he was going to adorn the earth. All said he was firmly in the grip of consumption. Three said he'd be lucky to last more than a few days. The fourth said Osborne didn't have a chance of picking anything off the next Christmas tree.

The four doctors are dead.

Five generations gathered at his home to-day. Naturally, he was delighted. Being a regular communicant of Trinity Methodist Church, he went there this morning. He wanted to walk, but the temperature made that seem unwise. Before the service he addressed a class in the Sunday school and told the scholars to be clean in their habits, stick on the sprinkling cart and keep up a strong activity in labor. He thinks that if he hadn't worked so hard he would not have taken part in to-day's party.

The old man didn't dance any jigs to indicate that he was as lively as he used to be, but he gave plenty of evidence that he was around the place. A natural decline in the power of his eyes recently forced him to give up reading, but he still writes, can hear well, enjoys walking and has a good memory.

He was born nine miles from Newburgh. He has been a farmer, tanner and storekeeper. His wife Sarah died eleven years ago at the age of 91.

WAR IN MEXICO BLOCKS WEDDING OF PAIR 5 TIMES

Young Engineer Kept From Love by Succession of Revolutions in Republic.

DENVER, Aug. 23.—What chance has a little fellow like the god of love in a mix-up with a big bully like the person who holds down the job of god of war?

The young man is Arthur N. Zwetow, a mining engineer employed in Mexico. He and the young woman, Miss Mildred Lewin, have tried to get married five times, to use their own expression, and each time that god of war person has "butted in" and dealt Cupid a knock-out blow.

Young Zwetow is in Concepcion del Oro, a mining camp near the border of the State of Coahuila. Six months ago he wrote his betrothed that he had obtained a leave of absence and the wedding bells would ring any time she said. The young woman got her trousseau ready and set the wedding day. But the bridegroom did not come. A letter from him said the Federals had started a war, the railroad had quit running, bullets were flying and he had to stay.

So it has been for five successive attempts.

Girl Chases 8 Cows With Auto; Gets $4

New Jersey Chauffeurette Uses Machine to Hustle Bovine Trespassers to Pound.

PETERSON, N. J., Aug. 23.—Four dollars of the money Joseph Smith paid for the wanderings of his cows yesterday went into the purse of Miss Minnie DeGray.

Eight Smith cows entered her garden and were eating her corn. She chased them in her auto out of the field, across a lot, into the road and a half-mile to the poundmaster's yard. Smith paid $8 for their release. Miss DeGray received half of it.

OREGON 8-HOUR BILL HITS EVERY WORKING CLASS

Professors, Trades, Occupations and Even Day Labor Limited to 48 Hours Weekly Work.

SALEM, OREG., Aug. 23.—If the universal eight-hour bill, filed under the initiative to be voted on at the next general election, should become a law it would revolutionize the industries of the State.

The measure is drafted to apply to every industry, every business or vocation or profession in the State. No one is to be permitted, under its provisions, to work for more than eight hours out of nine consecutive hours a day, or more than forty-eight hours a week.

By this law neither manual labor, trades, nor the professions shall be exempted, but every form of labor, skilled or unskilled, as well as every trade and profession, and persons working therein or thereat, shall be included, in, by and under this law, and the same shall be included, in, by and under this law, within the State or Oregon.

The measure provides that the Labor Commissioner must see to the enforcement of its provisions, and if he does not do this immediately it becomes mandatory upon the Governor to remove the Labor Commissioner from office.

AGED FATHER THRASHES SON WHO THINKS HIM EASY PREY

EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO, Aug. 23. When Francis Beaver, 30 years old, charged his father, Henry Beaver, aged 65, with having spoken in an uncomplimentary tone of the former's wife, the father resented the imputation and soundly thrashed his son.

The son, thinking he could easily worst his aged father, began the fight with a hard blow on the elder man's nose. Thoroughly aroused, Beaver, Sr., then started in and soon the son was lying on the ground with a fractured ankle and a fractured right leg.

ANNIVERSARY CLUB MEETS WITH THE SOUTHERN STATES LIFE

Leading Life Insurance Agents Hold Convention Here—Every Man Produced Over $100,000 Worth of Paid For Business in Twelve Months — Interesting Sessions Held.

There was a feast of reason, a sparkle of wit and a flow of soul at the brilliant banquet given at the Hotel Ansley last night when the Sixth Annual Convention of the Anniversary Club of the Southern States Life Insurance Company brought that gathering to a close.

Over one hundred guests were present.

This convention is celebrated by those members of the agency force of The Southern States Life Insurance Company who produced over $100,000 worth of paid for insurance during the year which ends June 30.

This convention had been in session two days, business sessions being held in the morning, the afternoon and evening being given over to entertainment.

Opening Session.

The first session of the Convention was held in the assembly room



J. C. WALDEN, SR., President.

of the Hotel Ansley on Friday morning. The largest attendance in the history of the club was present.

President Wilmer L. Moore, of The Southern States Life Insurance Company, greeted the club membership in a warm address of welcome, in which he congratulated them upon the



J. R. WILLIAMS, Vice President.

splendid work just closed, and the beginning of the new year of the Anniversary Club, the first month of which saw the agents break all producing records.

Officers are not elected by the Anniversary Club, but office is won by the amount of insurance written. The agent writing the most business is President, the second man is Vice President, the leaders in each State are State Vice Presidents.

J. C. Walden, Sr., of Alabama, won the coveted honor of President. J. R. Williams, of South Carolina, was installed as Vice President.

Officers Installed.

The State Vice Presidents installed were T. Peters, Jr., of Georgia; B. B. Murray, of Florida; H. Clay Smith, of Alabama, and G. J. McDowell, of South Carolina.

In addition to these there were present other members of this Club who qualified for 1912-13: H. N. McAfee, of Georgia, a member for the sixth time; H. Willis Hogg, of Georgia, a member for the third time; J. T. Weems, of Georgia, the oldest member of the agency force of the company in point of service, for the sixth time; Fred Hines, of South Carolina, for the fifth time, and L. E. Black, Jr., C. S. Gurr and J. R. Munroe, for the first time.

Joe W. Vinson, whose absence from the meeting, owing to ill health, was greatly regretted by all present, completes his fifth year of membership.

He also signalized his intention of making his election for next year sure by not only leading the agency force in the month of July but by beating his own and all other previous records of written business in any one month, and thereby establishing a high mark for agents to aim at.

Brief addresses were delivered to the club by the President and Vice President of the Club.

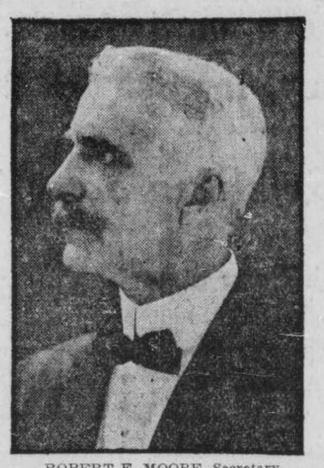
Unanimously Re-elected.

Robert F. Moore, Agency Secretary, was unanimously re-elected Secretary of the Anniversary Club, which position he has held with credit since the beginning of the organization.

Following the roll call of the Anniversary Club badges and certificates were distributed, after which the first "Keystone Degree" was conferred.

"New Policy" was the subject of an interesting paper by Supervisor of Agents, W. S. McLeod, which was followed by discussion and questions.

Agency Secretary Robert F. Moore followed with an interesting paper on "Items of Expense Charged to First Year's Business—Economy, What it Means to the Agent and the Policy-holder." His paper was followed by discussion and questions.



ROBERT F. MOORE, Secretary.

The photograph of the Anniversary Club, which appears on this page, was taken, after which the Club was entertained at luncheon at the Capital City Club by President Moore. Friday afternoon the Club attended the baseball game and Friday evening occupied boxes at the Forsyth theater.

Concluding Session.

The concluding session of this interesting convention was held on Saturday morning, at which time a symposium of talks entitled "Confidential Chats With Medical Department," was participated in by E. M. Veatch, Dr. Gaines, Dr. W. S. Kendrick and Samuel Barnett, Actuary. This was followed by discussion and questions.

"The Company's Method of Payment of Death Claims—What It Should Mean to the Supervisor, the Agent, the Company and the Beneficiary," was delivered by Supervisor Frank E. Brodnax. This was followed by a discussion on the analysis of this subject under the following heads: (1) Bankers Agents Contracts, (2) Local Advertisement; (3) Draft on Local Bank, and (4) Follow Up of Prospects from Payment.

J. E. McLauchlin, Director of the Metropolitan Agency, followed with an interesting talk on "Systematic Following Up of Prospects."

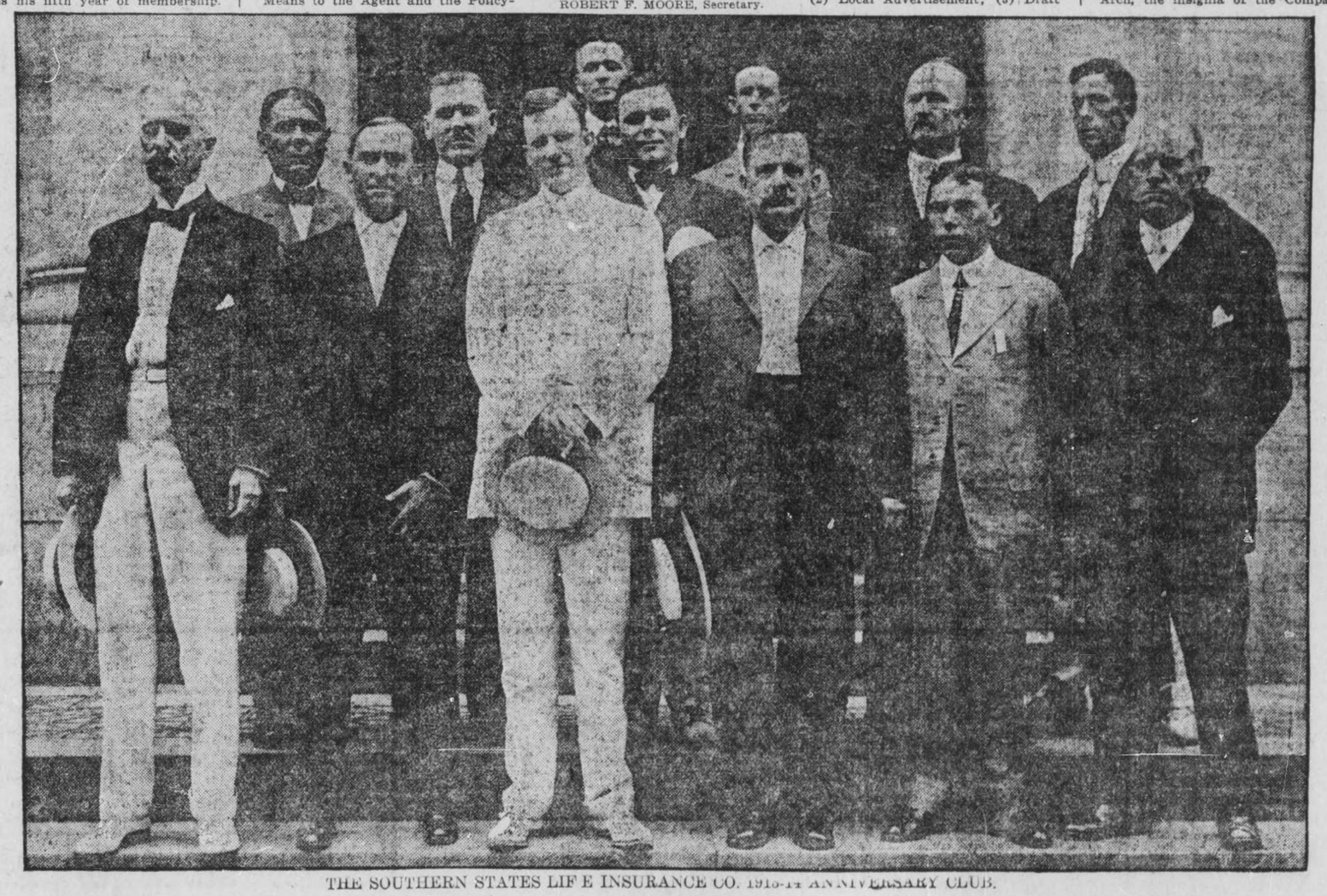
A symposium of actual experiences by all agents came next and the formal addresses of the Convention were concluded with a most interesting address by Hon. Hervey W. Laird, former Assistant Insurance Commissioner of Alabama, and now Assistant to President Wilmer L. Moore.

Entertained at Luncheon.

The Club was entertained at luncheon at the Hotel Ansley and again attended the baseball game in the afternoon.

The Banquet at the Hotel Ansley last night was probably the most brilliant gathering held in the history of the Club and the Hotel.

Over one hundred guests were entertained. The colors of the Southern States Life Insurance Company—Red, Blue and White, and the Keystone Arch, the insignia of the Company,



THE SOUTHERN STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO. 1913-14 ANNIVERSARY CLUB.



T. PETERS, JR., Georgia Vice President

MENU

GEORGIA CANTALOUPE

CELERY QUEEN OLIVES ALMONDS

CONSOMME FLORENTINE
CHEESE STRAWS

POMPANO A LA CARONDELET POTATOES ANNA

CALVE'S SWEETBREAD ST. CLAIR
MOYENS PEAS

CHICKEN FILLET, LUCULLUS
PEELED ASPARAGUS HOLLANDAISE

LETTUCE, RUSRIAN DRESSING
BEATEN BISCUIT

MOUSSE A LA PARISIENNE
PETITS FOUR

CHEESE AND BENT'S CRACKER

DEMI TASSE

APOLLINARIS
CIGARS

Banquet Menu.



B. B. MURRAY, Florida Vice President.

Hotel Ansley Scene of Wonderful Banquet to Club Last Night—Toasts Were Made by Speaker Burwell, Hon. C. B. Brown, of Alabama, Hon. W. S. Witham and Clark Howell.

were carried out in the flowers, ices and place cards.

President Wilmer L. Moore presided as toastmaster, and introduced the speakers.

J. C. Walden, Sr., President of the Club, was the first and his response to the toast, "The Anniversary Club—the Top Rung," was warmly received.

He was followed by J. R. Williams, Vice President, whose subject, "The Southern States Life—Confidence Begets Loyalty," was handled in a splendid manner.

G. J. McDowell, a member of the Anniversary Club, and a familiar speaker at these banquets, responded to the toast, "The Keystone Degree—An Incentive to Work."

Burwell Responds.

Speaker W. H. Burwell, of the General Assembly of Georgia, delivered a splendid toast in response to President Moore's cordial introduction, on



G. J. McDOWELL, South Carolina V. P.

"Success Is Measured by Ambition."

He was followed by Hon. Clark Howell, who responded to the toast, "Civic Duties—Every Man Has His Part."

Hon. Cyrus B. Brown, Assistant Commissioner of Insurance for the State of Alabama, represented that commonwealth and responded to the



H. CLAY SMITH, Alabama Vice Pres.

toast, "Alabama—Her Part in the Nation's Progress."

Hon. W. S. Witham concluded the evening's gayety with a wonderful potpourri when he was presented to his hearers, with the following title for his toast, "A Toast, Like a Text, Is Given to Talk From."

EUROPE TROTS, BUT CAN'T KEEP STEP TO MUSIC

Syncopated Tunes and Dances Beyond Ken of Old World, Says American Composer.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Armand Vecsey, composer and director of music at the Ritz-Carlton, has returned fresh from a European trip with lots of new music and some comments upon the musical situation abroad which may act as balm to the souls of American composers, and a joy for those who are not musicians, but like to hear the scream of the American Eagle.

Mr. Vecsey has not lived on this side of the Atlantic long enough to have taken out final naturalization papers, but there is nobody on this side of Weehawken who is more intensely and enthusiastically American in a musical way. He says American music and American motifs have spread over all Europe, but the music the natives over there don't know how to play.

Opera in Europe, as Mr. Vecsey has viewed it this summer, is poor as compared with what is given at the Metropolitan Opera House, and there isn't anything now between London and Vienna that has to do with music or the stage which local talent can't beat hands down.

"I have been in Paris, London, Berlin, Munich, and Vienna," said Mr. Vecsey, "and everywhere I have found American music the most popular. Then the turkey trot one finds all over the Continent. Yet nowhere did I hear the music played correctly, although they try hard, and when it came to fitting German or French words to a typical trotting tune, the effect was ludicrous.

Recognize the "Truthahn Tanz?"

"Think of what the result was in Berlin, when they turned 'When the Midnight Choo-Choo Leaves for Alabam' into German! In Germany they call the trot 'Truthahn Tanz,' and in France it is the 'Pas du Dindon.' Who would recognize the original under such appellations?

"Then the French can not dance the trot, nor can the Germans. Somehow they can't just find out the character of it. Of course their bands and orchestras can not get the time right in the first place. Why, at the Folies Bergere in Paris, I saw two of the best French dancers giving what was supposed to be a most perfect rendition of the trot, and I assure you it was ridiculous. It was a very poor imitation of the real thing.

"Yet, I was astonished to find that all the new French music and most of the new German operettas are either in the American style, as nearly as their composers could approach it, or have American motifs. The tango seems to be breaking up the trot over there, partly, I suppose, because their dancers can come nearer to dancing it than the purely American steps. In Paris I saw a couple trying the Texas Tommy, and it was a sight to cause a horse to double up.

"Why can't they play a turkey trot? For the same reason that nobody except a Hungarian can play Hungarian music. Almost every musical country has something that is peculiarly its own—a style of music that when played correctly is infectious.

American Style Has Call.

"Hungary has its csardas, Austria its waltz, and America its syncopated time. When each is played properly, it is bound to move an assemblage of people, and just now the American style has the call everywhere.

"At the Palais de Danse, in Berlin, I first heard a turkey trot played by a German orchestra. It was very bad. I want to tell you that in Europe this summer there is no music, no opera, no Philharmonic concert, and no play that can compare with what has been heard here in New York this year."

"In Paris," went on Mr. Vecsey, with a trace of feeling, "when they see an American trunk, they lie in wait to rob the owner, and go crazy over the thought of loot. It is the same in Berlin.

"I must tell you that not anywhere are women so generally chic in their costumes nowadays as right here in New York.

"True, I did see many smartly gowned women, but investigation showed that most of them were Americans."

Rector Denounces Paid Choir Singers

Clergyman Declares There Is No Worship in Their Strange and Unutterable Music.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Aug. 23.—The Rev. E. J. Craft, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, caused a sensation while addressing a meeting of the parishioners of Calvary parish by telling them what he would do if he were entering upon a new pastorate.

For one thing, he said, he did not believe in paid singers for church choirs. "The service of the church was designed for the people as a whole and not alone for the choir," he said. "These modern choirs take the worship away from the people of the congregation and do all the worshiping themselves. They sing in wild and strange ways and in unutterable tongues the praises of God."

Veering of River Threatens Farms

Every Laborer Available Is Rushed to Head Off Flow of Missouri.

FREEMONT, NEBR., Aug. 23.—Every laborer available is being sent by the Burlington Railroad to Folsom to fight the Missouri River, which is again eating into the valuable farm lands of that section and threatening to cut its way to the railroad tracks. Many carloads of stone have been dumped into the river.

The river suddenly began veering from its channel a few days ago. Inside of two days it had swamped 20 acres of land. Fear is now felt that the river will eat its way back to the extensive put in within the last year at a cost of more than $500,000.

Tame Trout Craves Petting; Fed by Hand

Feels Insulted if Food Is Not Served in Manner to Which He Is Accustomed.

ESTES PARK, COLO., Aug. 23.—Sunbeam, the pet speckled trout in the fish hatchery at Estes Park, has just recovered from an indisposition caused by stomach trouble or rheumatism, and is again able to take its place as the only pet trout in captivity.

The fish, now a 3-year-old and about eleven inches long, is as good an example of gentle and loving trouthood as it is possible to find. Fed from the hand from the time it was hatched, it feels insulted now unless its food is given to it in that way.

It is very fond of being stroked and petted, and will swim around and rub itself against a person's hand whenever a chance is given it.

Stranger Is Son, Gone for 20 Years

Father Turns Wanderer Away, but Mother Calls Him Back, and Reunion Follows.

GLASGOW, KY., Aug. 23.—Virgil Huffman had been away from home twenty years, seeking his fortune in Alaska, and the father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. James Huffman, were sitting in a room of their home near here discussing him and wondering if he would ever come back.

There was a knock at the door and Mr. Huffman opened it to see a dusty traveler, who said he was tired and was seeking lodging for the night. Mr. Huffman thought he could do nothing for him, but Mrs. Huffman "reckoned" they could manage somehow.

Then they led him into the hall, under the swinging lamp, and as the light fell on his face the aged couple recognized him as their son.

African Chieftain Is Harvard Student

Begins Stupendous Task of Reducing His Own Language to Written Form.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Aug. 23.—A full-blooded African chieftain has just passed his entrance examinations at Harvard with flying colors and will enter the university next September as a member of the class of 1917. He is P. Gbe Wolo, and his people, 300,000 strong, are the Krus of Liberia, on the west coast of Africa.

They have no written language, so that the only way he can communicate with his family is through traders on the coast, who send the message by word of mouth along the trail. He has begun the stupendous task of reducing his language to writing.

Goes to Cemetery Instead of Ball Park

Fan Mistakes Funeral Hack for Omnibus on Its Way to Diamond.

MONTGOMERY, MO., Aug. 23.—A baseball rooter came here from a distance to attend the St. Charles-Montgomery game, and by mistake he got into a hack at the depot filled with pallbearers going to a funeral.

As he had crepe on his hat, the pallbearers thought he had come as a mourner and he was taken to the cemetery instead of the ball park.

Finding himself in a funeral procession, he woke up and escaped. He got to the ball grounds just in time to see the home team win.

'Star Baths' Latest Complexion Remedy

Young Women Campers Take Nightly 'Plunge' in Milky Way Beams on Tower.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Star baths are the fad at the summer camp of the Young Women's Christian Association in Blauvelt, N. Y. Miss Marion Hopkins, the camp leader, is given credit for the innovation. The baths are taken on top of a high tower in the center of the camp. It will accommodate a dozen bathers.

There is a long waiting list of young women campers who are anxious to enjoy the reported benefits of immersion in starlight. Chief among these is said to be the "star-shine complexion."

Husband in Prison; Wife Willed $20,000

Richmond Woman Given Share of Estate After Helpmate Is Sentenced for Embezzlement.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 23.—Mrs. Maud Kent Rowley, whose husband, William J. Rowley, formerly connected with a hotel here, was recently sentenced to serve two years in State prison for embezzling $8,000 from the Jefferson Hotel in this city while auditor there, inherits $20,000 from the estate of her aunt, Mrs. Junius A. Morris, of Richmond, who died August 3 at Atlantic City.

The value of the estate is placed at $486,000.

Woman Works as Circus Roustabout

Breaks Down While Handling Heavy Tent Pole and Her Secret Is Revealed.

LA CROSSE, WIS., Aug. 23.—Mrs. Ada Broughton, unable to support her two children and invalid husband on wages paid a woman, donned a man's attire and labored beside farm hands in Dakota wheat fields. She broke down under the strain and came to La Crosse to seek lighter employment, becoming a circus roustabout. Lifting heavy poles and canvas resulted in her complete breakdown. Then she told her story to the police and collapsed. She was taken unconscious to a hospital. Relatives are on the way from her home at Rice Lake.

HEARST'S SUNDAY American Advertising Contest

$10.00 Given Away!!

Last Sunday only the trade-marks or distinguishing characteristics of the advertisers below were given. $10.00 in cash was offered to the person sending in to The American, in the fewest possible words, a description of the advertisers whose "slogan" appeared below. Thousands of these replies were received and the prize goes to *Mrs. O. D. Gorman, Jr.*, 79 W. 15th St., her answers appearing below:

WALL-PAPER

Thirty years in the wall-paper business have made us proficient. Ask our customers. Before you buy, try us. :: ::

"Better Be Safe than Sorry"

71 South Pryor Street

BURNETT WALL PAPER CO. BURNETT

"Go Where the Crowds Go"

AND

You will be delighted with the cool, comfortable Montgomery Theater. Absolutely the latest pictures.

Anna Von Hoffman is now singing

AT

The Montgomery

The easy way to buy clothes

Your Credit is Good at

DOLLAR A WEEK DAY

14 W. MITCHELL ST.

"Truly Duffy's"

The home of low prices, on the corner of Mitchell and Forsyth Sts. Attend our immense Clearing-Out Sale now going on. :: ::

DUFFY'S

"The Velvet Kind"

The kind of Ice Cream you really like. It's pure, clean and wholesome. Try it once. ∴ ∴ ∴

PHONE IVY 6849

VELVET ICE CREAM CO.

26 E. North Avenue

27 years in the same stand.

Shoes for the Entire Family

See our Fall and Winter stock of Men's and Ladies' models. Just from the Eastern style centers.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

R. C. BLACK

35 Whitehall Street

WHAT ATLANTA MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS ARE DOING

ATLANTA HAS SUPPORT FOR HOME-GOODS EXPOSITION

Spirit Which Makes City Famous Prevails, and Enough Exhibitors Sign Agreements to Take Space to Assure Success of Project.

Decision Necessary Tuesday So That Plans for New Commerce Building Might Be Changed. Manufacturers Are Responding.

It was a close shave, everyone admits, but as usual the Atlanta spirit prevailed, and the "Made in Atlanta" exhibit is assured.

Tuesday's luncheon at the Ansley was the "clincher." Several years of agitation, a year of actual work, brought to a climax by a vigorous campaign of three months, developed the exhibit project to a point where about 36 manufacturers had signed their names to agreements binding them to take floor space for a period of three years.

Thus matters stood Tuesday. Meanwhile the contractors were at work in the new Chamber building remodeling it. The plans called for offices. If a change were to be made, a decision was necessary at once.

The case was put squarely up to the Atlanta manufacturers Tuesday, and on Tuesday's luncheon was staked the entire plan. The result of the appeal was success.

To Have Four Floors.

Four floors will be devoted to the exhibit. One floor will be given over to the cotton industry—textiles, oils and by-products. Furniture made in Atlanta will take another entire floor. Building materials probably will take a floor, kindred lines of manufacture will be grouped together as far as is consistent with economical disposal of space.

Who will be in charge of the exhibit in the new building at Pryor street and Auburn avenue has not been determined. Neither has it been decided when the exhibits will be installed. All this remains to be done.

This much is certain—there will be telephone service on each floor, an expert in charge and an intelligent effort to make the exhibit pay in dollars and cents for every participant.

Had the project fallen through, it would have been lamentable, for Nashville, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Hartford, Conn., St. Louis and other cities have such exhibits; others are planning them, and Atlanta would, for the first time, be forced to admit itself less progressive than its rivals.

Those Already Pledged.

The following firms had signed for space up to Saturday, the nature of the business being suggested where the name is not self-explanatory:

Southern Engraving Company.
Frederick Disinfectant Company.
J. K. Orr Shoe Company.
E. VanWinkle Company (motor trucks).
Atlanta Gas Light Company.
Southern Upholstering Company.
Atlanta Stove Works.
Southern Spring Bed Company.
Burnett, Bell & Klapper (furniture).
Gholstin - Cunningham Company (bed springs).
All-Star Manufacturing Company (neckties).
Byrd Printing Company.
Norris, Inc. (candies).
Willingham-Tift Lumber Company.
Tripod Paint Company.
J. P. Stevens Engraving Company.
Atlanta Paper Company.
Atlanta Blank Book Manufacturing Company.
White Provision Company.
Dowman-Dozier (metal workers).
Foote & Davies (office furnishings).
Golden Eagle Buggy Company.
Metzger Mattress Company.
Whittier Mills (textiles).
Marcus Loeb & Co. (overalls).
Nunnally & McCrae (overalls).
Phoenix Planing Mills.
Parian Paint Company.
Atlanta Show Case Company.
Greer Manufacturing Company (jewelry).
F. J. Cooledge (building materials).
M. D. & H. L. Smith (awnings).
Reed Oil Company.
Atlanta Metal Bed Company.
Atlanta Auto Top and Trimming Company.
Moncrief Furnace Company.
Coca-Cola Company.
Walter Ballard Optical Company.
Hagan & Dodd Co. (soft drinks).
Atlanta Art Glass Company.
A. E. Hill Manufacturing Company (razor blade strops).

In addition to the above, the Southern Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, the cotton oil mills, the textile and other cotton interests have an entire floor, where they will exhibit the cotton plant and all of its various uses.

ENGLISH MAKERS INVENT CAP WHICH KEEPS SHAPE

A problem that has engaged English cap manufacturers for some time has been how to produce a cloth cap that will keep its shape after it has been in use for some time. An enterprising firm of manufacturers now claims that they have solved the problem and that the shape of their caps is not affected by rain. The idea introduced consists of placing a flat plate of straw plait in the cap between the lining and the cloth crown.

This makes the top of the cap sit flat, and as the straw is not affected by wet it is said the cap can be worn for a much longer period than the ordinary kind.

Sweet Potato Crop Yields Big Returns

Would Bring Much More if Southern Farmers Did Not Glut Market at Harvest.

Each year the sweet potato is becoming of greater importance as a money crop in the South. The value of this crop in the United States in 1900 was $34,429,000, 90 per cent of which was produced in the Southern States. The total area devoted to sweet potatoes in the United States increased from 537,000 acres in 1899 to 641,000 in 1909, and the yield increased from 42,500,000 to 52,200,000 bushels. The total value of the crop increased at a much more rapid rate than either the acreage or the yield, showing an increase of 78.3 per cent in ten years.

With better methods of storing and marketing the potatoes, it is said, their value could be doubled without increasing the acreage or production. This is especially true in the South, where the potatoes are either rushed on the market at digging time, when the price is low, or stored in outdoor pits or banks, where a large portion decays.

Very few of the sweet potatoes stored in pits or banks ever reach the market, for from 25 to 50 per cent spoil, and those that remain are not of good quality. Even if the pit or bank method of storage would keep the potatoes, it is not economical.

Too much labor and expense are required to make these banks every year and to get the potatoes out when wanted for market. Sweet potatoes can be marketed more economically and to much better advantage from storage houses.

Green Shirts Shown For Winter Wear

Long-Pointed Collars in White and Self-Striped Effects Continue in Vogue.

New features are noted among collars and shirts shown by leading manufacturers for fall and winter. Imported dress shirts, in soft laundered effects with musnroom tucks and semi-French cuffs are selling readily. Shirts with a short stiff bosom in various color combinations are also featured.

White self-striped effects in French pique with stiff and unstarched bosoms are also meeting a good demand. A soft bosom with cross-striped plaits, in various color combinations, is a new fall feature that has been well received.

Woven madras in colored effects will be strong.

The demand for silk shirts is increasing and they are becoming more of a staple than formerly. Green will be a popular shirt color for the new season.

The long pointed collars in white and self-striped effects are continuing into the next season.

A departure in them is the wider two-inch band instead of the narrow one now worn. These new collars have a three and a half inch point.

The wider band is claimed to give them more the appearance of a standing collar, besides causing them to sit better and afford greater comfort.

Stocks of Iron Not Above 100,000 Tons

Accumulation in Yards Reduced Rapidly in Southern Territory. Curtailment Continues.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Aug. 23.—Small sales of pig iron continue in the Southern territory, with a satisfactory aggregate.

The price of pig iron holds around $11 per ton, No. 2 Foundry. There have been a number of sales made for delivery during the last part of the year and some inquiries are in hand for iron to be delivered the first quarter in 1914.

There still is curtailment of the make. It is believed Alabama will produce during August almost as much iron as in July. Furnace companies are expressing the belief that before the end of the year a buying movement is likely to call for an immense tonnage. The furnace and warrant yards inventory will show now over 100,000 tons on hand. A few months ago there were 150,000 tons on the yards.

Basic iron demand is more satisfactory. Charcoal iron price is above $23, with the make as low as it ever was in the South.

Steel operations are steady, the several plants in Alabama working on practically full time. Fabricated steel is going out in all directions. Cotton tie manufacturers have had a prosperous season.

Fertilizer Concern Has Splendid Year

American Agricultural Chemical Earns Close to 7 Per Cent on Its Common Stock.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—American Agricultural Chemical for its year to June 30 is understood to have earned something better than 6 per cent on the $18,330,000 common. In fact, it is barely possible that the final figures will come nearer 7 per cent on this issue.

Unless conditions in the fertilizer trade become very much worse than for the last two years, the company can continue to earn and pay the present 4 per cent dividend. This dividend rate is, by the way, a testimonial to the wisdom of directors in making the initial distribution on the common stock rather modest. If a 5 per cent or 6 per cent rate had been adopted two years ago, the future outlook would not be nearly so happy as it is to-day.

A very strong feature of American Agricultural operations is the high percentage of branded or trade-marked goods which it sells. It is safe to state that 90 per cent of the company's tonnage consists of trade-mark goods, which farmers buy on the reputation of a particular brand for the specific purpose desired.

SAMPLES COST DRY GOODS MEN MANY DOLLARS

Dealers Feel Something Should Be Done to Stop Incessant Drain on Their Profits.

There is strong feeling in dry goods circles that something should be done to curb the increasing demands of buyers for samples. In most quarters there is a strong opinion expressed that the giving of samples is a necessary evil up to a certain point, but there is also a strong opinion that this point has long since been passed.

Few manufacturers and wholesalers take the trouble to find out just what samples cost them. In only a few cases are definite records kept and the cost of the samples figured.

A New York silk firm gets out about 250 styles a season, and the buyers get fair-sized samples of each style they bought. This is really necessary, but it is trade custom, the house follows the general path.

A big woolen firm in New York which does business with the cutting-up trades and larger retailers is one of the best informed on the subject of sample expense.

"On our books," the head of the firm said, "there are about 2,500 accounts. Of these about 1,800 are manufacturers of clothing. To each manufacturer we give five or ten sample books. The cloth in each book is valued at about 20 cents, and the expense of getting them up brings the cost to about 50 cents. This means that each manufacturing account costs us about $3.75 a season for samples. With two seasons a year and 1,800 manufacturers' accounts it is easy to see what samples mean to us without trying to figure the cost of samples for the retail accounts."

In another quarter of the woolen goods trade it was said that the samples given out mounted up to a tidy sum in the course of a year, but that the expense had not been so great of late because several houses had agreed to make clothiers pay for most of the samples they got.

"One of the worst features of the sample business in this industry," this agent said, "is the way some members of the clothing trade use them. Many of them have no scruples at all about taking our samples to a competitor and asking him at how much less than our price he can get the goods made up by his mill. This is a little off the subject, perhaps, but it illustrates one of the worst phases of the woolen industry."

Among the cotton goods houses the evil is seen in its worst form so far as quantity is concerned, but the cheaper qualities of these goods tends to lessen the aggregate loss as compared with wool and silk goods. Lace and embroidery firms also pay tribute to the sample god at the rate of several hundreds to several thousands of dollars a year.

Last, but not least, comes the big department store. Inquiry at several of them in New York brought out the assertion that samples cost them from $30,000 to $60,000 a year. Only 15 to 20 per cent of the people who take these samples from the stores really buy anything afterward, and the resultant loss necessarily is heavy.

N. O. T. & M. Receiver May Ask Big Loan

Frisco Subsidiary Almost Certain to Default on Interest Due September 1.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—As soon as New Orleans, Texas and Mexico receivers know whether Frisco receivers will or will not pay the $700,000 interest due September 1, they will make application for permission to issue approximately $1,000,000 receivers' certificates. In the meantime the Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company is making temporary loans to the receivers comprising $100,000 for debt falling due August 1, and about $200,000 additional to middle of September.

The engineers employed to examine the properties which make up the Frisco's South Texas lines have not yet made their report, but the most favorable statement would show that at least 18 months of steady work and adequate funds would be necessary to put New Orleans, Texas and Mexico in a position to earn interest on its bonds. Others believe at least three years would be consumed in putting the line on its feet, and between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 expenditures would be needed.

Under these circumstances assumption is made in certain quarters that Frisco will default its guarantee of the interest due September 1. In fact, it is said that any other course would be improper.

KNITTING YARNS SLOWER BECAUSE STRIKE IS ON

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Buying of knitting yarns has slowed up, due to the knit goods strike in New York and Brooklyn, but prices show no change. Just how the strike will affect the market is a matter of conjecture, although most dealers admit that prices will drop if it is continued.

Spinners were unwilling to raise quotations on worsted yarns materially, as it would result in advancing the prices for worsted goods and so kill the prospective demand for them.

Cotton yarns were quiet, the small demand for them being attributed to the spinners' high prices. Weaving yarns were selling at lower figures than for several weeks, but only small orders were placed. Buyers, influenced by favorable cotton crop reports, were holding out for still lower prices.

There were no changes in Southern frame-spun knitting yarns, but there was less activity noted in the coarser counts of single combed yarns.

SUMMER TRADE DEVELOPED BY BRAINY EFFORT

August Dullness of Years Ago Is Overcome by Teaching Public What to Buy Then.

"Summer isn't the terror to us that it used to be," remarked a white-haired veteran of the department stores of Atlanta—a man who is an interesting talker and a consistent advertiser, but who keeps his own name and his own personality persistently in the background.

"There was a time," he went on in reminiscence, "when we might almost as well have closed up the store during July and August. That was years ago.

"In the summer all the well-to-do customers went out of Atlanta, and did not return until fall. Fall was a mad scramble for customers and stores alike.

"The less wealthy, who stayed in town, did little shopping. Everyone thought it was too hot. No one ever paid any attention to buying in midsummer. The stores were unattractive. Usually the proprietor was vacationing—if that's a good word—himself.

"I do not know who had the inspiration first in Atlanta. But a change came about. The wisest merchant, whoever he was, decided there were people in town with money to spend, even in the summer time.

"He schemed out the way to get it, which is followed almost universally by Atlanta stores nowadays.

"To make the story short, he offered bargains so attractive that shoppers simply had to come to town for the August sales. The custom has grown until to-day the things which have no season of necessity have been exploited so skillfully that the public believes summer is the season for them.

"That may sound obscure, but I do not intend it to be.

"Take furniture, for instance. There is no more reason why one should buy furniture in January than in August. Nor is there any reason why one should buy furniture in August in preference to January.

"But the summer furniture sale has become so much a fixture in the leading stores that people wait for it. It is good business for all concerned. The merchant is striving toward the ideal condition, which would be sales and collections of an unvarying amount every month in the year—unattainable, but none the less an ideal state of affairs.

"The customer, likewise, is winning. She effects economies by midsummer buying of furniture and blankets, and distributes her expenditures more evenly over the year."

Textile Furs Being Featured for Fall

Wide Variety of Pile Fabrics Shown in Cloaks for the 1913-14 Season.

Many new effects in pile fabrics are being featured for the fall and winter seasons. Matelasse plushes in broaded effects and high colors, to be used for cloakings and millinery, as well as other brocaded effects, are prominent features in present trading.

There is also a tendency to moires, in Scotch plaids and checks, for dresses, cloaks and trimmings. A wide variety of Oriental and Bulgarian effects in plushes and velvets are also shown for vestings, collars and cuffs.

A new item is the jasper effect, which has a rich woolen appearance and is featured for cloakings.

The fabric is of an indefinite striped appearance, and is shown in black and white and blue and brown mixtures.

Imitation Persian lamb is also popular among the more expensive fabrics, being made to retail at about $7.50 for 50-inch widths.

FRENCH CALICOMAKERS MAKE 20-YEAR COMPACT

Several years ago an attempt was made to organize the French calico printing trade, a cartel being formed which included the principal producers, and an effort was made to fix standard prices. The results were not altogether satisfactory, and the agreement was allowed to expire. The matter was taken up again recently, and it is now reported that a new cartel, comprising seven of the leading French firms whose works are situated in Rouen, Epinal, Bolbec and Valenciennes, has been formed.

A central sales bureau, which will transact the entire selling business of the concerns interested, has been established under the style of the Comptoir de Vente des Tissus Francais Imprimees.

According to the Daily Consular and Trade Report, the agreement is for twenty years.

SMALL TOWN SECURES NATIONAL BANK CHARTER

STOCKTON, CAL., Aug. 23.—Announcement is made that application the first big rubber factory to be es- at Riverbank has been granted.

This is the first time in California that a town of 600 inhabitants has secured a charter for a national bank. The bank is capitalized at $25,000.

TURNING TO FRENCH MODELS.

Fall models for men's lounge suits show complete ignoring of English fashions and tend toward the French for the first time in many years. Cheviots yield to unfinished worsteds, and the colorful textures to the plainer. The popularity of dark greens and browns in "off" shades is evidenced by the earlier selections of tailors, while inconspicuous plaids and gun club checks are also well in demand.

Southern Hosiery Buyers in Market

Winter Goods Reported Scarce and Stringency May Become Acute by Fall.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Southern hosiery buyers are visiting the local market. Although mill agents report cheap goods sold up, some provision is evidently being made for the newcomers. The Southern jobbers have waited this year until the indications of the cotton crop were fairly certain before operating. They are not taking 84-needle bundle goods, as they predict lower prices on those lines. There are said to be fewer orders for extracts booked this year than formerly.

This is not affecting the volume of sales, as extracts are made up only to order, and customary buyers of those lines are simply seeking a different finish. Winter goods are already reported scarce, and, as the duplicating period has not yet begun, the stringency will probably be acute before the end of the fall.

Cotton Goods Buying Seems to Lack Snap

Limited Number of Desirable Spring Dress Fabrics Taken by Purchasers in East.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—While certain cotton good sellers are satisfied with conditions, nearly everywhere is the complaint that the market is without any snap save for a limited number of desirable spring dress fabrics.

A number of buyers are reported to have gone home without purchasing, while others took only sample pieces. Such wide lines were shown that, in some cases, buyers got the impression that there was plenty of goods back of them. This was not the case, but the buyers were frightened off.

Staples are not in demand as they should be at this time, and specialties are holding the lead. Fancies in ratines, crepes and voiles have shown little tendency to lose their popularity.

According to The Textile Manufacturers' Journal, several larger selling agencies have opened their spring lines of dress ginghams, zephyrs, seersuckers, madras, krinkles, cheviots and shirtings.

MEN WANT AMERICAN STYLES IN THEIR CLOTHES

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—During the past few weeks several English clothing manufacturers have had representatives in the local market with their garment samples. While some interest was displayed, it was mostly for obtaining information.

The sales made were principally on overcoats, and were intended only to add a few imported garments to the lines regularly offered. The English salesmen learned that the majority of retailers in the larger cities of the United States prefer American styles.

A local manufacturer said that foreign competitors will have to realize this still more and make their clothing which they intend selling here more on American lines, or else there will be little business developed in this country.

He also said that foreign ready-to-wear garments would not have to be seriously reckoned with by local merchants for some time to come.

LONDON STYLES FAVOR LOOSE ENDS FOR TIES

According to a London report there will be increased activity in the neckwear trade there this fall. The marked style tendency now is not toward color, but toward shape. The loose ended knot is favored, but many four-in-hands are also shown. Various shades of blue and gray constitute the color trend at present.

In London men are wearing either a jacket suit or a frock coat with a small black bow tie. The start with black will probably extend to other colors as the season continues.

It is thought, however, that this vogue will not be generally adopted, as it is entirely out of keeping with the fall ideas advanced by English haberdashers.

Once-overs and Ascots are being revived in a small way.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The United States ranks fourth as purchaser of English goods, with $146,000,000 last year.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation is seeking bids in England and Ireland to build nine iron ore carriers of 15,000 tons dead-weight capacity.

The Canadian Government, in contract with the United Fruit Company of Nova Scotia, has established a new steamship line between Canada and England, in order to secure more satisfactory access to the English market.

The Chicago and Northwestern, with proceeds of $4,000,000 equipment trust certificates recently sold, will pay for switching engines, 3,000 gondola cars and 2,005 box cars.

WHITCOMB CO. IMPORT MUCH CORNED BEEF

Soaring Prices of Meats Bringing South American Product to the United States

Meat is going up, and up, with no end in sight.

This has led to a curious state of affairs. Corned beef, peculiarly a product of the United States, now is being imported from South America in great quantities, and Libby, McNeill & Libby, the Chicago packers, advise their representatives in Atlanta, H. H. Whitcomb & Burke Company, that nothing but the South American product now is to be had.

The quality is declared to be excellent. The steers of the Argentine prairies are fully equal in quality to those of our own Western ranges, and the only difference the consumer can detect is that instead of saying "U. S. Inspected and Passed," the labels bear the stamps, "Inspected under the Food and Drug Act of June 30, 1906"—in other words, the customs service now does the inspecting instead of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Never before, so far as anyone remembers, has it been profitable to import tinned meats. This could take place only under exceptional conditions such as the present, when corned beef in 14-pound containers is quoted to retailers at $37 per dozen or thereabouts, while two years ago it was quoted at about $21.

Libby, McNeill & Libby were among the first to foresee the inevitable shortage of American meats and to establish a packing house on the other side of the equator. They now are reaping the benefit.

While it is believed that corned beef never before has been imported direct from South America, last year the same packers, after shipping large quantities of the product to Europe, reimported it at a profit because of a sudden bulge in prices in the United States.

Vienna sausage and potted ham, the Whitcomb company advises, have advanced 5 per cent in the past ten days, and pork sausage, pure, has advanced 28 per cent in three weeks.

Temporarily, the live stock market is depressed by the heavy shipments from the West, East and South, due to the great damage to the corn crop in the West and to the hay crop in the East. The shipments from the South were attracted by the high prices buyers paid when they made a "raid" on Southern cattle a month or so ago, which attracted the attention of the United States Government.

The Government warned the farmers of Georgia and Florida to keep their cattle, not deplete their herds, and to fatten them for market at home instead of selling them lean for fattening in the West and North.

NEW KIND OF PIPE LINE.

One of the most remarkable mechanical devices ever used in connection with the manufacture of paper is being installed at Orange, Texas. This is a "blower," more than a mile long, through which the waste yellow pine timber from a local lumber mill will be sent to a paper mill. The slabs as they come from the mill will be ground into small particles and forced by means of compressed air through the long pipe to the paper manufacturing plant. This paper mill is said to be the only plant in the world that makes paper from yellow pine pulp. It has a daily output of thirty-three tons of wrapping paper.

DEMAND FOR RAMIES TO IMPROVE IN THE SPRING

The fall linen season is shaping up well. The demand for ratines has hurt ramie linens, but it is pointed out that the former soil more easily and do not hold their shape as well as ramie suitings, and that a better demand for ramies is looked for next spring. Light blues, pinks and browns will lead the color demand for ramie goods.

ENGLISH TRADE GROWS.

The July statement of English Board of Trade shows increases of $17,436,500 in imports and $25,850,000 in exports. Imports of foodstuffs increased $8,875,000, and raw material about $5,000,000.

RUBBER FACTORY FOR BRAZIL.

Within a year the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company will have in operation in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, first big rubber factory to be established on the South American continent, to cost $1,300,000.

Women's Footwear Seen in Many Colors

Leather and Cloth Combinations Shown—Men's Shoes Made Along English Lasts.

Imported models on which fall and winter styles for women's evening slippers are based are leather and cloth color combinations, among which red, green, gray, white and champagne are to be featured in strap and colonial effects.

There is a tendency to drop cut steel buckles, and those of jet will be much used. Another popular buckle will be of oxidized silver, in colonial design, with a satin filler to match the panel.

Panel effects are featured in the smartest slippers. A model well thought of is of patent leather, has a modified duck bill, too, and a jet buckle filled with satin matching the narrow panel extending from the buckle to the side seam. The heel is full Louis-Cuban. Featured suede slippers are of taupe, also with color combinations.

Women's street shoes shown have the long French vamp and square throat combined with cloth top color combinations. They are made with a plain toe, are fitted with the full Louis-Cuban heel and are of the button variety.

Men's shoes for fall and winter are made along the straight, laced, English last, and the color tendency is toward dark tan and gunmetal. Low, flat heels are shown almost exclusively. The blucher style is taboo.

Arizona Grows Fine Egyptian Cotton

Salt River Valley Experiments Reach Stage Where Gin and Oil Mill Are Needed.

Excellent results are being obtained in the growing of long staple Egyptian cotton in the Salt River Valley of Arizona. Under the direction of Mr. E. W. Hudson, of the Department of Agriculture, the industry has come to include over 4,000 acres in planted cotton, yielding in most cases a net profit of $100 an acre.

While the severe drouth throughout the entire West has made inroads on every other crop, the Arizona cotton has prospered to such a degree that a ginning plant and an oil mill to make use of the cotton seed are to be established by the time the crop is ready.

The subcommittee of the American commission which has been making a study of cotton growing and cotton marketing in Egypt, shows that not only can American methods applied to the raising of Egyptian cotton reduce the cost approximately 50 per cent, but that our progressive farmers, although handicapped by the quality of our soil as compared with that of the Nile Delta, can bring our long staple cotton yield per acre up to that of Egypt's.

Long staple cotton brings from 21 to 25 cents a pound on the spot.

Already the irrigation system employed in the Delta lands has been employed in Arizona. The rest must be worked up by American intelligence and American industry, for Egypt with her antiquated methods of cultivation offers little further guidance.

FIRST BALE BRINGS 12 CTS. PER POUND IN SAVANNAH

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—Before the entrance to the Cotton Exchange the first bale of upland cotton grown in Chatham County was auctioned. The bale brought 12 cents a pound, 3 cents better than current values. The first bale was grown by W. M. Kennedy and ginned by Floyd & So. The staple graded good middling.

FANCY SHOE BUCKLES.

The wearing of elaborate slipper buckles was particularly noticeable during the Grand Semaine racing week, as the prevailing style of short skirts allows the entire shoe to be seen. The custom is now quite the craze, and many society people are adopting special buckle designs to be worn with various costumes. They are appearing daily with a different buckle to harmonize with each different gown.

MEN'S COLLARS ARE INVENTION OF A HOUSEWIFE

Ingenious Woman Contrived Familiar Article to Lessen Amount of Washing in Home.

The detachable collar now worn by men the world round was the invention of a thrifty housewife 83 years ago. It sprang from sheer necessity, and yet it was so simple an article of wearing apparel that its first maker never looked upon her production as an invention, and it is doubtful if the other early manufacturers thought of patenting the idea.

During the succeeding years, in which the manufacture of collars and their allied products has become a great industry in and around Troy, N. Y., the incident of the invention of the collar had almost been lost until recently brought to light by the unearthing of a family tradition.

It is now certain that Mrs. Hannah Lord Montague was the maker of the first detachable linen collar. Mr. Montague was engaged in the manufacture of fine shoes for women. He was a large man, very particular in matters of dress, and in those days before the invention of the sewing machine and before great public laundries were established, the making, washing and ironing of the shirts formed quite an item in the work of the household.

Mrs. Montague was resourceful, and in endeavoring to lighten her household duties she hit upon the idea of a detached collar, which could be fastened to a neckband of her husband's shirt and washed and ironed separately. Before this time, when the collar was soiled, the whole shirt had to be washed, but by this device two or three collars might be used to one shirt. Acting upon the idea which had come to her, Mrs. Montague went to the patch bag, selected a strip of white linen, which she cut and shaped to fit the neckband of her husband's shirt, sewed it, turned it inside out, and attached a narrow string of braid at either end to tie about the neck. This was the original string collar.

Thus through the resourcefulness of a woman the modern detachable collar was evolved.

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U. S. CERTAIN CAMINETTI WILL SHARE DIGGS' FATE

Government Bends Every Effort to Speed Trial of Federal Immigration Commissioner's Son on the Charge of "White Slavery."

Former California State Architect, Facing Four to Twenty Years in Prison, Plans Appeal—Companion to Follow Suit if Convicted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—Supremely confident after the conviction of Maury I. Diggs, former State architect, the United States authorities, prosecuting the famous "white slave" cases, which at one time threatened to disrupt President Wilson's Cabinet, are using every energy to speed the trial and obtain a similar verdict against Drew Caminetti, who was Diggs' companion in the sensational flight to Reno with Marsha Warrington and Lola Norris.

Diggs will be sentenced September 2. Under the verdict of the jury, the Judge can fix the penalty at from four to twenty years, and owing to the fact that virtually the same evidence that was introduced against Diggs will be introduced against Caminetti, leads the Government to believe that conviction is certain.

Diggs' attorneys have already announced they will carry the case to the highest court in the land. Should Caminetti be convicted, he, too, doubtless would appeal.

Diggs Gives $20 000 Bail.

Bail in the sum of $20,000 was readily furnished by Diggs' relatives when the amount was fixed by the court and was accepted by the United States Commissioner.

The case was one of the most spectacular ever tried in California. Diggs is a former State architect. Caminetti is a son of the United States Commissioner of Immigration. Both men are married and have families. Both are of high social standing in Sacramento.

Both men are considerably older that the girls with whom they eloped. The undisputed evidence in the case was that the intimate relations between Diggs and Miss Warrington and Caminetti and Miss Norris had become notorious in Sacramento. Families of both the young men were preparing to start criminal action against them to break these relations.

Then they and the girls disappeared. They were traced to Reno, where the two couples were living as men and wives in a rented bungalow. The men were charged with violations of the Mann anti-white slave act.

Blames Girls for Elopement.

Both Miss Warrington and Miss Norris charged that the men had threatened, cajoled and coerced them into making the trip to Reno. They declared that they had promised to obtain divorces from their wives in order to wed them.

Diggs, in his defense, pleaded that the girls were the persons responsible for the flight, that they had induced them to fly to Reno.

It was this attitude of hiding behind a woman's skirt that caused the most severe condemnation of Diggs. Great stress was laid on it by Theodore Roche, attorney for the Government, in his final appeal to the jury for conviction.

"This defendant," said Roche, "did not deny on the stand the truth of the essential facts we have shown. And then he comes before you and asks acquittal.

"Hides Behind Wife's Skirts."

"The defendant in a criminal case usually bases defense on the presumption of innocence, but this defendant relies on his own depravity. He comes into court covered with his own shame and hides behind the skirts of his wife and child.

"When these girls went to Reno their departure meant social ostracizement. Marsha Warrington went because she believed and trusted this man. She didn't desire money, dresses or presents. Her parents gave her these. But this man had promised her marriage, as Caminetti had promised Lola Norris.

"Those promises were never intended to be kept. What was intended was to abandon the girls in Reno. They never could have returned to Sacramento—and you know what that meant. But the alluring promise of marriage had been held out to them."

Scores Conduct in Home.

Attorney Roche was particularly severe with Diggs for the misconduct in his own home to which he testified yesterday. He had not been content, said Roche, with making an assignation house out of his office, but he was similarly to degrade the privacy of a home he shared with a virtuous and loving wife.

In seeking to establish that the trip was not premeditated and that the two girls had not been induced to take it by threats of scandal on one hand and promises of marriage on the other, Diggs willingly testified to his own misconduct and the embarrassments, domestic and business, into which it had led him.

His counsel in summing up the evidence did not palliate these acts.

"Paint this defendant as you will—a monster if you please," argued Robert Devlin, his senior counsel, "but tell me what motive he would have had in going out of the State for the purpose of accomplishing those things already accomplished.

"Counsel may characterize him as they please, and I may not differ with them. They say his act was shameless, and I may feel the same way about it, but it isn't white slavery."

This was the whole argumentative substance of the defense. There remained the rhetorical and the emotional appeals and, of course, they were not neglected. The girls were blamed for tempting the men. They were called willing accomplices in the evil had been done, and the wisdom of trusting a woman scorned when she bears witness against the lover who has discharged her was called into question.

Southern Drawl an Opera Asset

Alabama Singer Lauds Accent

Sees Fame for Dixie Song Birds

Miss Neida Humphrey.



Miss Neida Humphrey, of Huntsville, Blames Laziness for Dearth of Divas.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., Aug. 23.—The soft, musical voice of Southern women, which poets have raved about, others have envied and the comic papers have made subject of satire, has a value in dollars, and it has an even greater value in the world of art.

So thinks Miss Neida Humphrey, of Huntsville, who has just returned home after a three-year course of voice culture under Caruso in New York.

Miss Humphrey, realizing the supreme demand for American prima donnas on the operatic stage, not only in this country, but in every capital in Europe, thinks there is a world of opportunity for the young women of her own section in this field.

"The Southern woman's voice," says Miss Humphrey, "possesses more natural musical qualities than the voices of any other women in the world. With proper cultivation that quality should make them the greatest opera stars. The world has long known of this quality, but the Southern women of talent have just refused to grasp their opportunities.

Blames Indolence in Part.

"And I guess the laziness so generally attributed to our people may have a great deal to do with it. Singing, I mean serious singing, is the hardest sort of work.

"There is hardly a girl of social position in the Southland who has not a smattering of musical education. The trouble is it's only a smattering. When they reached the point where singing meant real work they retired gracefully to other fields.

"But I believe that the time is not far off when the Southern girl of talent will realize the life she is overlooking and then I am certain that there will be girls of Dixie whose names will be just as famous as those of Farrar, Suzanne Adams and Louise Homer, all American born.

Miss Humphrey is very young and she is very, very pretty, but that is not all. She has a voice of remarkable power and dramatic quality, but withal she holds in it that soft sweetness that declares her home as plainly as it would be declared were she to walk on the stage waving the Stars and Bars.

Has Charmed the President.

She has already done things in music and she intends to do more. In New York she has sung before the most critical audiences in concert and has won their high approbation. It was she who charmed President Wilson and a distinguished gathering in New York recently at a concert.

In Chattanooga last May, during the reunion of the Confederate Veterans, she sang before the old soldiers and was given an ovation.

Miss Humphrey intends to return to New York in the fall to complete her studies. She has already been assured of an operatic engagement and Huntsville believes that it will soon boast an operatic celebrity.

Dweller in Desert Sees First Pine Tree

Full Grown Woman Is Mystified by Foliage—Also Takes Mountain Snow Bath.

CHICO, CAL., Aug. 23.—Miss Ilene Locey, of Visalia, cousin of Frank M. Moore, of this city, a grown woman, saw her first pine tree when she went with the Moores for an auto trip to the mountains.

She has resided long in the desert southland, and was not only pleased but mystified at the foliage and the fact that she could reach the snow-bound regions of the Sierra Nevadas inside of an hour's time.

The party left here especially to give Miss Locey an idea of the diversified climate of the Sacramento Valley and a snow bath in the higher altitude.

Tents Only Shelter For Toledo Families

City Is Growing So Rapidly That Builders Can Not Construct Houses Demanded.

TOLEDO, Aug. 23.—Because the city has not enough houses to rent and builders are not able to construct houses as rapidly as they are desired tents are being used as homes in Toledo.

Two tent colonies have been established in the city. In both districts occupants of the tents are owners of lots on which the temporary homes have been erected. The lots have been purchased as home sites and tents are serving as temporary homes.

The tent homes consist of living rooms, dining rooms and kitchens. Each has a flower and vegetable garden and one is equipped with a chicken park, a stable and outbuildings. Living rooms are convertible into bedrooms, and hammocks stretched in the open, are used day and night.

SOUTH IS PAYING HEAVY TOLL FOR CANAL BENEFITS

Colonel Gailliard, of South Carolina, Breaks Down Under Tremendous Task.

More than any other section of the country, the South is expected to realize in prosperity and development by the opening of the Panama Canal. But the South is to pay its toll and pay for it dearly.

Just when the canal was an assured fact, Senator John T. Morgan, of Alabama, father of the Isthmian Waterway idea, died as a result of his years of ceaseless labor impressing the necessity of rthe canal on Congress.

Nok Lieutenant Colonel David Du Bois Gailliard, of South Carolina, the army engineer who dug the Culebra Cut, has had to abandon the scene of his triumph and return to the United States to give his nervous system shattered by his work, a rest which it has needed for months.

And that is not all. From the zone the advices come that Colonel William L. Sibert, of Alabama, the army engineer in charge of the work on the great Gatun Dam, is on the point of a breakdown and it is extremely doubtful if he will be strong enough to stay in the zone to see his work completed.

Careers of Two Similar.

The careers of Colonel Sibert and Colonel Gailliard have been remarkably similar. Gailliard was born in South Carolina; Sibert, in Alabama. They entered West Point the same year and both graduated in 1884 among the first five men in their class.

After their graduation, both were sent to Willets Point and in 1908, when the canal work was put in the hands of the army engineers, Colonel Goethals immediately picked the two Southerners as his chief aides. Sibert was put in charge of the work on the Atlantic side, which included the building of the Gatun Dam, while Gailliard was in charge of the work in the interior of the zone.

That Lieutenant Colonel Gaillard had suffered a nervous breakdown was known only to a few of his intimate friends in the army. A few weeks ago when his condition became serious the matter was brought to the attention of General Bixby, the chief engineer in Washington, and by General Bixby called to the attention of Secretary of War Garrison, who immediately granted the stricken engineer a long leave of absence.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles F. Mason, Medical Corps, U. S. A., the director of the Ancon Hospital, in the Canal Zone; Mrs. Gaillard and Lieutenant Colonel Gaillard's young son came with him and went with him to Baltimore, where he will enter the John Hopkins Hospital. There he will be under the care of some of the most eminent specialists in nervous disorders in this country.

Leave Did Not Aid Him.

Colonel Gaillard was in New York less than two months ago after a six weeks' leave of absence that he had taken in the hope that the rest would benefit his health to the extent that he would be able to remain in the Canal Zone. He sailed from New York on June 27 last, again to take charge of the work in the Central Division.

Those who talked with him at that time remember that he expressed a desire to get away from the Isthmus as soon as his work was finished, but, he added, with a touch of sadness in his soft Southern voice, "When I do leave it will be with deep and sincere regret."

Lieutenant Colonel Gaillard is the first of the famous army engineers employed in the construction of the Panama Canal to be stricken as a result of his work. A few weeks ago Colonel William M. Black, Corps of Engineers, the chief of that branch of the service in this part of the United States, the officer who was head of the engineering board which solved the problem of raising the old battleship Maine, was in Panama and was Gaillard's guest.

Close Friends for Years.

The two officers have been intimate friends for years. During his stay at Empire, the headquarters of Colonel Gaillard, Colonel Black noted and realized that the builder of Culebra Cut needed a long and complete rest.

"Gaillard," said Colonel Black last night, "is one of the most wonderful organizers the army has developed. His work in the Canal Zone has been little short of marvelous. He laid out his plans in such a way that he got the maximum out of everything, especially in the handling of the railroad part of the work. He was also able within a few months after he took charge at Empire to double the work accomplished in a specified time. Some of the things that he did experienced railroad men had said were practically impossible."

Woman Given Job Of Cleaning Up State

Success in Making Tacoma a Spotless Town Causes Promotion in Service.

TACOMA, Aug. 23.—Because of her successful efforts to transform Tacoma into a "Spotless Town," Miss Arizona B. Wimple, food and market inspector, is to be rewarded with a bigger job—the cleaning up of the State of Washington.

This was the advice received here today from the Governor's office in Olympia, where it is said Miss Wimple is to be appointed State bakery and sanitary inspector.

Her methods in cleaning up Tacoma were simple and direct and included publicity as an aid in bringing about the desired reforms.

Frequent inspections of bakeries and other food dispensing establishments were made and the score announced in the newspapers.

Miss Wimple, who is young and pretty, will receive $4,000 a year from the State.

She is a graduate of the University of Michigan.

CANDLES BURNING AT WAKE SET HOUSE AFIRE

CALGARY, ALBERTA, Aug. 23.—A fire which started from candles set about a coffin at a wake, at the house of J. Selar, here burned the hair and eyebrows off the body of an aged woman. Portions of the face were charred. Firemen extinguished the blaze.

WATCHING MAN WHO STOLE AND HID A FORTUNE

Detectives Shadowing Mail Thief Believed to Have Cached $40,000 After Robbery.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 23.—Charles Savage, a negro mail robber, released from the penitentiary in Leavenworth, is being shadowed by three detectives. He will be kept under watch constantly because somewhere is hidden $40,000 of the $50,000 in currency he stole five years ago from a registered mail pouch, and nobody except Savage knows where it is.

When Savage was released he was met at the door by his mother and a young woman to whom he was engaged before he was sent to prison. They came at once to Kansas City to see an uncle, who is dying.

"They needn't watch me," he said. "If they think I'm going to dig up $40,000 they're mistaken. I wish I knew where there was $40,000 buried."

"Isn't it queer that $2,000 in $20 gold certificates of the same series as stolen from the mail sack were found blowing around in the wind near your mother's home in South Leavenworth this spring?" Savage was asked.

"Yes, that's queer. I don't understand," he answered. "I read about that, and I figured it out that some person who lived in South Leavenworth had stolen that mail sack and hidden the money there, and the rain had washed away the dirt where it was buried, and the wind got at it and blew it away."

Employees' Pension Measure Approved

Pennsylvania Cities Are Permitted to Establish Fund for Faithful Municipal Workers.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—Under the provisions of an act passed by the Legislature, which Governor Tener has approved, this city is given authority to establish a municipal pension fund for employees. The act applies to all city employees who have given twenty years of service to the city.

The act provides that in the event of the creating of the fund every employee will be compelled to pay into the fund 1 per cent of his yearly salary.

The pension to be allowed the beneficiary will be equal to one-half of the average yearly salary received by him during the last two years before his retirement.

College Professor Seeks Laborer's Pay

Unable to Make Both Ends Meet, Teacher Resigns Chair in University.

BERKELEY, CAL., Aug. 23.—Unable to make both ends meet on a salary of $900 paid him by the University of California, Paul Boehncke, an instructor in the German department, has withdrawn from the faculty and is seeking a position in which he can support himself and family of two children.

During the last few summers Boehncke has managed to augment his meager salary by working as a plasterer at from $5 to $7 a day, or nearly twice the amount he was paid by the university.

Apache War in '80's Is Cause of Divorce

Husband Deserted Thirty Years Ago by Wife Who Didn't Like Wild West.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Geronimo and his wild hordes of Apaches, who terrorized New Mexico in the eighties, were the direct cause of a divorce suit which Allen L. Eaton begun yesterday in the Superior Court against Zuma E. Eaton.

The Eatons were married in Silver City, N. Mex., in 1886, when the Apache uprising was on. Mrs. Eaton, who hailed from Pittsburg, did not enjoy the wild Western life her married life entailed, and she deserted her husband.

Common Laborer Strikes Big Gold Vein

Ore Will Run $60,000 to Ton and Mine Is Largest in Southern Oregon.

MEDFORD, OREG., Aug. 23.—What is reported as the biggest gold strike made in Southern Oregon has been reported by Elmer Higginbotham on the mine owned by him and M. G. Womack on Kane's Creek. The ore will run $60,000 to the ton, according to assays of samples made here.

Higginbotham had been a common laborer for many years until Womack offered to "grub-stake" him on a prospecting trip up Kane's Creek.

BERI BERI CAUSED BY RICE DIET, SAYS EXPERT

Special Cable to The American.

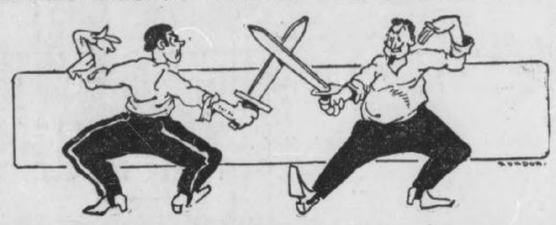
BERLIN, Aug. 23.—The Berlin Medical Association reports that the well-known investigator of beri beri, Dr. Max Moszkowski, finds, after a remarkable experiment, that the disease is caused by the use of rice.

Dr. Moszkowski for 138 days subsisted almost entirely upon rice. All the symptoms of beri beri manifested themselves.

At the close of the experiment an injection of serum containing an extract of rice resulted in a complete recovery.

Hunnicutt Won in First Round

Beat Bravo With Wooden Sword



How Atlanta's Broadsword Champion Worsted French Fencing Master.

Time was when the prize fight was not au fait, when in the best families, and even in the second best, and maybe in the third, they frowned down upon the pugilistic art as brutal and degenerate. Then it was that the youn bloods turned to cockfighting and fencing for the gladiatorial features of their lives, and were satisfied.

And that time was not so very long ago. Calvin W. Hunnicutt, who is Atlanta's oldest citizen, revived them in memory yesterday, when he fell to the young bloods turned to cockfight-between Charley White and Frank Whitney, with the remark that things were not like this of yore.

Of course, he had a dueling story of his own to tell, and he told it—of how he fought an arrogant French fencing master in a combat with wooden swords, and how all Atlanta looked on and cheered him as its champion.

It occurred before the war, when all good things, it seems, occurred. It occurred just at the beginning of the war, and had its effect in keeping Mr. Hunnicutt out of that conflict.

"There had been talk of war, war, war pretty generally," he said. The trouble clouds were thick and black, and we organized here in Atlanta a cavalry troop that we called the Fulton Dragoons. Captain Wilson was our officer, I was first lieutenant, and C. B. Whaley, my best friend, was first sergeant.

"All went well at first, and things were pleasant. But after a while politics began to leak in, as inevitably it will with all volunteer military bodies. Everybody knows everybody else so well, you see that very naturally jealousy comes in. Anyhow, when the time came for the election of a captain for a new term, Whaley and I, backing Wilson, lost out, because the other man promised horses to all members of the troop. Then dissatisfaction grew and the organization loosened.

"The new captain and his great ally, Second Lieutenant Williams, were full of ideas as to how to run a military organization, and began to put these ideas into play. That made more dissatisfaction for no volunteer soldier likes to be driven by men who were their friends and associates.

"One of their ideas was the importation of a fencing teacher to instruct the men in broadsword use. Now Whaley and I had practiced considerably with the broadsword, and were rather expert in its use, but we said nothing of it to the captain and his friends.

"Well, the fencing master came, a Frenchman from Mobile. He was a flourishing, affected sort of fellow, and considerable of a boaster. Not long after he was here, he broke off teaching and began to talk about his own great skill and to show it off.

"One day he challenged all of us.

" 'Nobody here can touch me with his sword,' he announced. 'I don't fear to let any of you try.' And he flourished his sword.

"Whaley and I decided to take him on, and I went to him. He laughed at me. But I insisted, and the date was set for our combat. That there should be no bloodshed—because we were going to do some furious fencing, it seemed—I put a negro of mine to work making two wooden swords, or sticks. These were to be our weapons.

"Somehow the tidings that there was to be a fight got abroad. Atlanta was not as large as it is now, but it was a right smart town even then, and when the day for the fight came, everybody turned out.

"We had planned to have the duel in a theater, owned in the days of old Atlanta by a man named Williams. The place was packed, and I began to be a little nervous over the public nature of the affair.

"We squared off, and the crowd settled back in the seats for a long and interesting fight. But it wasn't for long. The Frenchman came at me with a flourish, and I had a flourish to match his. Thence I made a thrust at him, the thrust that we know technically as the point tierce. It went through his guard, and to his body. If we had been fighting with real swords, my opponent would have been run through.

"All Atlanta laughed. The Frenchman had pretty generally advertised his ability to fight, and everybody was there. However, there were one or two persons who didn't like the way the fight came out, particularly the new captain of the dragoons and his ally. After the fight they began working to get me to resign. The duel, they claimed everywhere, might have an effect in breaking up discipline. And so, with their dissatisfaction showing plain, I resigned.

"The Frenchman we didn't see after the half minute duel. If the dragoons learned broadsword fencing, they learned it from somebody else.

"It's a pity the art of fencing does not survive in the popular fancy. It is clean, beneficial and interesting. But this prize fighting——"



LOOKS FOR BODY OF FATHER LOST IN ICE 43 YEARS

Miss Edith Randall, of Boston, Expects to Find Corpse on Glacier at Foot Mt. Blanc.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Miss Edith Randall, of this city, has gone to Chamonix, Switzerland, one one of the strangest errands known. She hopes to find in the glacier there the body of her father, who lost his life climbing on Mont Blanc forty-three years ago. Ten others were lost with him in a snowstorm near the summit. All told, two Americans, one Scotchman and eight guides and porters died.

Five of the bodies were recovered. It is expected by guides that the six others will be delivered up by the glacier this year.

Scientists are interested as it may supply evidence to prove their theories on the speed of the annual march of glaciers toward the valleys.

Miss Randall's father, John Randolph, a Boston banker, was fifty-four when he lost his life in 1870.

Last year Miss Randall came to Chamonix, as the ice axe and several small articles belonging to Mr. Randall had been found by guides at the foot of the Glacier des Bossons.

Many Americans and English Alpinists, as well as guides, joined in the search for the body, but without result. All hope for better luck this summer.

"Back on the Job"

again and very quickly, too, if you will only let Hostetter's Stomach Bitters help the digestion to become normal, keep the liver active and the bowels free from constipation. These are absolutely necessary in order to maintain health. Try it to-day but be sure it's

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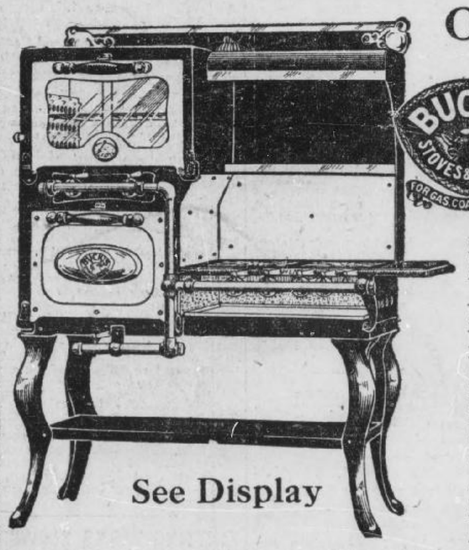

See Display

Buck's—the most conveniently arranged, the most sanitary, and certainly the most economical gas user made—comes in for a tremendous discount this week.

They are here—anything from the small stove to the most elaborate range—and all are carrying the same big discount. Discard your old, worn, smoking, fuel-consuming cooking machine to-morrow, and let us replace it with one of these modern stoves or ranges.

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EXTRA

HEARST'S SUNDAY AMERICAN

MACON EXTRA

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BOLL WEEVIL COSTS SOUTH BILLION; ZONE CURE URGED

Senator Smith of South Carolina Secures Government Expert's Figures on Total Estimated Ravages During Last 17 Years.

Shows How $107,539,127 Yearly Cost of Proposed Remedy Could Be Counteracted by Diversified Crops and United States Aid.

(The zone strip to which Senator Smith refers as a remedy for the boll weevil, as proposed, would begin in Tennessee and run down through Alabama and part of Florida.)

By ELLISON D. SMITH.
(United States Senator From South Carolina.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—A few weeks ago I asked some of the officials in the Department of Agriculture to give me an estimate of the losses the farmers of the South have suffered as the result of the boll weevil. The figures furnished me are startling. From the report I make the following extract:

"The only adequate way of arriving at the losses due to the boll weevil is by studying the average production per acre by States, comparing years of non-infestation with years of infestation. It is quite noticeable that every State by the third year of infestation has shown a decided reduction in average yield per acre.

"This average production is used in connection with the acreage planted to obtain an estimate in money value of the loss from the boll weevil to the producers. This is only the primary loss and is turned over and over again as it reacts upon ginners, oil mill men, merchants, bankers, property values, manufacturers of the textile and the final consumers.

"The total loss to producers obtained by this method from 1895 through 1912 is $841,521,135, or an average during the 18 years of $46,751,174 per annum, with the loss now reaching over $100,000,000 per annum.

These Only Obvious Losses.

"Only the more obvious losses from the ravages of this pest can even be estimated. These are the losses in productivity suffered by the producers and the losses in business of the first processes in manufacture.

"Figures are presented to show the losses to the planter, the ginner and the oil mills as follows, for the period from 1895 to 1912:

Loss to the planters	$841,521,135
Loss to the ginners	17,446,295
Loss to the oil mills	72,270,421
Total	$931,237,852

"To these must be added losses in business suffered by cotton buyers and brokers, merchants, bankers and cotton mills, the loss in property values, the ultimate effects upon the consumer."

In other words, officials of the Department of Agriculture estimate that the loss to the South from the boll weevil between 1895 and 1912 has been considerably more than $1,000,000,000. This is staggering.

The Government has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to stamp out the boll weevil, but without avail. The Government experts, entomologists, farm demonstration agents and others have done splendid work in teaching the farmers better methods of cultivation, rotation of crops, etc., but so far as checkmating the boll weevil is concerned they themselves admit that their work has been a failure.

Moves Eastward Steadily.

The weevil continues its march eastward at a steady pace each year, and in no section where it has made its appearance has any method been discovered of minimizing the damage done by it.

Unless something is done it will not be very long until the entire cotton area of the South is infested.

Of course, some cotton can be grown in the area infested by the boll weevil, but the yield per acre and per farm is greatly reduced, while the cost of production is greatly increased. I am told by a member of Congress who owns a large plantation in an infested section that it costs just about twice as much to produce a bale of cotton now as it cost before the boll weevil came. Many others have given me testimony to the same effect.

When one undertakes to estimate the loss to the South during recent years because of this little insect, and then tries to estimate the probable loss in the future, the result must be appalling.

I have been deeply interested in the boll weevil for a number of years. I have watched its spread from the time it made its first appearance in

Continued on Page 6, Column 4.

New Cancer Cure Arouses Germany

Kaiser's Subjects Have Cornered Supply of Mesothorium, Found in U. S. and Brazil.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Mesothorium, the new cure for cancer, is causing great excitement in Germany, according to Dr. F. D. Donoughe, of Boston, who has just returned from the Cancer Congress at Brussels and the Medical Congress in London. German towns have subscribed large sums for the purchase of mesothorium, which is found in Colorado, the Carolinas and Brazil.

A rayless product of therum, it becomes active through transformation into radio-therum. The price, formerly one-sixth that of radium, recently has become higher. Hungary and Germany have purchased the supply of mesothorium available until 1915. It is said to be a dependable cure for certain forms of cancer.

Sir Herbert Tree's Cast Stirs British Ire

Americans in 'Joseph and His Brethren' Win Noted Playwright's Praise.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Antagonism has been aroused in London theatrical circles because Americans are to play the principal roles in Sir Herbert Tree's production of "Joseph and His Brethren."

Sir Herbert said:

"The Americans are wonderful in whatever they attempt to do. I have the greatest faith in their powers, and, without wishing to enter on a comparison between American and English methods, I must say I think Maxine Elliott will be a peerless Zeulika, and George Relph a most romantic Joseph."

Caruso Sadly Says: 'My Star Is Dimming'

Tenor Thinks Public Soon Will Desert Him for Young and Brilliant Star.

Special Cable to The American.

ROME, Aug. 23.—Caruso, who is taking the cure with his eldest son at Monte Catini, is in a philosophical mood. To a newspaper man he said:

"It is about time the public ceased to take an interest in me. There are plenty of young stars rising who soon will shine with dazzling brilliancy in the firmament of art. Mine is dimming; don't you think so?"

Then he sadly shook his head and walked slowly away.

HEARTHSTONE 200 YEARS OLD FOUND IN MINNESOTA

ST. PAUL, MINN., Aug. 23.—The hearthstone used by early French voyagers who made their headquarters in the stone house at Taylors Falls, in Interstate Park, was found by workmen excavating in the foundations for relics. The house is thought to have been built 200 years ago.

NEGRO VILLAGE DESTROYED BY MOB OF WHITES

Buildings Are Blown Up by Heavy Dynamite Charge and Then Torch Is Applied.

NO CASUALTIES REPORTED

Attack of Merchant on Young Man Cause of Outbreak—Black Makes Escape.

MOULTRIE, Aug. 23.—Greenough, a negro village just over the line in Mitchell County, has been partially destroyed by a mob of white men. No deaths have been reported.

It appears that John Davis and his brother, young white men, had advanced some money to Bradley Brothers, negro proprietors of the leading store of Greenough. The negroes failed to return the money, and when the white men went to collect, a difficulty arose, in which one of the negroes struck John Davis with a scantling, knocking him unconscious. The Davis boys escaped to their home and reported the difficulty and the action of the negroes. At night a mob of white men assembled and marched on the village, armed with dynamite and such firearms as could be procured.

When the village was reached, it was found the Bradleys had escaped. A charge of dynamite was exploded under the store and it was completely demolished, together with the stock of goods. Other stores were fired and many shots emptied into negro houses. The fire was returned by the blacks for a short time, but without effect.

The Bradleys have not been seen since the outbreak, and further trouble is not expected by the whites.

LEO M. FRANK as he appeared in court yesterday. The defendant was calm under the terrific denunciation of the prosecutor and watched Mr. Dorsey intently through the many hours that the Solicitor consumed in declaring the defendant one of the greatest of criminals. He seemed scarcely more moved than the spectators.



DORSEY DEMANDS DEATH PENALTY FOR FRANK IN THRILLING CLOSING PLEA

Solicitor's Scathing Address Halted by Adjournment---Had Spoken for More Than Six Hours---Cheered by Big Crowd Outside the Courthouse.

PRISONER CALM, WIFE SOBS AS STATE CHARGES MURDER

Slain Girl's Mother Breaks Down, but Defendant Faces Spectators With Hint of Smile---Case May Go to the Jury by Monday Noon.

Insisting upon the application of the Mosaic law of "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth," Solicitor General Hugh M. Dorsey demanded the life of Leo M. Frank yesterday in expiation of the murder of Mary Phagan on April 26.

Nothing less than the death penalty would satisfy justice, declared the Solicitor in one of the most bitter and impassioned addresses a Georgia courtroom audience ever has heard.

It was the closing argument of the State before the fate of Frank is placed in the hands of the twelve jurors. It was interrupted by adjournment at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The Solicitor had been speaking since 9 o'clock in the forenoon and was exhausted by his efforts. His address had begun at 3:30 the afternoon before and had consumed a total of six and a half hours.

Crowd Greets Him With Cheers.

When, weak with fatigue, he asked for a recess and court adjourned until Monday morning at 9 o'clock, a great crowd awaited him outside to cheer him and rend the air with their yells because of the magnificent fight he has put up to send Frank to the gallows for the murder of the little factory girl.

The demonstration was spontaneous and was of greater magnitude than that of the night before. He had aroused to the highest pitch the admiration of the populace for the earnest and determined battle he was conducting for the conviction of the man he deemed guilty of the murder.

Men in front of the courthouse cheered with all their might as Dorsey came in sight from out the courtroom doors. Men from across the street took up the cheer and the little Solicitor was given the demonstration of a governor or some other popular hero as he quickly tucked his books and records under his arms and escaped through the crowd into his law offices in the Kiser building.

Hurls Charge Directly at Frank.

If his tongue was tipped with venom and bitterness, it can hardly be said that the Solicitor was not sincere and in earnest. Every word and every pharse that he uttered during his long speech—the longest of the trial—carried with it the conviction that the speaker was in deadly earnest.

Much of the time he was talking directly at the prisoner and was accusing him of murder and other crimes unmentionable. He looked Frank right in the eye. He leveled his finger at the defendant sitting calmly between his mother and his beautiful wife. He called him a "red-handed murderer" and a pervert. Frank did not flinch.

During a brief intermission, Frank even walked in front of the spectators with the suggestion of a smile on his face. If there was any fear of the verdict in his heart, it was kept buried there, far out of sight of human eyes.

Likens Frank to Oscar Wilde.

Dorsey compared the defendant with that prince of perverts, Oscar Wilde, and there was never a flicker of Frank's eye nor a change in his quiet, speculative expression. Dorsey told of other men who had possessed good reputations and yet had been guilty of the most heinous offenses—Theodore Durant, of San Francisco; Pastor Richeson, of Boston; Mayor McCue, of Charlottsville, Va.; Henry C. Beattie, of Richmond; Dr. Crippen, and others. In the same connection he mentioned the name of Judge Iscariot and Benedict Arnold, both of whom, he said, were supposed to be of good character until they had become traitors and betrayers.

"Character isn't worth a cent when you've got the evidence before you," shouted the Solicitor after he had compared Frank with some of the most infamous persons he could call to mind.

Prisoner Encourages His Wife.

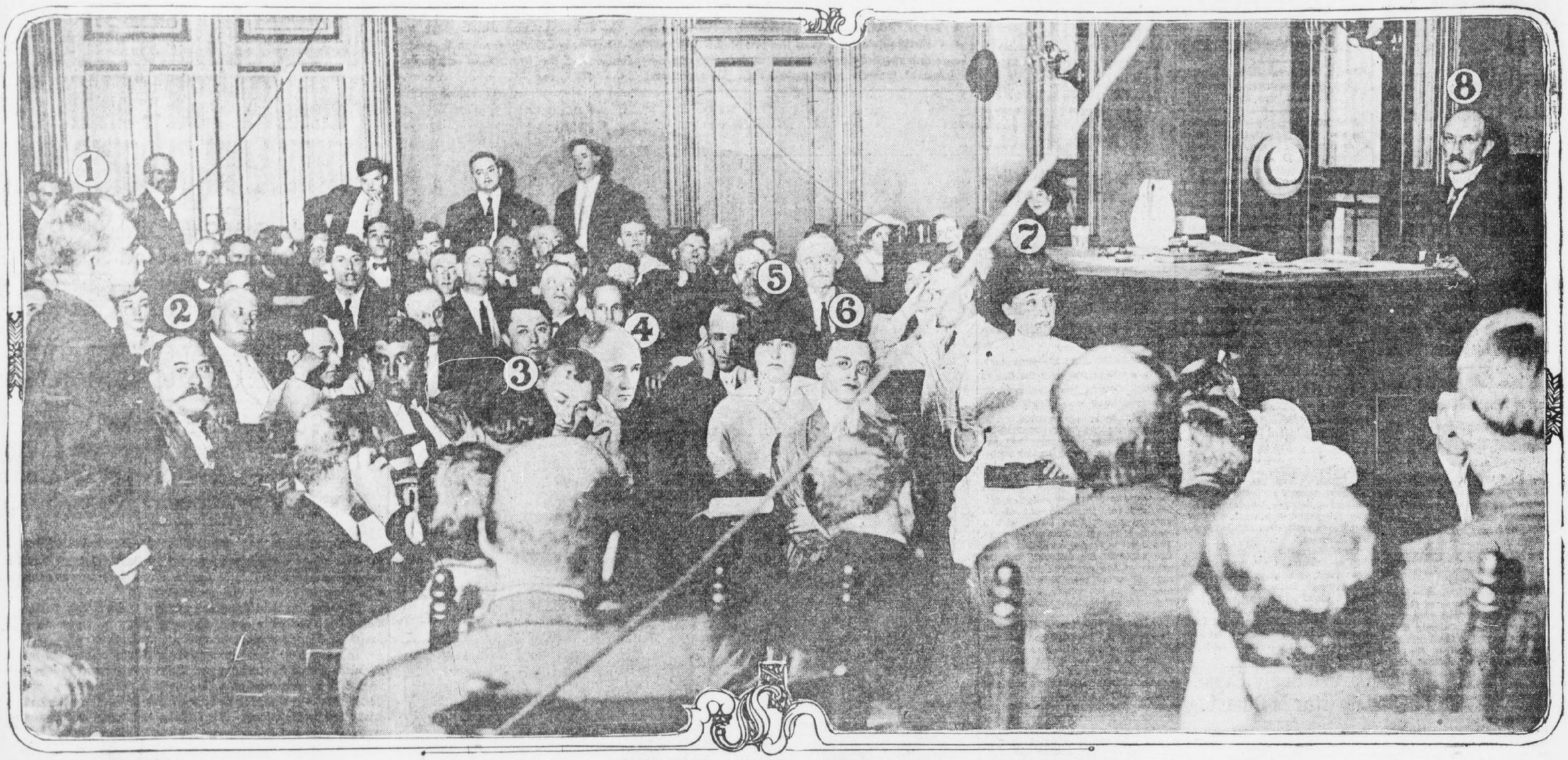
His denunciation at times was so unsparing and his words so like a physical blow that it seemed that the prisoner must quail before him. But Frank maintained his composure. In fact, during a lull in the storm of invective he occasionally would lean toward his wife or his mother and whisper a few words, accompanying them with a smile. For all that his manner betokened, he might be talking of some amusing incident that had just occured to him.

If the Solicitor's words failed to affect Frank, he was probably the only person in the courtroom who did not feel the intensity and the grim determination behind each sentence and each accusation that came from the lips of the State's representative.

So overcome at Dorsey's blunt and grewsome description of the torturous manner in which the pretty little factory girl had

DEATH PENALTY DEMANDED FOR LEO M. FRANK

A TENSE moment in the courtroom yesterday when Solicitor Dorsey was denouncing Frank in his dramatic plea to the jury. Numbered in the picture are (1) Solicitor Hugh M. Dorsey, (2) Chief of Detectives Newport Lanford, (3) Attorney Reuben Arnold of counsel for the defense, (4) Luther Z. Rosser, who has had charge of the battle for Frank's life; (5) Mrs. Leo M. Frank, wife of the defendant; (6) Leo M. Frank, whose rate will soon rest with the jury; (7) Mrs. Rea Frank, his mother, and (8) Judge L. S. Roan.



DORSEY CHEERED AFTER GREAT CLOSING SPEECH

been attacked and strangled to death was Mrs. J. W. Coleman, mother of Mary Phagan, that she collapsed utterly and wept. Frank's young wife was affected by the scene and she laid her head upon the shoulder of her accused husband and cried for several minutes.

The very manner in which Frank had borne himself during the long trial was used by the Solicitor against him. Such remarkable nerve and effrontery he declared he never had witnessed before in a court of justice. Dorsey thought it merely was one of the outcropping characteristics of the defendant's perverted moral and intellectual nature. He compared him to the brilliant Wilde, whose effrontery and insouciance in the midst of charges of unspeakable conduct was a mater of world-wide knowledge.

When he was interrupted by adjournment, the Solicitor was far from the end of his argument. He had taken longer than he expected. He had paused longer on certain aspects of the cast than he had inteded. It seemed probable that he would require most of Monday forenoon to conclude his address.

Scoffs at Frank's Alibi.

Attacking the main points of Frank's defense, he came out boldly with the declaration that Frank's alibi was no alibi at all. He said that the whole of Frank's alibi practically hinged on the testimony of Miss Helen Curran, of No. 160 Ashby street, who had testified that she saw the young factory superintendent waiting for his car at Whitehall and Alabama streets Saturday afternoon at 1:10 o'clock.

At this point Dorsey dramatically brought forth the statement of Frank which he had made on the first day that he was detained at police headquarters.

"Listen to this," he said shaking the paper before the eyes of the jurymen. Then he quoted from Frank's statement which read:

"I didn't lock the door that morning. The mail was coming up. I locked it when I left for lunch at 1:10."

Makes Charge of Perjury.

"There goes your alibi," said the Solicitor. "It was punctured by your own statement made before you realized the importance of the time element."

Dorsey characterized as perjuries the statement of the Curran girl, that of Miss Fleming, a former stenographer; that of E. F. Holloway, day watchman, and that of Charley Lee.

He threw the suspicion of wrongdoing upon the character of the young woman, Miss Sarah Barnes, who dramatically had expressed her conviction of Frank's innocence on the stand and had declared her willingness to die in his place. The Solicitor overlooked nothing tending to point the hand of guilt toward Leo Frank.

Dorsey mentioned time and again the fact that the defense had failed to cross-examine the State's character witnesses. He said that he had dared them to do it, and that they had been afraid of the disclosures that would ensue.

Asserts Shirt Was "Plant."

He charged that the bloody shirt at Newt Lee's house, the pay envelope, the rope and the club on the first floor of the factroy were plants.

He said that Frank's statement in a letter to his unable, written the afternoon of the crime, that "nothing startling had happened," while intended to be self-serving, was in reality self-accusing.

Referring to the notes found by the girl's body, he called attention to the use of the word "did." He said that Conley always said "done," and that if "did" was used in the notes they must have been dictated by someone else.

He added that the reference in the notes to the toilet on the second floor was a strong indication that the murder had been committed there.

The Solicitor charged that Frank had been endeavoring to force his attentions upon the Phagan girl for weeks and that his advances culminated in the brutal attack of Memorial Day.

Gives His Theory of Crime.

Resisted again, Frank, in brutish fury, struck donw the girl, accomplished his purpose, and then, realizing his position, sought to escape being identified with the attack by winding a rope about the girl's neck and strangling her to death, according to the graphic words of the prosecutor.

As the hour passed noon, the Solicitor began to show signs of fatigue. His spirit was as indomitable and fiery as ever, but his features grew a bit haggard, and the weeks of tireless work on the case began to display themselves more plainly on his face.

At 1:30 he asked if there might not be a recess, as he was about exhausted. There was a side bar conference between the attorneys for both sides, and Judge Roan announced that adjournment would be taken until Monday.

It was thought likely that Dorsey would finish about noon. The judge's charge probably will occupy an hour or more, and then the case will go into the hands of the twelve jurors.

AUTOIST IS RUN OVER BY HIS OWN MACHINE

JOLIET, ILL., Aug. 23.—Because he cranked his automobile while it was in gear, Harry Lewis, a Joliet banker, was run over and badly injured. Lewis was in a hurry to take some friends to the Union station and neglected to inspect his gears, the machine would not spark the first few whirls of the crank, so he opened the throttle wider, one of the friends put on the exhilarator to help matters, and now Lewis has been two weeks in the hospital.

Policewoman Uses Her Stare as Club

Declares She Has No Trouble With Mashers After One Stern Glare.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Squelch the masher with a look. You don't need a whistle like the Boston women; hatpins do not make good weapons, and a club should be used only in a tight squeeze.

This is the opinion of two of Chicago's policewomen, both long in the business of protecting women.

"I haven't had any trouble with men on the beach this year, even those who didn't know I was a policewoman," said Officer Mary Boyd, who is in charge of the Thirty-ninth street bathing beach. "All you have to do when a man speaks to you insultingly is to look at him. He turns and runs."

Woman Toper Has Thirst Amputated

Obstruction in Her Throat Was Believed Cause of Her Longing For Alchohol.

LIMA, OHIO, Aug. 23.—Mary Calahan, 22, submitted to a surgical operation in the Chief of Police's office today, and it is hoped Mary's thirst was cut out, literally and figuratively.

Several years ago she was shot in the jaw. A splintered bone lodged against her palate, creating a continuous desire for drink. She insists the desire was for strictly alcoholic drink and that she had tried grape juice in vain. Since that time Mary and her tickling bone have given the police a ticklish time.

Chief Ernest May consulted with City Physician Steer. Between them they decided on the operation.

Offers to Serve Out Hawthorne's Term

Pastor-Classmate of Author-Convict Says it Would be 'Utmost Pleasure.'

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—The Rev. William Davis, of Everett, a member of the class of 1867 of Harvard and an evangelistic clergyman, has written his classmates, Julian Hawthorne and William James Morton, in the Federal Prison at Atlanta, offering to serve the remainder of their sentences, and states to do so would give him "the utmost pleasure."

EX-BANDIT GETS RELIGION; COLE YOUNGER CONVERTED

LEES SUMMIT, MO., Aug. 23.—Cole Younger, once a bandit, became a member of the Christian Church at a revival meeting to-night.

Dorsey's Closing Address a Scorching Attack on Frank

Hurls Charges of Perversion and Murder in Face of Defendant While Wife Bows Head and Weeps.

Probably a more stirring, denunciatory, and at the same time incisive and analytical argument, has never been heard in a Georgia court than Solicitor Dorsey's closing address in the case against Leo M. Frank. Here it is as the Solicitor delivered it:

Dorsey moved over to the railing of the jury box as he opened his speech.

"Your honor and gentlemen of the jury," he said, "I was speaking to you yesterday of the character of this defendant. This defendant has not a good character. The conduct of the counsel in this case in failing to cross-examine, in refusing to cross-examine these twenty young ladies, refutes effectively and absolutely the claim of the defendant that he has a good character.

Says Defense Had Right to Refute Charge.

"As I said, if this man had a good character, no power on earth could have kept him and his counsel from asking those young girls where they got their information and why they dsai what they did. Now that's a common sense proposition.

"You know as twelve men seeking to get at the truth that they did not ask those hair-brained fanatics as Mr. Arnold calls them, questions about Frank's character because they were afraid, and those witnesses, as good as any the defense put up, were unimpeached and are unimpeachable. And you tell me that because the good people come here from Washington street and testify to his good character is that he has one!

"It very often happens that a man's wife is the last person to know his wrongdoing. Sometimes the man uses charitable and religious organizations to cover up and hide his evil self. Very often his guilty conscience turns him that way. Many a man is a wolf in sheep's clothing.

"Many a man is a white sepulcher on the outside and absolutely rotten within. But suppose he has a good character. David had a good character until he put Uriah in the forefront of battle that he might be killed that he could get his wife. Judas Iscariot had a good character among those Twelve Men until he accepted those 30 pieces of silver.

"I have shown you that under the law they had a right to bring out all those things. You saw they dared not do it. Let's see what the law says. I'll read here from the Eighty-third Georgia Report:

"'Whenever any persons have evidence in their possession and they fail to produce it, the strongest presumption arises that it would be hurtful if they did, and their failure to produce evidence is a circumstance against them.'

You don't need any lawbook to tell you that. It's plain common sense.

Recalls Case of Oscar Wilde.

"Benedict Arnold was brave. He enjoyed the confidence of all the people and those in charge of the Revolutionary War until he betrayed his country. Since that day his name has been a synonym for infamy. Oscar Wilde, an Irish knight, a brilliant author, whose works will go down through time, gave us 'De Profundis,' which he wrote while in jail—a remarkable work—yet when the Marquis of Queensberry discovered that there was something wrong between Wilde and his son, Wilde had the effrontery and the boldness to sue him for damages. A suit in retaliation resulted in the conviction of Wilde for criminal practices. Yet, wherever the English language is spoken the effrontery of the testimony on cross-examination of this man—an effrontery typical of this sort (turning to Frank)—will always be a matter for deep study for lawyers and for people interested in that sort of degeneracy.

"He had a wife and two children. His shame probably never would have been brought to light but for the fact that he had the effrontery and the boldness to start a suit. It ended in his being sent to prison.

"And the prosecution of Oscar!

"He was a man who led the esthetic movement. He was a scholar and a literary man. His cross-examination was a thing to be read with pride by every lawyer. The whole world took notice of his prosecution, and yet when Oscar Wilde was an old man, gray-haired and tottering to the grave, he confessed to his guilt. Prominent? Why, he was one of the most prominent men in the world! Why, he came to America and founded the esthetic movement here. He raised the sunflower from a weed to the dignity of a flower. He was handsome—one of the handsomest men to be found. He had moral courage, yet he was a pervert, proved and confessed.

"There was a handsome man in San Francisco, a member of this defendant's sect—Abe Ruef, a man who possessed all of the faculties of highest intelligence, yet he corrupted even Smith, and his corruption of the poor girls with whom he came in contact brought him to the penitentiary. I have already referred to Durant. His character did not prevent the jury from convicting him. This defendant's character, like Durant's, is not worth a cent when the case is proved.

"And crime is alike with the rich and poor, ignorant and learned. Take an ignorant man like Jim Conley. He is the man who commits the petty crimes, but take a man with high intellect, like this defendant—this intellect, when put to the right use, leads to glorious accomplishments; but if these faculties be put to the wrong use, it brings ruin to the man in the commission of the most diabolical crimes. Look at McCue, the Mayor of Charlottesville, Va. He was a man of broad intellect and high education, but, despite his intellect, despite his splendid character, he tired of his wife and shot her, and the jury, composed of Virginia gentlemen, broad-minded and fair, despite McCue's good character, found him guilty and sent him to a felon's grave.

"Take the case of Richeson, the preacher of Boston. Here was a man of highest intellect and with a brilliant future. He was engaged to one of the wealthiest and most beautiful girls of Boston, but entanglements with a poor little girl caused him to fear for his good name and he so far forgot his good character as to put this poor little girl to death. Even after his conviction in the last days of his hope he committed an act upon himself which he thought would draw the pity of the Governor and save his life. But a Massachusetts jury and a Massachusetts Governor were courageous enough to let that man's life go. They had the courage which will make every right-thinking man right by the laws of God and man and of his country.

"Take Beattie—Henry Clay Beattie, of Richmond. He was of splendid family, of wealth and proved a good character, though he did not possess it. He took the mother of his 12-month-old baby out in an automobile and shot her. He was cool, calm and deliberate. He laughed and he joked, but he joked too much, and although the detectives were maligned and abused and a large slush fund was used, a courageous, honest Virginia jury upheld justice and sent that man to death. And he never confessed, but he left a note saying he was guilty.

Likens Frank To Dr .Crippen.

"Crippen, of England, a man of high standing and recognized ability, killed his wife because of infatuation for another woman. He hid her where he thought she would not be found, as this man (pointing to Frank) thought the body of that little girl would not be found. But murder will out, and be it said to the glory of old England this man paid the penalty of death.

"Gentlemen, you have an opportunity that comes to few men. Measure up to it. Will you do it? If not, let your conscience say why not.

"But you say you've got an alibi. Let's examine that proposition. Here's an authority: 'An alibi as a defense involves the impossibility of the prisoner's presence at the scene of the offense at the time of its commitment, and the range of evidence must be such as reasonably to exclude the possibility.'

"The burden of carrying this alibi rests on the shoulders of this defendant. They must show to you that it was impossible for this man to have been at the scene of the crime—an alibi, while the best kind of evidence if properly sustained, otherwise is absolutely worthless. I am going to show you that this man's alibi is worse than useless. It is no defense at all.

"I want to give you the definition of an old darky of an alibi. It illustrates my point. Rastus asked old Sam, 'What is this hyar alibi I hear so much about?' Old Sam says, 'An alibi is provin' that you was at the prayer meeting where you wasn't, to prove you wasn't at the crap game where you was.'

"Let's see the time table of the defense. I want to turn it around for half a minute. Then I want to turn it to the wall and let it stay forever.

"'One p. m.—Frank leaves the factory at Forsyth and Hunter streets.

"'1:05—Frank arrives at Bellwood.

"'1:10—Frank leaves Bellwood.

"'1:12—Frank arrives at Alabama and Whitehall streets.'

"How could she be so positive that it was him, if she really saw anyone there? For, mark you, she had never seen him but once. She comes into your presence and tells you the unreasonable and absurd story of seeing him, which is in direct contradiction to Frank's story.

"On this time proposition, I want to read you this. It made a wonderful impression on me when I read it. It's from the speech of a wonderful man. It's from a man in whose presence even lawyers of the type of Ar-

Continued on Page 4, Column 1.

You Can't Be Well When Constipated

"Keep Your Bowels Open"—Doctors Estimate 75 Per Cent of Sickness Due to Torpid Liver.

Some undigested food is left in the stomach daily, which the liver should clear away. A heavy or unusual diet, or a change in water, may cause the liver to leave a few particles to press and clog, and the next day more are left over. So this waste accumulates, clogging stomach and intestines, and causing constipation.

That is not all. If the waste is not eliminated it ferments and generates uric acid, a poison which gets into the blood and through the system.

JACOBS' LIVER SALT immediately flushes the stomach and intestinal tract and washes away every particle of waste and fermentation; it purifies the blood by dissolving what uric acid has accumulated and passing it off in the urine.

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HUGH DORSEY WINS HIS SPURS IN PHAGAN CASE

FOURTH WEEK OF FRANK TRIAL FINDS INTEREST OF PUBLIC STILL WHITE HOT

Popular Opinion Swayed, First When State Springs Climax With Conley's Story, Again When Defense Put the Accused Man on the Stand.

BY AN OLD POLICE REPORTER.

The fourth week of the Frank trial came to an end shortly after noon Saturday, with Solicitor Dorsey still far from the finish of his concluding argument in behalf of the State.

Judge Roan announced at 1:45 that he would adjourn the case over until Monday, as he has been doing heretofore, and the Solicitor will conclude his argument then.

The Solicitor had been speaking more than six hours when adjournment came, but apparently was physically able to go on if necessary.

His address, when it is finished Monday, will have been broken into three sections—one Friday afternoon, another Saturday morning, and a third Monday morning.

The Solicitor's address has been so far a wonderful piece of work.

On all sides he has been praised ungrudgingly for the fine effort he has made in behalf of the prosecution.

Atlanta will breathe a long, deep and soulful sigh of relief, however, when the last word is spoken by way of argument and the case is given into the hands of the jury for a verdict.

Leading Topic for Months.

Never before in the history of Fulton County has a criminal proceeding so challenged the unabated and undivided attention of the people.

For four months the Frank case—or the Phagan case, as it more generally is called—has been the leading topic of discussion among all classes of Georgians, rural and urban, rich and poor, high and low, informed and uninformed.

Every figure to the tragedy has been picturesque in the extreme.

Mary Phagan, a sweet young working girl, cruelly murdered; Leo Frank, a young business man of theretofore unblemished character and standing, indicted for the murder; Jim Conley, a negro, a confessed accessory after the fact of the murder, with a long criminal career attaching to him, the principal witness against Frank; Lucile Frank, the loving and devoted wife of the defendant, always at his side, with his mother, cheering and sustaining him; Reuben Arnold and Luther Rosser, two of the leading and most noted lawyers in the South, defending the accused; Frank Hooper and Hugh Dorsey, the former an attorney of established reputation, the latter a brilliant young lawyer lately named prosecuting attorney of the Atlanta Circuit; a presiding judge who has tried many of the most famous cases in the State—these make up the dramatis personae of the Frank case.

Case Fought Stubbornly.

Never before in Fulton County, if, indeed, within the State, has a case been so stubbornly and so bitterly fought as the Frank case.

It required more than three weeks to get the evidence all in. Every inch of ground was contested vigorously and to a finish.

It is estimated that the defense interposed more than 100 objections of one sort and another, as the case progressed, thus fortifying itself as abundantly as possible for an appeal, in the event of conviction.

The only party to the crime, as witness or otherwise, who has not been attacked vehemently one way or the other is the little dead girl, Mary Phagan!

All sides have agreed that, whatever else might or might not be true, the murdered child was blameless—a pathetic and unoffending victim of a brutal homicide.

Frank, the defendant, has been painted by the defense as a bright young business man, perfect in deportment at all times, a loving husband and a dutiful son, irreproachable in character, incapable of criminal deeds and thoughts, persecuted and assailed maliciously by hostile officials seeking reward both by way of fame and material gain!

By the State Frank has been painted as black as the darkest depths of Hades itself, an unfaithful husband, a vicious son, a lustful monster, particularly after young girls; a pervert, a leader of two lives, a designing and crafty monster—an inhuman murderer!

Conley Blamed and Praised.

Conley has been held up both as a witness worthy of all belief and as a witness worthy of no belief whatever—as a negro reluctant to tell the truth originally because of his disinclination to involve Frank, his erstwhile kind and profitable master, but rushing candidly and sincerely to recite the truth eventually, nevertheless, and, on the other hand, as a negro lying from start to finish for no other purpose than to save his own neck from the noose by slipping it over the head of the oppressed Frank.

Lucile Frank, the wife, has been cited both as the faithful and loving wife there at the husband's side in the courtroom and as the shrinking, suspicious wife, early indisposed even to visit Frank in his cell at the jail.

Rosser and Arnold have painted Hooper and Dorsey as direct agents of a wicked and malicious "frame-up against the life, liberty and most sacred honor of Leo Frank, deliberately and designedly seeking to hang the defendant to gratify a misguided enthusiasm and official zeal, if nothing worse; and Dorsey and Hooper have been unsparing in their criticisms of Rosser and Arnold, the paid attorneys of the defense.

An imposing array of witnesses have declared Frank's character both good and bad, while two other arrays of witnesses have sought both to uphold and to break down his alibis.

Medical experts, of repute and fame, have been set up one by one, only to be designated "fakes" and "quacks" by the other side, and vice versa.

Second Charge in Case.

Besides the original charge of murder there was injected into the case, in its early stages, an unspeakable charge of degeneracy.

First this charge went in with the defense's knowledge and consent, and then the defense moved to rule it out. It wasn't ruled out, and the defense then seized upon it and undertook to make a boomerang upon the State.

The State thereupon sought to enlarge upon it, and the State was stopped from doing that.

Three or four days was used up in attempting to show whether boiled cabbage could reach such and such a state of digestion in such and such a time, and after a long wrangle as to that, the defense and the State found that they were not particularly disagreed about the matter, anyway, as it fit both theories like a glove to show that Mary Phagan died within an hour after eating the cabbage.

The defense has contended that Jim Conley and not Leo Frank murdered Mary Phagan, and the State has contended quite as earnestly that Frank did it, and Conley was connected with it only after the exact fashion he swore to.

Looking backward over the trial from the present day point of view, one may see much that appears grimly humorous in the proceedings—and yet there has been nothing bordering ever so slightly upon the humorous, really. On the contrary, the trial has been tragedy piled uncompromisingly upon tragedy, from beginning to end!

Public Swayed Both Ways.

Into all the other complex, puzzling, elusive and sinister details of the mysterious Frank case, a large measure of prejudice was injected as it swept along.

The public has been swung first this way and then that, rushed to one conclusion, only to be rushed as madly, after a bit, to another, until, up one side and down the other, the public breathed, as aforesaid, a large and deep sigh of relief when at last the jury got the matter into its keeping, to unravel it as best it might and to speak the truth of it as nearly and as exactly as human ingenuity and the forms of law can approximate the same.

The State has fought doggedly to one theory: That Leo Frank, shortly after noon on Saturday, April 26, lured little Mary Phagan, for unspeakably immoral purpose, to the rear of the second floor of the National Pencil Factory in Forsyth street, after having paid her her weekly pittance, and there, when she refused to yield to his lustful purpose, he killed her, first by knocking her down and subsequently strangling her.

That after this horribly tragic culmination of a perhaps non-murderous original intent, Frank sought the help of a negro, Conley, with whom he had had previous very questionable relations, to hide the body, and that Conley, already deep in the mire with Frank, consented, and as a matter of fact, did hide the body of the dead girl in the basement of the factory, where subsequently he expected to burn it.

Charges Notes Were Framed.

That after this, Frank and his accomplice returned to the second floor, whereon Frank's office is located, and prepared some illiterate notes, which were placed beside the dead body for the purpose of diverting suspicion both from Frank and the negro.

That the defendant then gave the negro some money for his work, and promised him more eventually.

That Frank's actions following the murder were suspicious enough to permit his retention at police headquarters.

That his general character is bad enough to warrant the presumption that he had lustful intentions toward Mary Phagan, as evidenced by his relations with other women and girls.

That his professed alibis are inconsequential and misleading, and not sustained by facts.

Finally, that Conley's seemingly contradictory attitude is accounted for in two directions, first by his desire to save both himself and Frank, and second by his desire to protect himself against a great measure of responsibility for the tragedy than rightfully belonged to him, when it became evident to him that Frank was preparing to let him suffer just so much measure of responsibility, even to the murder itself, as might be fixed if he did speak.

What Defense Has Claimed.

The defense has fought doggedly to this one theory: That Leo Frank scarcely knew Mary Phagan at all, and that the only time he saw her on Saturday, April 26, was when she came to his office to get her pay; that he never lured her to the rear of the second floor, or anywhere else, for any purpose whatever, and that he never saw her alive after the brief moment she stood in his office on Saturday.

That after she left his presence, happy and unharmed, she passed on downstairs, and encountered Jim Conley, the negro sweeper, whom Frank did not even know was in the building, and who was not supposed to be in the building at that time.

That Conley, then only partially recovered from a drunken debauch of the morning, saw her little mesh bag in her hand, and, being "broke" and wanting more whisky ,he seized the girl, snatched her mesh bag, after knocking her down, threw her into the cellar below through the nearby open elevator shaft, whence later he dragged her to the trash pile in the rear of the building, tied the strangling rope about her neck, either to complete his dastardly work or to create a false suspicion as to the direct cause of her death.

That he then pulled the staple from the back door of the basement and thus made his escape finally from the building.

That all of Conley's story as to how he helped dispose of the body is a fabrication and a monstrous lie, framed for the purpose of shielding himself and placing the blame upon Frank.

That his story was dragged from him, bit by bit, beginning with the falsehood that he could not write, and that it was revised four times, always under oath, before its amazing and incompatible contradictions could be fixed up to stick with any degree of plausibility, and that he was helped in every one of these revisions by all too willing police officers, detectives and court officials bent upon finding in Frank a victim for Mary Phagan's murder.

Claim Negro Wrote Notes.

That the negro himself, of his own motion, wrote the notes he later confessed to having written, hoping thereby to divert suspicion from himself.

That Conley only began his series of contradictory "confessions" after he found that Frank was under suspicion, and thereby realized his (Conley's) opportunity to fasten more firmly upon Frank that suspicion, to Conley's own great benefit.

That Frank's general character is good, in contradistinction to Conley's admitted bad character.

That Frank has set up two unassailable alibis, and could not, therefore, have committed the crime charged.

That his nervousness the day following the murder was occasioned by the manner in which the fact of the murder was communicated to him, and not because of guilt.

That the long and delicate clerical work he did on the afternoon following the murder is proof that he could not then have been agitated by guilt or by any other sinister knowledge.

That Frank, as a matter of fact, knows nothing whatever of the cause of Mary Phagan's death, and is utterly and entirely guiltless of any participation therein.

Two intensely dramatic events marked the progress of the trial—and about them the entire case has revolved constantly.

Conley's remarkable story, containing the unspeakable charge of perversion, wealthy in detail and full of thrill, was the State's big point.

Frank's wonderfully clear, dispassionate and well-sustained statement from the witness stand was the defendant's big point.

These two contrary things have been pitted the one against the other, and upon which the jury finally would accept as the truth the case always has seemed to turn for final adjustment.

Attack Centers on Negro.

Every effort of the defense has been to break down Conley—including two days' unmerciful grilling by Mr. Rosser—and every effort of the State has been toward upholding him.

Every effort of the defense, therefore, has been also directed toward holding up Frank's statement, just as every effort of the State has been directed toward breaking it down.

It ever was Frank vs. Conley—the life of the one or the other as the law's satisfaction for the murder of Mary Phagan!

Regardless of all things else, the public is unstinting in its praise and approval of the brilliant young Solicitor General of the Atlanta Circuit, Hugh Dorsey, for the superb manner in which he has handled the State's side of the case.

It all along has been freely admitted that those two veterans of criminal practice, Luther Rosser and Reuben Arnold, would take ample care of the defendant.

Two more experienced, able and aggressive attorneys it would be impossible to secure in any cause.

When it was first learned that Rosser and Arnold were to defend Frank, the public realized that the defendant had determined to take no chances. He selected from among the cream of the Georgia bar.

That the State's interests, quite as sacred as the defendant's, would be looked after so jealously, so adroitly, and so shrewdly in the hands of the youthful Dorsey, however—that was a matter not so immediately settled!

Dorsey an Unknown Quantity.

Dorsey was known as a "bright young chap," not widely experienced, willing and aggressive enough, but—

He had been but lately named Solicitor General, and he hadn't been tried out exhaustively.

Maybe he could measure up to the standard of Rosser and Arnold, but it was a long way to measure up, nevertheless!

It soon became evident that Dorsey was not to be safely underrated. He could not be sneered down, laughed down, ridiculed down, or smashed down.

He took a lot of lofty gibing, and was called "bud" and "son" right along—but every time they pushed him down, he arose again, and generally stronger than ever!

Time and again he outgeneraled his more experienced opponents.

He forced them to make Frank's character an issue, despite themselves.

He got in vital and far-reaching evidence, over protest long and loud.

Whenever the Solicitor was called upon for an authority, he was right there with the goods. They never once caught him napping. He had prepared himself for the Frank case, in every phase of it.

The case had not progressed very far before the defense discovered unmistakably that it had in Dorsey a foreman worthy of its most trustworthy and best-tempered steel!

And the young Solicitor climaxed his long sustained effort with a masterful speech, that will long be remembered in Fulton County!

In places he literally tore to pieces the efforts of the defense. He overlooked no detail—at times he was crushing in his reply to the arguments of Rosser and Arnold, and never was he commonplace!

Fixed His Fame by Work.

Whatever the verdict, when Hugh Dorsey sat down, the Solicitor General had fixed his fame and reputation as an able and altogether capable prosecuting attorney—and never again will that reputation be challenged lightly, perhaps!

Much credit for hard work and intelligent effort will be accorded Frank Hooper, too, for the part he played in the Frank trial. He was at all times the repressed and painstaking first liteutenant of the Solicitor, and his work, while not so spectacular, formed a very vital part of the whole case made out and argued by the State. He was for fourteen years the Solicitor General of one of the most important South Georgia circuits, and his advice and suggestions to Dorsey were invaluable.

A noteworthy fact in connection with the Frank trial is that it generally is accepted as having been as fair and square as human forethought and effort could make it.

It may be true that a good deal of the irrelevant and not particularly pertinent crept into it, but one side has been to blame for that quite as much as the other side.

Ruling Cut Both Ways.

The judge's rulings have cut impartially both ways—sometimes favorable to the State, but quite as frequently in favor of the defense.

Even the one big charge of degeneracy, which many people hold had no proper place in the present trial, went in without protest from the defense, and cross-examination upon it even was indulged in.

Unlimited time was given both the State and the defense to make out their cases; expense was not considered. The trial has lasted longer than any other in the criminal history of Georgia. Nothing was done or left undone that could give either side the right to complain of unfairness after the conclusion of the hearing.

It is difficult to conceive how human minds and human efforts could provide more for fair play than was provided in the Frank case.

MRS. LEO M. FRANK plainly showing the strain as Solicitor Dorsey arraigned her husband. Below is Mrs. Rea Frank, the defendant's mother, who also betrayed her agitation.



English Housewives Plan Bacon Boycott

Hope to Force Down Price by Abstaining From Buying for Fortnight.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The "English breakfast" is threatened with dire disaster. London housewives are preparing to boycott the toothsome "rasher" because of the continued high prices ruling for bacon.

They plan to refuse to buy bacon for a fortnight, beginning to-day. Enormous quantities are likley to remain in the hands of the wholesalers and prices are expected to come down with a rush.

Optimists predict a drop in price of at least 6 cents a pound.

Cost of Living Up in Britain 14 Per Cent

Prices of Foodstuffs Except Tea and Sugar Have Risen at Remarkable Rate.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Striking figures showing the increased cost of living are contained in a voluminous report issued by the British Board of Trade, according to which present prices are the highest in twenty-five years.

Retail prices of food have risen 14 per cent since 1900, while wages have increased only 3 per cent.

Prices of almost all foodstuffs, except tea and sugar, have risen, the greatest increases being in bacon, 32 per cent, and potatoes, 46 per cent.

People have been able to meet the advances only by reducing consumption.

CASTLE TO BE HOME OF TRAMPS OF GERMANY

Special Cable to The American.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—Here is perhaps a bit of news which will be of interest to some of America's "Wandering Willies." A ruined castle at Merlenhausen, Saxony, is about to be restored by the local authorities, who will use it as a free rest house and night shelter for tramps from all parts of Germany.

Mail-Wooed Bride On Journey to Coast

Millionaire Ranchman Is Given Fine Recommendation by Pastors of His Neighbor.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Theresa Patterson, a handsome widow, aged 30, of Allentown, Pa., is nearing Los Molinas to-day, a journey of 3,000 miles across the continent, to become the bride of Charles H. Smart, a wealthy rancher, after a romantic courtship by mail.

Clergymen in Los Molinas and Allentown gave each a clean bill, the former stating that while Smart is not a millionaire, he is worth nearly that sum and would make a home happy for any woman of his choice.

The marriage is to take place immediately upon Mrs. Patterson's arrival.

5-Cent Fraud in Ice; 5 Days on Rockpile

Portland Dealer Is Sentenced for Cheating Customer in 25-Cent Transaction.

PORTLAND, OREG., Aug. 23.—Five days at the rockpile for a 5-cent fraud in the sale of a piece of ice was the sentence imposed by Municipal Judge Stevenson upon Thomas Barnes, proprietor of the National Ice and Coal Company.

Barnes delivered a 40-pound piece of ice worth 20 cents, saying it weighed 50 pounds and charging 25 cents.

RUSS SERFS JOLLY, BUT LAZY, SAYS VASSAR GIRL

Special Cable to The American.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 23.—Miss Texter, a graduate of Vassar College, who has been making a tour of Saratoff and Simbirsk, typical agricultural provinces of Russia, to study the land question, has been telling the Russian newspapers the peasants impress her most by their good temper and dislike for work.

For summer complaints

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

is best. It will keep your stomach and bowels in fine condition to do all the work called for, thus avoiding or relieving cramps, dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera, malaria and stomach troubles.

The genuine Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is sold in SEALED BOTTLES ONLY, by druggists, grocers and dealers. Should our friends for any reason be unable to secure it in their locality, we will have it shipped to them from their nearest dealer, express prepaid (cash to accompany order) at the following prices:—

4 Large Bottles, $4.30.
6 Large Bottles, $5.90.
12 Large Bottles, $11.00.

ABSOLUTELY PURE & UNADULTERATED TRADE MARK

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey should be in every home and we make the above announcement so that you may become familiar with a source of supply.

Remit by express order, postoffice order, or certified check to

The Duffy Malt Whiskey Company,
98 White St., Rochester, N. Y.

I Cannot Possibly

Impress upon your minds (through the newspapers) the importance of calling to see me when your teeth need attention. Give me a trial and learn for yourself how fair and honest I treat you—how my methods are ABSOLUTELY PAINLESS, and my prices MUCH LOWER than any other Dentist in Atlanta. I can assure you that it will be a pleasure to you to recommend me to your friends after you have once tried me. I employ no students. Each doctor has had from 5 to 18 years' experience and is thoroughly versed in my painless methods.

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Best Service for Least Money

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SETS OF TEETH ..... $5.00 UP
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SOLICITOR'S CLOSING ARGUMENT A MASTERPIECE

DENOUNCES DEFENDANT AS MORAL PERVERT AND LAUGHS ALIBI TO SCORN

Prisoner Likened to Oscar Wilde, Pastor Richeson and Beattie---Charged With Committing Murder to Hide Evidence of His Crime Against Girl.

Continued From Page 2.

nold and Rosser would take off their hats.

"I refer to Daniel Webster and his argument in the Knott case. 'Time is identical, days, hours, are not visible to any of senses except to the schooled. He who speaks of days, hours and minutes talks at random.' It is better than I could express it. What about this time? In this table here, minutes are moved up and down, contorted and twisted to protect this man. They say he arrived at the factory at 8:25. Frank himself in his first statement said he arrived at 8:30, and poor Jim Conley, lousy, filthy and dirty, said he arrived at 8:30, carrying a raincoat, and they tried to make it appear he didn't have one. If the truth is ever known, he tried to borrow that raincoat of Ursenbach's to create the same impression.

"Mattie Smith at 9:20 (quoting from the table), and Frank and Mattie Smith both say 9:30. He called Schiff at 10 o'clock (reading again), and yet this man with all his mathematical precision and accuracy at figures, said he was at Montag's at 10 o'clock. They say he arrived back at 11 o'clock, but in his first statement he said it was 11:05. At 12:12 they say Mary Phagan arrived at the factory.

"Oh my, they have to do it. Like the rabbit in Uncle Remus, they're 'just 'bleeged to do it.' Move the minutes up or back, for God's sake, or we are lost!

"But to crown it all! In the table which is now turned to the wall you have Lemmie Quinn arriving not on the minute, but, to suit your purpose, at from 12:20 to 12:22. What evidence conflicts with the statements of Miss Freeman and the other young woman, who put him there before 12 o'clock."

Arnold—Your honor, I must interrupt. No such evidence was ever brought out. Those young women testified that they left the factory at 11:45 and that they saw Lemmie Quinn at the Busy Bee Cafe considerably after. Mr. Dorsey says they saw him at the factory before 12 o'clock.

Dorsey—No, your honor, I didn't say any such thing. They didn't see him there, and I don't think anyone else did.

The crowd laughed.

Arnold—Your honor, have we got to take this whole crowd into this case?

Judge Roan—Gentlemen, there must be order or I will clear the courtroom.

Dorsey—Find the records. They will show I am right. I have got Lemmie Quinn's affidavit. I am just arguing this case on the evidence.

"Jim Conley is a liar, is he? He said Quinn was there and that he was there before Mary Phagan came. Frank had a mighty hard time remembering whether Quinn was there. When Quinn saw him at the police station and said he had been there, Frank said he would have to see his lawyers before deciding whether or not to make it public.

"Is Jim Conley telling the truth or telling a lie? You can't go hot and cold on him. Why was it Frank wanted to consult his lawyers?"

Arnold—I will find the record.

Dorsey—Yes, you can find it. You can find where Quinn swore half a dozen ways. He was the most anxious witness I ever saw on a stand, except for old man Holloway. He would tell that he was there if Frank said tell it. He would keep quiet if Frank said no.

"Oh, gentlemen, let me read you what a great lawyer said on this sort of evidence. I read the words of Judge Lochrane:

"'I do not take the mere words of witnesses. I take their acts.'

"And while I am on this subject I want to read you another opinion:

"'Evidence given by a witness has inherent strength which a jury can not disregard. But a statement has none.'"

Arnold: "Now, your honor, I have found the records and it bears out just what I said."

Arnold read from the testimony of Miss Corinthia Hall that she and Mrs. Freeman went to the pencil factory at 11:35 and left there at 11:45.

Arnold: "Mr. Dorsey asked her the question, 'You saw Lemmie Quinn at 5 minutes to 12 o'clock?' Answer: 'I don't remember what time it was. He told us he had been up to the factory and saw Frank. He said he was going to the matinee.'

"Lemmie Quinn swore several times he was at the factory at 12:20," Arnold continued, "and here it is that he said that he was in a pool parlor at 12:30, just after leaving the factory."

Judge Roan: "Mr. Dorsey, have you anything in contradiction to that?"

Dorsey: "Yes, I have plenty; that doesn't scare anybody."

Arnold: "I just want to call attention to the glaring errors. The little ones I don't care anything about. I won't interrupt him except on glaring misstatements. Life is too short."

Dorsey: "Yes, you will. You will interrupt me every time I am incorrect. You are too shrewd, too zealous to let anything go by. Don't tell this jury you are going to let me say things that are incorrect.

"Here is your table turned to the wall, having the time of Lemmie Quinn's arrival at 12:20. I have an affidavit here of this pet foreman of the metal department. He said he got there at from 12 to 12:20. Those girls went out of the factory at 11:45 o'clock. They walked up a block and down a block to the Busy Bee Cafe. There they saw Quinn.

"In the name of goodness, if Frank, according to his own statement, could leave the factory at 1:10 o'clock and get home at 1:20, couldn't these girls walk up a block and down a block and see Quinn in fifteen minutes?

"I know it hurts, but this table here which puts Lemmie Quinn at the factory from 12:20 to 12:22 is a fraud on its face. There is no greater farce in this case than their straining at this particular point, with the exception of Billy Owens' pantomime. And, oh, what a farce that was!

"Gentlemen of the jury, you need not try to consider their attempts to be accurate about the time Quinn says he was there, for Lemmie says himself he could not be positive. He says he thinks he got there some time between 12:20 and 12:30.

Mentions Girl Who Would Die for Frank.

"Ah, gentlemen of the jury, whenever a man gets to swearing too definite and too specifically about time, then the words of our friend Webster, which I quoted to you, are right—'He is not to be relied upon.'

"And can you truly consider the words of a man whom your reason tells you is straining to set the exact time?

"But let's pass on from this. I will not take the time to read you everything that Lemmie says he did. Let's pass on to the perjury charge which Arnold has so flippantly made. You saw these witnesses upon the stand. You heard their words. You noticed their manner, their attitude and their interest.

"Why, one of these ladies from the factory wanted to die for this man Frank."

A titter of laughter ran around the room, and deputies were forced to rap for order.

"When did you ever know of an employee being so enamoured of her employer that she was willing to die for him, if their friendship was purely platonic? I know enough about human nature—I know enough of the passions which surge in the breast of mortal man—to know that this poor woman's anxiety to put her neck into the noose to save him were born of something besides platonic love.

"When you see a woman so passionately devoted to her employer—so anxious to die for him—you may know and you can gamble on it that there is something stronger there than platonic love. It must be a passion born of something beyond the relation which should exist between a married man—an employer—and his woman employee.

"Ah, gentlemen of the jury, we could have got witness after witness who would have gone upon the stand and sworn things about this man. There were people who would have perjured themselves. There were witnesses who came upon the stand for the deefndant who on the face of their testimony perjured themselves.

"Take this little Bauer boy. Remember his testimony before he took that automobile ride with Montag to the office of Arnold & Arnold. Before dinner he could remember each detail, but after dinner, after he had taken that ride with old Sig Montag, he had a lapse of memory. Old man Sig must have told this little boy about the Hard Shell preacher down in South Georgia who had his congregation pray for rain. They prayed and prayed, and after a while, like old Sam Jones would have said, the Lord sent a trash mover, a gully washer.

Boy Must Have Overdone It."

"It rained and it rained until they had more water than they knew what to do with. Then the old hardshell preacher said: 'Brethren, it looks like we have a leetle overdone it.' So Montag must have whispered into Bauer's ear, 'You have a leetle overdone it.'

"And, after dinner, this little boy didn't know anything. But was that all? Why, gentlemen of the jury, before dinner that boy even remembered where his watch lay.

"Do you believe that? Talk about perjury! Willful foolishness, because an honest jury knows that it was not true. They brought in that machinist Lee. He was willing to swear to anything and there was not a man in the sound of his voice that didn't know he was telling an untruth. He wrote and signed a statement about Duffy's injuries. I brought it here and it was written in typewriting and didn't even have his name on it.

"They thought we could not find Duffy and thought you didn't have sense enough to know the first thing you do in a case like that is to wrap something around it to stop the loss of blood.

"I have never seen a case yet where women were so suborned as in this. Take this woman Fleming, his stenographer. They put her up and she swore Frank had a general good character. She only swore to what he had done in her presence when they cross-examined her. We don't contend Frank tried to seduce every girl in the factorwy. But he did pick them out. He picked out Mary Phagan and was called.

"Gentlemen, he got the wrong girl and he was called. And this stenographer said she only knew what he did to her. She testified that Frank's business Saturday morning was to make out the financial sheet. Mr. Arnold said immediately he didn't have time and she jumped at it like a duck at a June bug. Mr. Arnold was so nervous he would not let me finish the cross-examination, and interpolated that remark to guide her.

"It was unfair and not according to law and practice. But he got away with it. And then she turned right around and in the next breath said that she had never said Frank was working on the financial sheet Saturday morning.

"Oh, gentlemen, can you let a poor little girl go to her death and set her murderer free on such evidence as this? If you do, it is time to stop going through the process of summoning a jury.

"Perjury! When did old man Starnes and Pat Campbell stoop to that. And suspicions! Why didn't we get old man Lee and Gantt instead of Frank? Why didn't we get Conley? We tried it, but there was absolutely no case against either. But there is a perfect case against this man. But, oh, you cried 'Perjury.' But it is not worth fifteen cents until you put your fingers on something specific.

"And here, gentlemen, right before your very eyes, in black and white, the testimony ofthis woman, Fleming, shows that they perjured her.

"Do you tell me when that factory closes on Saturday afternoons that this man with the handsome wife that he possesses, this college graduate, who likes to read and play cards, who likes to see baseball games, would spend his time there, using the data that Schiff prepared on Saturday afternoons when he could do it Saturday morning? No, sir. Miss Fleming was right. She didn't stay there to work often on Saturday afternoons."

The jury was allowed to retire for a few minutes. When they returned, Dorsey resumed his argument.

"Now, gentlemen, I submit that this man made that lnance sheet Saturday morning. I am not going to fatigue you with my reasons. It is unnecessary. If he did make that sheet on Saturday afternoon, he did it thinking of an alibi. But don't tell me that because he might have done this on Saturday afternoon with a penmanship that showed no nervousness proves an alibi.

"If he could go home into the bosom of his family after such an atrocious crime, he could have made that sheet. But he wouldn't have done it if Schiff had not gotten up the data. He had done it fifty-two times a year for five or six years. If he would do additional work on that Saturday afternoon, it could only have been with a sinister purpose.

Witness Afraid Even to Identify Handwriting.

"In speaking of perjury, his mother said anybody ought to identify his handwriting.'

Dorsey held up the photograph of the sample of handwriting Frank wrote for the police.

"Yet the man they put up to identify his handwriting was so afraid he might do Frank an injury that he wouldn't venture a guess. Grant that he did go home to his wife and those old people—his parents-in-law—and maintain a stoical countenance. Grant that he did make that sheet, which he could make up with his eyes shut. Grant that he did unlock the safe, a thing that he had done every day for years.

"But when he went to run the elevator; when he went to nail up that back door; he wavered; he paled when he talked to the police, and trembled on Darley's knee as he rode to the police station.

"He could sit in the hall and read a joke about a baseball umpire, but the frivolity annoyed the visitors at his home. It was the same kind of frivolity Henry Clay Beattie displayed when he stood beside the automobile that was stained with the blood of his wife. His joke was uttered only in annoyance; it jarred.

"But whether or not he made up that financial sheet, while waiting for old Jim to come and burn the body, one thing I grant he did. Don't forget the envelope; don't forget the way the letter was quoted, that letter he wrote to his uncle in Brooklyn, that letter that begins: 'I trust that this finds you and dear Tants well.' His had no wealthy relations in Brooklyn! That old millionaire uncle was mighty near there when Frank told old Jim Conley: 'Why should I hand? I have wealthy relatives in Brooklyn!'

Dorsey finished reading the letter and then said:

"Here is a sentence pregnant with significance. It bears the earmarks of a guilty conscience. He wasn't trembling when he wrote. He is capable and smart, but here is a sentence that is a revelation. Here is a document I concede was written after Little Mary Phagan, who died for virtue's sake, was lying mutilated in that dark cold basement."

At this juncture Mrs. J. W. Coleman, mother of Mary Phagan, began to cry.

Dorsey read from the letter:

"'It is too short a time since you left for anything startling to have developed down here.'

"'Startling' and 'too short a time.' Those are the words that incriminate. That little sentence itself shows that the crime was committed in an incredibly short time.

"Tell me, honest men, courageous men of Georgia, that this phrase penned to his uncle that afternoon did not come from a stricken conscience. 'Too short a time since you left for anything to develop down here.'

"What do you think of that, honest men? Then notice what he writes about the thin, gray line of veterans facing the chilly weather, as if that old millionaire uncle of his traveling around Germany for his health, as if he cared for these old heroes in gray! Ample and reliable authority says that over-expression is an indication of guilt. Tell me that this old man, who was just preparing to sail for Europe, cared for these old heroes in gray—this wealthy old man who wanted to see the financial sheet. 'Too short a time'—yes, he said it was too short a time for anything to develop down here. But, gentlemen of the jury, there was something startling to develop, and it happened within the space of 30 minutes. There is nothing new in the factory to report, but there was something new in the cellar. There was something to report, and the time wasn't too short for it to happen.

"You tell me that letter was written in the morning? Do you believe it? Why, they haven't even tried to say that. I tell you that that letter shows on its face that something startling had happened, and I tell you that that rich uncle did not care the snap of his finger about the thin, gray line of veterans.

"Ah, yes, he had wealthy relatives in Brooklyn. That's what old Jim Conley said he told him. And his people lived in Brooklyn, and old Jim never would have known that if Frank had not told him. And they had at least $20,000 in cool cash in the bank; and he had a brother-in-law employing two or three people, at least, and we don't know how many more. And if his rich uncle was not in Brooklyn, he was near there.

"All right, let's go a step farther. On April 28 he wired Adolph Montag at the Imperial Hotel in New York: 'You may have read in Atlanta papers of factory girl found dead Sunday morning in cellar of pencil factory.'

"Yes, gentlemen of the jury, in the cellar of the pencil factory. There's where he placed her, and that is where he expected her to be found. And the thought of it welled up in his mind that Monday morning, April 28, before he had been arrested, and he wired Montag forestalling what he knew would certainly and surely happen unless the Atlanta detectives were corrupt and would suppress it.

Compliments Detectives.

"But, be it said to your credit, Starnes; to your credit, Campbell, and you, too, Rosser and Black, that you had the manhood and the courage to do your duty and roll the charge up to this man, protected as he was by wealth and influence.

"And notice what else he said in this telegram. Notice the credit he gives to the police: 'The police will eventually solve it.' And be it said to thec redit of the Atlanta police department, they did solve it. 'Assure my uncle I am all right in case he asks. Our company has case well in hand.' Maybe he did think when he got that fellow Scott that his company had it well in hand.

"I tell you there is an honest man—this fellow Scott. If there was a slush fund in this case—and witnesses have said there was no such fund—this man Scott could have gotten it. Not at first, maybe, but he could have gotten it later on. But Scott knew his duty, and he has done it. No wonder Frank could telegraph that his company had the case well in hand, for Scott's first words could not have suited him better had he wished for them. They were, 'The Pinkerton's always work arm and arm with the police.' This suited Frank well. It was just what he wanted. He wanted to know what the police thought he wanted to know what they were going to do, and this worked well, until the chain began to tighten.

"And Haas—and he is nobody's fool—when he sa wthe trend of the case, he opened the negotiations; he gave Scott the opportunity by saying, 'Now let us have what you get first.'

"But let us pass on from that. You ell me that letter and that telegram are not significant? That the work pn this financial sheet is no significant? That Schiff's testimony as to the work on that financial sheet is not significant?

"Frank himself was not satisfied. He is as smart as his lawyers, too. "He realized that he would have to go out and beyond the evid nce, because he knew it was all bunk; and he tried to show you that he did write the financial sheet. Frank did write that letter Saturday afternoon, and he did write that telegram Monday; but he did not do any work on the financial sheet after Saturday at noon. I ask you twelve men if those documents and letters don't bear the impress of murder?

"And they still cry perjury. I just thought of another case, when that man could not identify Frank's handwriting that his own mother said was his. That was perjury, and there was perjury in the testimony of Bower and Lee. Mrs. Carson said she had worked there three years, and Arnold asked her a question that he would not ask a younger woman. He asked her about seeing blood around the toilet and in the dressing rooms. She said she saw it there very often. Then she talked about Conley being on the fourth floor that Monday. I pinned her down to say that Frank was there at the same time. It was then that Frank leaned over and said, 'Be a good boy, Jim,' and Jim, remembering his wealthy relatives in Brooklyn, and his promises of money, said 'Yes, sir, boss; I will.'

"Surely the officers could not suborn Conley at that time. And she says she never saw the blood by the water cooler; she said she didn't look at it because she didn't like to look at things like that. But another lady on the stand says she did go back and look at it; that she was with her.

"But back again to Conley. If he had committed that crime and had not had Leo M. Frank and his promises back of him, would he have gone back to that factory every day and remained there until Thursday? They said they were going to put up all the girls on the fourth floor. But they didn't do it until we called their four-flush and put up witnesses who corroborated their witness, Miss Jackson, about the misconduct of this man.

"Miss Small, also on the fourth floor, corroborated Conley. She said she saw him on the fourth floor Monday. Now, why did Frank go to the fourth floor so often Monday and Tuesday? Because he knew Conley was up there, and he wanted to be sure the negro was not talking. Conley told Miss Carson that Frank was as innocent as an angel in heaven. We said he was purely doing what he had promised to do—protect his employer. Mr. Rosser characterized the statement as a dirty suggestion. It was, and I accept it, but it is true; and you men would not sit here and see that negro hang for a crime Leo M. Frank committed.

"When Conley went up to the second floor in response to Frank's signal, Frank said, 'Did you see anything?' and he said, 'I saw two girls come up, but there ain't but one of them come down.' And then Frank knew that he would have to take this negro into his confidence.

Shaking his finger at Frank, Dorsey continued:

"And you told old Jim Conley to protect you! And he tried to do it. It is infamous to try to have Jim Conley hanged for a crime that Leo Frank did. Gentlemen, I haven't got to the State's case yet; I am just cutting away some of the underbrush this defense has planted in this forest of oaks. They have played the detectives. The only thing to the discredit of the police department is that it allowed itself to be intimidated by the influence of this man and his friends and his big lawyers.

Didn't Have Courage To Put Frank in Cell.

"When they took him down there guilty of this red-handed murder they didn't put him in a cell like they did Newt Lee and Jim Conley. It took time for them to get their courage up to the point of locking him up as he should have been. Old John Black—Mr. Rosser likes to brag about what he did to him but he didn't make so much off of him after all. Black's methods are somewhat like Mr. Rosser's. If Black had had Frank in the position that Mr. Rosser had Jim Conley, this whole trial might have been obviated with a confession."

Dorsey turned and pointed at Frank.

"You didn't get counsal a moment too soon. You called for Darley and you called for Harris; you called for Rosser and Arnold, and it took them all to bolster up your nerve. Gentlemen of the jury, you know I am telling you the truth. The only thing against the police is that this man, who had just snuffed out the life of this little girl, was given too much consideration. His able counsel and the glamour of wealth that surrounded him, overawed the police. I had nothing to do with it, but I honor them for the way they went after Minola McKnight. I don't know whether they want me to apologize for them or not; but do you think that in protecting the people from such crimes as this the detectives are acting like they are at a tea party?

"Should they have the manners of a dancing master? If you do, you don't know anything about it. Once get an old 'possum dog on the trail, and you can't call him off. So it is with Starnes and Black; they knew Albert McKnight wouldn't have told those young men at the Beck & Gregg Hardware Company that story about his wife unless it were true. They went after Minola. They stuck to the trail. They smoked her out. Minola's friends got a writ of habeas corpus. Do you think if Mr. Haas had come to me with a writ of habeas corpus to release Frank I would have done it? I would have said it was none of my business.

"The next time the police have to use strong methods in an effort to protect the people by going after a red-handed murderer, I won't usurp their authority or the authority of the judges. I haven't anything to do with the police department, or the functions of the judges. I am responsible only for the office of Solicitor General for the term to which I was elected. I honor Mr. Charley Hill; I am as proud that I have succeeded him as I am that I was given this place by a vote of the people. He was honorable and strong; but I tell you gentlemen, no man is my pattern; I follow the dictates of my own conscience."

Tears Come to Dorsey's Eyes.

Mr. Dorsey raised his voice and tears came into his eyes.

"If there is one thing I am proud of during my term of office, it is that I joined hand and glove with the police; and when your influence (turning to the defense) tried to get Jim Conley indicted by the grand jury, I stood out against it. If that is treason, make the most of it. If you don't want me to do it, get somebody else.

"Mr. Hill was a noble man. He had the courage of a Caesar and the eloquence of a Demosthenes. I have wished a hundred times that he was here making the speech to you that I am making.

"He would have stripped the hides off of you (pointing to the defense). Such talk as that doesn't terrify me. It doesn't disturb the serenity of the conscience in everything I have done in the prosecution of this man. Let's get back to the talk on perjury.

"Don't get up here and call everybody a liar without giving the specific instances. Take the evidence of Mrs. Small. She said she saw Frank and Miss Rebecca Carson walking along and that she stopped Frank and had him O. K. a ticket. She said it was Miss Rebecca Carson she was with. She says that Mrs. Carson was not there at all. Mrs. Carson said she was there. Mrs. Small said she saw Conley standing up there by the elevator and that Frank must have seen him—that Frank passed within 4 feet of him. She says that Jim was doing nothing; that he was standing by the elevator with his hand on a truck.

"Mrs. Small also tells us that the elevator shook the entire building. She said he couldn't helped but hear it if the machinery was not running. She said: 'You might not hear it if the machinery was in full operation, if you were not paying attention to it, but if you listened you could hear it.'

"Now here is another thing. Mrs. Carson had already sworn positively that she never went back into the metal room to see that blood. Mrs. Small said that on Wednesday a crowd of them from the fourth floor went down out of pure curiosity to see those spots, and when I asked her who went with her, lo and behold the first person she mentioned was Mrs. Carson. She said she was sure she was there; she knew she was there. And when I asked why they went there, and why Mrs. Carson went there particularly, she said 'Curiosity sent us.'

Somebody Has Lied, Dorsey Asserts.

"Now, gentlemen of the jury, somebody, and I put it up to you, has lied. If this case is founded on perjury, it has been boiled until the pot is black.

"The truth is, there has not been a single instance where evidence was needed that someone has not come in to bolster it up.

"Now, let's pass on a little bit. I want to discuss briefly the writing of these letters found beside the body of the girl. If these letters were not the order of an overruling Providence, I would agree that they were the silliest things I ever heard of. But, gentlemen of the jury, these notes bear an intrinsic knowledge of this crime.

"This man Frank, by the language of these notes, in attempting to fix the guilt upon another, has indelibly fixed it upon himself."

The Solicitor repeated this statement.

"The pad, the paper the notes were written upon; the fact that there was a note fixed the guilt upon him. Tell me that a negro who, after having killed a white girl, ravished and outraged her, would have taken the time to have written these notes? And even if he did write them, would he have written them upon a scratch pad which is found only in an office?

"You tell me that a man like Jim Conley would have ravished this girl with the knowledge that Frank was in the house? You tell me that this Jim Conley, even though he has been as drunk as a sot could be, would have taken the time to write these notes?

"I tell you, gentlemen of the jury, it can not be true.

"You say that the fact those notes were written was foolish. It was foolish, but it was a mistake. Murder is a mistake. What man ever committed murder who did not make a mistake? And what man making the greatest mistake in the world would not make a lesser mistake in trying to cover up? Those notes were the lesser mistake.

"Scott said that when Leo M. Frank talked to him about the girl coming to the factory and asking him about the metal that he said, 'I don't know.' And now he says that he told her, 'No.' Arnold recognized the damage in the statement 'I don't know' getting in.

"Language of Notes Clears Conley."

"Leo Frank said in his statement again and again 'chatting and 'chat.' Conley said that when Frank told him he wanted to watch for him that Frank said he wanted to have a 'chat.' Jim Conley said here time and again, 'I have done it,' but in the notes found near the body he said, 'did it.' Do you tell me that negro would have written the word 'did' unless it was dictated to him?

"Do you tell me that negro won't have taken the time to carry that girl away back there and hide her body if he had knocked her down the hole, and then stopped to write those notes?

"No," shouted Dorsey, turning to Frank, "that child was murdered on the second floor and you wanted to get her into the cellar, just like you found her in the cellar, as you said in that telegram to Montag.

"Conley said once in his statement that when he met a man on the street that he knew, the man looked at him he though he though 'I done it.' Conley used that expression at least twenty times. He said 'I done it' when he closed the door, and in several other places I can't find just now. He didn't use the word 'did' one time.

"In the first note, the expression 'I went to make water and that long tall black negro pushed me down the hole.' You knew that toilet was back there on the second floor (addressing Frank), and you knew that was where that little girl met her death. And you knew that metal room was right back there, too.

"You tell me that negro would have written those words. Where was it she was going to make water on the first floor? Yet you tell me there is nothing in circumstantial evidence when these things creep in.

"When you wrote this note (turning to Frank), you said yourself that you had the original of the note before you, and you said yourself that you knew Conley could write because he had written you time and time again, trying to borrow money, and yet you sat there with the original of that note before you and Conley's own handwriting, the handwriting you had seen often enough to be familiar with it, and you didn't tell those officers that Conley wrote the notes.

"I don't want you to convict this man unless you believe him guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, but I don't want you to let your verdict be governed by the opinion of a crank, but the facts.

"Arnold and Rosser would say frequently, 'Are you going to convict this man on that, on this?'—selecting some little isolated point.

Chain Strong Enough To Hang Anybody.

"'Well, I don't want you to, but on all the facts—the chain that is unbroken and not by isolated instances, and I say that when you take them all together you have a cable that ought to hang anybody.

"I don't ask that he be convicted on this isolated instance or that, but all bound together make a cable that is as strong as is possible for the ingenuity of man to make.

"I don't know whether the statement of Frank's will rank along with that statement of the celebrated pervert Oscar Wilde, or not. He is brilliant. If you take his statement and just follow it you never would convict him. You never would convict anyone that way. But listen to this: 'I sat in my office counting over the money that had been left over.'" Dorsey read from Frank's statement.

"He wasn't talking about the petty cash," Dorsey continued. "He was talking about the money that had been left over from the payroll of $1,100. We don't know to this day how much that was. We don't know how big a roll it could have made, though Jim Conley said he saw a roll of $200.

"And he was trying to get old Jim to go down into the basement and burn the body of that little girl. Just as sure as the smoke curled from that stack toward the heavens, old Jim would have been there without a shadow of a defense. Frank would have been there with the detectives. Jim would have hanged for a crime that this man committed in his lust.

"But old Jim was too wise. He wrote the notes, but, drunk or sober, he wouldn't be entrapped like that. I do not doubt that when Frank handed him that roll of money it was like the kiss of Judas Iscariot when he kissed the Saviour, and then betrayed Him for 30 pieces of silver.

"I am going to show you that this man had long planned not murder, but to get this little girl to yield to his lust. Let me do it now.

"Back yonder in March this little Turner boy saw him making advances to Mary Phagan. Did that innocent little boy from the country lie? This little girl that came here from the Home of the Good Shepherd, she heard Frank speak to Mary Phagan and put his hands on her. She may have lost her virtue, but she is nothing but a child. Did she lie, this little girl?

Quotes From Same Poem as Rosser.

"Then there is Gantt. He quit the factory rather than make good a dollar that was charged he was short. Did he lie about Frank's inquiring of the little girl? Yesterday Mr. Rosser quoted from a poem of Bobbie Burns, the line was, 'Tis human to step aside.' I want to quote a line from that same poem, 'There is no telling what a man will do when he has the lassie.'

"When convenience is snug, I tell you gentlemen, there is no telling what a pervert will do when goaded by his passion. You tell me this brilliant young man, who looked over that payroll 52 times a year, saw the name of Mary Phagan every time, then when she was dead had to get his books to find out her name? He coveted that little girl way back in March. I have no doubt those little girls swore the truth when they said they saw him making advances. I would not be surprised if he did not hang around and try to get her to yield. I would not be surprised if he didn't get Gantt out of the way because he was an obstacle to his scheme.

"He knew the day before she was probably coming. He went and told old Jim Conley, who had watched for you so many Saturday afternoons while you and Schiff were making up that finance sheet. When Helen Ferguson came and asked for Mary Phagan's money, I wouldn't be surprised if he did not refuse to give it to her because he had already told old Jim to come and watch.

"Frank's plans were fixed. Ah, gentlemen, then Saturday comes, and it is a reasonable tale that old Jim tells. He says, 'I done it just like this.' He doesn't say, 'I did.' He says he 'done it' just as the brilliant factory superintendent told him to. This thing passion works in a terrible way. Good people don't know how the mind of a libertine works. They don't know of the planning, plotting and waiting. Way back in March Frank had his eyes upon her. He was infatuated with her and did not have the will power to resist.

"You can twist and wabble all you want (Dorsey turned to Frank and shook his finger at him), but you told Detective Scott that you did not know her. Notwithstanding what you have said here, notwithstanding what your witnesses have said, you knew her.

"And tell me, gentlemen of the jury, has this little Ferguson girl lied? Has she been suborned by Starnes? Has she come here and deliberately perjured herself? I tell you that is a charge that can not stand. His refusal to give Helen Ferguson Mary Phagan's envelope is an indication that he was plotting. And old Jim Conley's tale will stand, for Frank himself corroborates Conley in many things.

Dorsey Attacks Frank's Statement

"'1 p. m.—Frank leaves the factory.' It looks mighty nice on the chart. Turn that chart to the wall, Mr. Sheriff. Let it stay turned to the wall. That statement is refuted by the defendant himself when he didn't realize the importance of this time proposition.

"Frank's statement at police headquarters, taken by G. C. Febuary on Monday, April 28, says. 'I didn't lock the door that morning. The mail was coming up. I locked it when I started home to lunch at 1:10 o'clock.'

"Up goes your alibi, punctured by your own statement when you didn't realize its importance. Yet these honorable gentlemen, for the purpose of impressing your minds, print in big letters on this chart he left the factory at 1 o'clock. If he swore when he was on the stand the other day that he left the factory at 1 o'clock it was because he saw the importance of this time point, and had to leave there ten minutes earlier than he said he had at the police station before he had had time to confer with his lawyer, Mr. Luther Z. Rosser."

AN ANNOUNCEMENT OF VITAL IMPORTANCE TO PIANO BUYERS

THE WESTER MUSIC CO., 64 Peachtree Street, Desire to Announce the Opening of Their "Once-a-Year" Clearance at 8:30 Monday, August 25.

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This Is Our Annual Clearance Sale of Fine Pianos—Your Opportunity to Save From $100 to $250 in Your Piano Purchase. Terms Are Made as Pleasing as the Prices. Opening Evenings.

In announcing this gigantic clearance sale of fine pianos, uprights, grands, player pianos and organs, we wish to take the piano buying public into our confidence, making a plain statement of facts, telling our good reason for sacrificing our entire stock. All thoughtful people realize the fact that in conducting a business the magnitude of ours, that a great number of discontinued styles, sample pianos, rental pianos, etc., will accumulate during the year, besides countless numbers of good used pianos taken in exchange for grands and players. They are in first-class condition, and must be disposed of to make room for large shipments of fall goods already beginning to arrive. In order to open the fall season with an entire new stock, we have decided to inclose in this sale every instrument in our building, grands, uprights and players, including such well-known makes as A. B. Chase, Chickering & Sons, Knabe Brothers, Ivers & Pond, Kurtzmann, Kranich & Bach, Bush & Gerts, Hoffman and others. In players, A. B. Chase Artistano (grands and uprights), Emerson Angelus, Kurtzmann Angelus, The Angelus, The Auto de Luxe, The Autopiano, Koehler and Newton.

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Every piano will bear two tags, one will be our regular one price tag, the other the clearance sale tag. Thus you may see at a glance just what can be saved on your purchase. Look for the blue tag.

Here are three sample pianos. Large size mahogany cases, fully guaranteed. Instruments must be seen to be appreciated. Regular price $275, your choice $127.

Three standard grade upright cabinet grands, mahogany, oak or walnut; fully guaranteed. Regular price $300, your choice of three different styles and makes $187.

Five standard makes. Five large size uprights, mahogany or oak cases, new styles, guaranteed for ten years, regular price $350, your choice $226; $10 cash and $6 per month.

Five large size cabinet grand upright sample pianos, mahogany or dark oak cases, fully guaranteed, regular price $375. These are going at $246; $10 cash and $7 per month. They are new.

Six large size uprights; your choice oak or mahogany case; guaranteed for ten years; three different styles and makes; regular price $375. They are standard makes. Your choice for $268. Easy terms.

Five large size cabinet grand mahogany cases; three different styles and makes; guaranteed for ten years; regular price $400; your choice $276; $15 cash and $7 per month. They are new.

Ten large size uprights, mahogany cases, different styles and makes, guaranteed for ten years; regular price $450, sale price $292. Easy payments can be arranged.

Four large size, mahogany cases, best makes; fully guaranteed; regular price $500; slightly shop-worn, but absolutely perfect. They will be taken quickly at $293.

Six large size upright cabinet grands, high grade mahogany and walnut cases, regular price $550, your choice $308, $312, $318. Fully guaranteed.

Three high grade grand pianos, mahogany cases, regular price $700, $750 and $800; your choice for $468, $612 and $642. Guaranteed for ten years. They are new. One Steinway slightly used, good as new. Beautiful mahogany case, regular price $1,150. Must be seen to be appreciated. Will be offered at our regular discount. If you intend a grand piano, don't miss this opportunity.

Nine player pianos, mahogany cases, some of them slightly shopworn, but in first-class condition. Some are new. They are guaranteed for five years. The best makes are included. Regular prices, $550, $600, $650, $700, $750 and $800. All 88-note and new styles. Your choice, $418, $368, $396, $436, $487, $512. You must see the pianos to appreciate the values.

One large size mahogany case player piano, one of the best makes, regular price $850, slightly used. A big bargain for $296.

Fifty slightly used upright pianos. Oak, walnut, mahogany and ebony cases. Included in this lot will be found Vose & Sons, Hallet & Davis, Kranich & Bach, Painter & Ewing, Packard Conway, Bush & Gerts; Knabe Bros.; Sterling, Whitney, Cooper, Hoffman and others. Many of them are as good as new. They are all in splendid condition. Former prices ranging from $350 to $550. Your choice for the last from $75 to $268. They are guaranteed and you can make no mistake in selecting any one of them. Any second-hand piano that we sell will be taken back within one year and apply the price as part payment for a new piano.

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THAW BASES HOPES OF ULTIMATE FREEDOM ON ENDLESS LEGAL TANGLE

POEM THAW WROTE IN MATTEAWAN

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The following verses were written by Harry Kendall Thaw in his room at Matteawn and found in the waste-paper basket beside his reading table last December:

"There are lights aflame on Broadway,
There are hopes and lives undone;
There are debts of sin no man can pay,
And Broadway hates the sun.

"There are vain regrets on Broadway,
There are secret sighs and tears;
For one must smile as well as pray,
And the weakling meets with jeers."

Fugitive From Matteawan, Backed by Family's Millions, Will Utilize Every Technicality to Prevent Deportation From Dominion of Canada.

SHERBROOKE, QUEBEC, Aug. 23. With Harry Thaw's case now in the courts of Canada, the prediction made that it would be months—years, perhaps eternity—before the slayer of Stanford White is again in the jurisdiction of New York State is strengthened.

His family, wealthy and powerful, has rushed to his defense. He has unlimited resources to fight the legal battle against his deportation from Canadian soil. When the first writ of habeas corpus was granted, it assured him the right to appeal his cause to the highest Canadian court.

It is believed that this litigation can be made to last over years. It will be impossible to deny him bail in the Dominion, for he is a lunatic only in New York State. His status now is that he is simply considered an undesirable by Canadian immigration authorities, who, it is thought, may override the courts and deport him.

Should the courts of Canada finally rule against him, his case might be taken up from Washington. Even then if he were finally deported, should he be sent to any other State than New York, he could fight extradition there, and there are many eminent lawyers who believe that it is absolutely impossible to bring him back into New York then.

Probably Considered These Facts.

All these things probably had been considered when Thaw made his daring escape from Matteawan Asylum, when he dashed across the Connecticut border, then through the State into New Hampshire and from New Hampshire into the Dominion of Canada.

Thaw knows well the law's delay. He remembers his long period in the Tombs before he was first brought to trial for the slaying of White. He remembers the long fight for life and liberty then. He remembers the enforced wait after the first mistrial. He remembers the weary days of his second hearing.

He remembers the slow progress of his cause during his legal efforts to get his release from Matteawan Knowing these things and recognizing that there was hardly a bare possibility that bail would be denied him, he turned toward Canada rather than seek safety at sea, as his pursuers thought he surely would do.

It was probably due to this realization that he accepted his arrest at Coaticook, Quebec, coolly and that he awaits the issue of his habeas corpus proceedings just as coolly now.

Secures Talented Lawyers.

He is represented in his application for habeas corpus proceedings by W. L. Shurtleff and Colonel H. R. Fraser, one of the most talented lawyers of Eastern Canada. He is thoroughly buoyed up in the belief that the Canadian Government will never order his deportation or extradition.

"I have studied every legal phase of my case and have arrived at the belief that I am safe here," said Thaw. "My plans did not alone include my physical escape. I looked into the legal feature to establish my status in any other State than New York and any other country than the United States. I am not a dangerous man. I do not seek vengeance. My wife, Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, need not fear me. Nor need anyone else fear me.

"All I want is peaceful and legal liberty. I feel that I am perfectly safe. I have studied law ever since I was admitted to Matteawan, and I believe that I am qualified to speak in this matter.

"Statements to the effect that I only sought liberty to kill are senseless They are so ridiculous that I won't talk of them. I have the kindest feelings toward the people of Canada, and will retain such feelings, no matter what action the Dominion Government takes, but I hope that they do not deport me. Detention in an insane asylum is a living death. It is enough to make a maniac out of a perfectly sane man."

Refuses to Betray Friends.

Asked for a detailed story of his flight, he refused.

"Yes, I was the man they spotted in Lenox, Mass., said he. "But from that point on I must say nothing. I won't betray my friends."

Mrs. George Lauder Carnegie, sister of Thaw, arrived soon after his arrest and immediately sought her brother. Thaw sent word to Roger O'Mara, the Pittsburg (Pa.) private detective, who has been his counsellor since youth, to rush here on the first train.

He said that he wanted to get the fight over with. His first trepidation came with the news that District Attorney Conger, of Dutchess County, New York, and Dr. Kieb, of the Matteawan Institution, would come to cooperate with the United States authorities in an effort to have Thaw deported bask to New York, or extradited.

Plans for the court battle in Thaw's behalf were carefully made by Mr. Shurtleff and Colonel Fraser and hopes to have his release ordered by Judge Globensky and plans to leave immediately for Quebec if he gets out. He intends to sail for France if he gets his freedom, so that he will be sure to be safe. Ultimately he hopes to have his legal freedom established so that he can return to Pittsburg.

Contend Thaw Is Tourist.

Among the grounds upon which the Thaw lawyers put into their plea for their client's liberty is that he is only a tourist passing through Canada, and they point to the case of Jack Johnson, the negro pugilist, as a precedent.

They contend that Johnson was under conviction of an infraction of the United States law, whereas Thaw has not broken any law. They contended that Johnson was a fugitive from justice, whereas Thaw is a fugitive from an institution for the insane.

They pointed to Thaw's behavior to uphold the contention that no matter what his condition in the past, he is now sane and rational. The facts that Thaw has not broken any Canadian laws and that no indictment exists against him across the border were emphasized. Thaw offered many suggestions to his lawyers and in a way seemed to be their pilot. He looked very solemn and impressive as he gave his opinions of his own case.

"My idea is that speed is the requisite thing," Thaw told them.

News Unnerves Prisoner.

The Canadian Government and the United States Government were both represented by able counsel who resisted Thaw's efforts to gain his liberty on a writ of habeas corpus. They contended that the law governing Thaw's case is very plain and they pointed to precedents.

In fact, it was reported that Acting Superintendent of Immigration Blair in Ottawa had been counseled by the Ministry of Justice that Thaw should be deported at once. When Thaw heard this report he trembled and became pale. He was unnerved by the news and showed it.

The presence in Sherbrooke of the most spectacular and sensational prisoner in the world made a gala occasion. Not one of the Provincial fairs which are being held throughout Eastern Canada at this time could vie with Thaw as an attraction. Great crowds came into Sherbrooke from the surrounding country.

Families gathered about the jail, hoping to get a glimpse of the well-known prisoner if he was taken to the courthouse. Some came a distance of 100 miles to see Thaw. The street on which the jail is located was jammed.

Glad to Please Curious.

This curiosity tickled Thaw immensely. He said he did not want to disappoint anyone who really wanted to see what he looked like.

Mr. Shurtleff was resentful against Justice of the Peace Dupuis, of Coaticook, who held Thaw on the charge of being a fugitive and sent him here for further examination.

"We contend that Justice of the Peace Dupuis acted illegally," declared Shurtleff. "He exceeded his authority. He had no right to hold Thaw."

Colonel Fraser assured Thaw that conspiracy is not an extraditable offense and that he need not feel any great alarm over the fact that a warrant charging Thaw with conspiring to gain his liberty is on its way here from Dutchess County. He did not give such optimistic assurances about deportation, however.

Thaw lost no time in arranging to secure cash. He telegraphed to a banker relative in Pittsburg (where the bulk of the Thaw fortune is invested) to send him money to fight his case.

Thaw faced the habeas corpus hearing coolly and confidently. Before going to court, he ate a hearty breakfast and dressed with minute care, evidently realizing that he would be gazed on by thousands on the short ride from the jail to the courthouse.

Smuggling Claim Advanced.

He had prepared a number of notes to guide his lawyers in their conduct of his case, and was evidently disappointed when they did not seem to give these notes great consideration.

An investigation of the manner in which Thaw came into possession of a railroad ticket for Detroit, Mich., is being made. The Dominion authorities are not satisfied that Thaw bought the ticket himself.

It was learned from an authoritative source that immigration officers who are here plan to arrest Thaw on the ground that he smuggled his way into Canada if he gets his freedom on a habeas corpus writ.

The village of St. Hermenigilde, where Thaw and his companions came into Canada from the United States, is not a port of entry.

Evelyn Thaw, Fearing Death, Breaking Down Under Strain

'How Can He Say He Loves Me When He'd Let Me Starve?'

LATEST photograp of Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw posed especially for The Sunday American at her hotel in New York where, it is said, she is near a breakdown rfom fear that her husband will regain his liberty and attempt to do her violence, and a photograph of Harry Kendall Thaw, taken in his cell at Matteawan from which he escaped to aCnada, where he is using every legal means to prevent his deportation to the United States



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'He's a Paranoiac,' She Screams—Describes Her Sacrifice.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw is breaking down under the fear that Harry K. Thaw may evade the law and succeed in reaching her. There were visible evidences of the strain under which she has been laboring since he escaped from Matteawan last Sunday when a Sunday American reporter saw her last night in the Hotel Brevoort.

Thaw's declaration from the jail in Sherbrooke that her return to the stage had prompted him to make a dash for liberty and that he loved her more than anything else in life were called to her attention.

"Good God!" she exclaimed "How could that man say he loves me when he would have let me starve in the streets?"

"Do you love him?" she was asked.

"Love him! I love him as much as he loves me," was her derisive reply. "He wanted to keep me down after I had testified and sold my soul for him and I had done everything that a human being could do for a man; and now he makes this maudlin statement about love.

Never Knew Love's Meaning.

"He is a paranoiac, and he doesn't know what love is. He has never known the meaning of it as long as I have known him. As for taking care of me as any man who loved a woman would do, both he and his mother them me out, after I had saved him from the electric chair.

"Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw entered into an agreement with me at the time of the trial to provide me with $12,000 a year on condition that I would consent to an annulment of our marriage. I did consent, and the papers were drawn. Then his mother repudiated it. That was in June, 1912, and I have received no money from them since that time.

"Before that date I had received $70 a week and my rent. I had to dispose of pictures and scrape and save to live, and I finally came to the conclusion that I had something within myself, that I could prove I possessed the gift of making my own living, which is a gift after all.

Breaks Into Tears.

"I thank God that I have that gift or his mother would be jeering at me in the gutter," and Mrs. Thaw broke into tears.

"He wants to spoil my life and my work," she continued, turning to John Reilly, her counsel, who was in the room. "I told you that if I made a success he would want to injure me, and here he has stated that my success was the thing that impelled him to break for his liberty. He wants to injure me and he will bend everything to that end.

"I told you also," she added to her lawyer, "that he would not be free long before he would betray himself through his excessive egotism.

"But there is worse coming if he retains his liberty. Things will begin to happen when he gets his drink. He is going to do something desperate, I know, just as surely as I could foresee the things I have referred to. Wait until he gets drink in him—it is horrible to contemplate!" And Mrs. Thaw again broke down and sobbed.

"Desperate and Dangerous."

"Don't you think that you may be exaggerating because of your overwrought state of mind?" was asked.

"I wish it were so," she replied. "But anyone who thinks Harry Thaw will not be a desperate man when he gets the opportunity to satisfy his appetite for drink, knows nothing of him. I know him. Dr. Flint knows him. Judge Jerome knows him. He will be a desperate and dangerous man.

"This great State ought to be ashamed of itself to allow a paranoiac to make and unmake its institutions. Thaw was permitted liberties that no man in his position had ever before enjoyed. Thaw has not done it, it has been the Thaw money.

"Do you know that when I used to see him in the Tombs he used to be drunk on Scotch whisky? Let the Tombs officials deny it if they dare. I know it and they know it. Harry Thaw told me he could get all the liquor he wanted there."

Mr. Reilly warned his client that she was overtaxing her strength, but she persisted in unloading her mind.

Old Graveyard Must Give Way to Railroad

Milwaukee Line Is Compelled to Move Old Burial Ground Near For Alcohol.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Aug. 23.—Among various other activities the Milwaukee Railroad people have found themselves engaged in rebuilding their line across Iowa is that of moving a cemetery.

In securing a right-of-way near the Des Moines River it purchased an old burial ground, one long since abandoned. Among the bodies the railroad men have removed is one that had been buried seventy-five years. The remarkable state of preservation of clothing and lack of decay of the bones after such a long period has been a source of surprise to the men exhuming the bodies.

U. S. Officer Invents Airship Destroyer

Balloon Equipped With Explosives and Wire Feelers Will Protect War Craft.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Joseph Steinmetz, a retired lieutenant of artillery in the United States army, has just perfected an invention that is likely to interfere greatly with the effectiveness of the aeroplan in naval warfare. Steinmetz is now negotiating with the War Department for the use of his invention. It consists of a captive hydrogen ballon suspended over either an arsenal or battleship. It carries a large quantity of explosives, which would be touched off by any aircraft coming in contact with wires extended from it. The airship would at once be blown up.

Couple Will Re-wed To Gain $1,000,000

Ceremony by Mormon Judge Is Called Unsatisfactory by Administrators of Estate.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 23.—In order to comply with the wishes of the administrators of the $1,000,000 estate of her father, the late Thomas R. Lamb, of Edinburgh, Scotland, Mrs. Anna B Lamb-Wilson must be married to her husband again.

The husband is E. Douglas Wilson, of this city. He pursued Miss Lamb more the Pennsylvania Rubber Company, of an 10,000 miles across the United States and over the Pacific Ocean before he married her in Honoluiu last April. The ceremony was performed by Judge Hernandez, whom Wilson says is a Mormon. This marriage, though legal, did not meet with the approval of the administrators.

Edwin Booth Saves Lillian Russell

Rescuer Is Only Nine and His Playmate at Maine Resort Was Drowning.

PORTLAND, ME., Aug. 23.—Edwin Booth saved Lillian Russell from drowning at South Harpswell when she fell from the wharf. Both are summer visitors.

Edwin is 9 years old, and the son of Charles E. Booth, of Yonkers, N. Y., while Lillian is 13, and the daughter of Charles A. Russell, of Boston. Edwin, her playmate, was fully clad, but he dove into the ocean like a veteran, drawing the girl to safety.

Thieves Warn, Then Rob Rail Station

Telephone Central Office They Had Looted Pay Phone, Then Steal Instrument.

NYACK, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Before carrying away the telephone from the Stony Point station of the West Shore Railroad last night, thieves telephoned to the central office to say that they had robbed the office and telephone coin box. The operator thought some practical joker was at work and paid no attention to the man who called.

This morning it was found that the money drawer at the station had been robbed of 75 cents in cash, and from the telephone box had been taken about $3 in coins. The thieves also took the telephone.

WOMAN POLITICIAN IS MAD.

Special Cable to The American.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—Countess Elizabeth Emilie Von Wedel, a Frenchwoman and a former "political agent," who was quite a celebrity, has been placed in a German asylum for the insane.

SCHOLAR BARES HOSEA FAMILY'S SKELETON NOW

University of Chicago Professor Declares Prophet Took Wife as Horrible Example.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Hosea's family skeleton has come to light, if not to life. The domestic scandal of ancient Israel's prophet has been removed from its closet, scoured with higher criticism and rattled in the face of Biblical scholars, who were perfectly willing to let it rest. Professor J. M. Powis Smith, of the University of Chicago, exhibits it in an article on "The Marriage of Hosea," in the current number of The Biblical World.

Hosea's wife, Gomer Bath Dibiaim, is the villainess of the story reconstructed by Professor Smith from the account of her marriage to the prophet, and in the first three chapters of the book of Hosea. Professor Smith asserts that Gomer, contrary to the usual interpretation of the Scriptural account, was a person of evil reputation before the wedding ceremony was performed.

Prophet Knew His Faults.

Professor Smith adds to his version the fact that Hosea knew of Gomer's faults and took her "with his eyes open." In short, the prophet married Gomer with the curious purpose of making the match a horrible example to the rest of the Israelites, he asserts.

The marriage was to impress Israel with the fact of its own disloyalty to God.

According to the professor's view, the belief that "Hosea, as a young man, fell in love with Gomer and married her, supposing her to be all his youthful imagination fancied her to be," that she later left his home to live with another man, that he bought her back and then become a prophet, will not hold water. The scholar declares that this version is founded on an imperfect notion of the physiology of prophets.

Professor Smith asserts that the wife's name, which means "Gomer, daughter of Fig Cakes," signifies that she was held in low esteem. He retranslates several words in the Biblical account and gives the following as the proper version:

"Hosea, a prophet already burdened with the sense of his people's sin, felt himself called upon by Yahweh to marry a lewd woman, to the end that through such a marriage he might open the eyes of Israel to the enormity of its offense in being disloyal to Yahweh, its rightful lord. In pursuance of this conviction, Hosea bought Gomer, a woman living in public shame with her paramour.

Placed Her Under Restraint.

"But he at once placed her under restraint, denying her association with himself as well as with others, and seeking by such discipline to fit her for her position as his wife. This phase of the experience was interpreted for Israel as meaning that she as Yahweh's bride must be disciplined by exile before she could expect to enjoy any further favor from Yahweh.

"After this period of restraint for Gomer she was taken by Hosea into his home and became the mother of three children. Each of these in succession was given a prophetic name, and, like Isaiah's children, became a walking sermon to Israel just as the institution of marriage itself had been."

Hard Fall Re-sets Dislocated Spine

WIMINGTON, DEL., Aug. 23.—An expenditure of $16,000 and treatment for years in sanitariums in Germany and Paris failed to accomplish what a fall downstairs did. Mrs. William Helm, of Ellendale, Del., was cured of a dislocated spine in this unusual manner. The fall forced her spine into place. To-day she says she is well.

Her head is bandaged, but she was able to preside over a recent meeting of the Ellendale Ladies' Social, of which she is president.

SENT FREE TO MEN

A Most Pleasing Remedy Given to Quickly Restore Lost Vitality.

A Free Trial Treatment Sent by Mail To All Who Write.

Free trial treatments of Enervita, a most pleasing remedy, are being mailed to all men who write to Dr. John S. Howell. So many who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of man weakness have written thanking him for the great benefit received, therefore, Dr. Howell has decided to send free trial treatments to all men who write. It is a home treatment, and all who suffer with any form of weakness, resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, lack of vitality and confidence can now receive this strength giving treatment at home.

The treatment has a peculiar grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, promoting strength and development just where it is needed. It is given to relieve the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions, and has met with remarkable success, even in cases approaching advanced age. A request to John S. Howell, M. D., Suite 1221, Auditorium Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, stating that you desire one of his free trial packages, will be complied with promptly.

He is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to successfully treat man weakness when the proper remedies are employed. Dr. Howell makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample and literature, carefully sealed in a plain package, so that you need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

Small Expenses Small Profit

This Advertisement Is Worth 50c

AT THE

Royal Shoe Shop

86 N. BROAD, NEAR LUCKIE ST.

This week, in order to introduce our new lines of Goodyear Welt and English Welt Dress Shoes for Men and Women, we will sell for

$2.50

If offered at our store, together with this advertisement
ONE PAIR TO A CUSTOMER
Our extra quality shoes as described above

ALL LEATHERS—Gun Metal, Kid, Russia and Patent Colt. ALL SIZES, All New Goods.

Made by one of the Greatest and Best Manufacturers in this Country.

We Make a Specialty of Comfortable Work Shoes for Mechanics and Workingmen

Certainly! We Sell EDUCATOR SHOES for the Whole Family

No reasonable offer refused on the remainder of our Low Shoes in stock. Come while the coming is good.

SAVE HALF A DOLLAR

The ROYAL SHOE SHOP

IRISH RAISE HUGE FUND TO ASSURE HOME RULE

American Hibernians Respond Liberally to Appeal Made After Great Demonstration in Chicago Against England's Domination.

Another Feature of Meeting Was Adoption of a Resolution Condemning Great Britain's Policy Toward U. S. in Canal Dispute.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Following the gigantic demonstration for Irish home rule at the thirty-eighth annual picnic of the United Irish Societies of Chicago, held in Brands Park, sons of Erin here are confident that in a few weeks American Hibernians will have raised a fund that will insure the home rule for which they have fought so long and which they have almost brought about.

Fifteen thousand persons visited the park during the day and they responded liberally to the call for funds with which to carry on their campaign. Three thousand dollars was raised at that time and the fund has grown steadily since.

A feature of the occasion was the reading by James T. Clark, president of the United Irish Societies, of a telegram from William Randolph Hearst, in which he warmly favored home rule. The president was quick to reply, expressing the thanks of the societies for the co-operation they have received in their work from Mr. Hearst's papers.

British Canal Stand Scored.

Another important feature of the day was the resolution prepared in advance and passed by a unanimous vote, opposing the British contention over the Panama Canal tolls.

The resolutions strongly uphold the views of the United States that this country, having built the canal and paid for it without aid, should have the right of passing her own ships through it without paying tolls, and that this action of the United States is entirely within its rights as a nation and is not subject to the criticism of any other nation.

The work of John Redmond, parliamentary leader, in forcing the home rule bill to the verge of final passage also was commended highly.

One of the most impressive features of the occasion was the exhibition of a full-size model of the statue of Colonel F. Finerty, the famous soldier-journalist and a son of whom Erin is very proud.

Colonel Finerty wrote the story of the Custer campaign against old Sitting Bull, and the massacre in which Custer's whole command was wiped out. In his later years Colonel Finerty was editor of the Irish-American, and devoted all his energies to the home rule campaign, now so nearly won.

Work of Irish Sculptor.

The splendid statue of the old fighter is the work of Professor Charles J. Mulligan, of the Art Institute, a pupil of MacMonnies and Saint-Gaudens.

Among the speakers who addressed the enthusiastic throng were United States Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon, former Attorney General Maurice T. Maloney, P. H. O'Donnell, Joseph E. Ryan, John T. Sutton, of Lincoln, Neb., and Harry W. Smith, of Springfield, Ill.

In part, Mr. Maloney said: "We of the Celtic race have always struggled for a place in the sun, and have made a good deal of history, but we have been accused in the past of not being quite what we ought to be in the old country, and did not act to our own interest. English misgovernment and oppression were solely to blame for this.

"Now I can see a new Ireland rising above the horizon, a nation once again. The Irish people had advanced with giant strides, now that the long tribulation of our night is passing away."

Senator Twists Lion's Tail.

United States Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon said:

"My people came to this country to avoid persecution in the mother country, persecution by the English Government. Ireland had no measure of freedom in those times."

Speaking on the Panama Canal, he said: "We have a perfect right to arrange to suit ourselves charges on a canal that was made in America, solely by American money. If England will not send her exhibits to the San Francisco Exposition on this account, I would say let her keep them at home.

"If we were not careful to withstand these encroachments of the British Government, we might in the end find ourselves in the same case as Ireland finds herself to-day. I foresee home rule for that country, within the next two or three years without question of doubt."

Tight Skirts Make Idle Factory Girls

Mill Men Assert Present Styles Curtail Demand for Goods and Cause Lack of Work.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS., Aug. 23. That the factories manufacturing cloth are suffering from the present styles in women's wearing apparel, owing to the smaller sale of cloth, and that many operatives are being thrown out of work in consequence, is the opinion of many leading New Bedford manufacturers.

In the past three years the circumference of women's skirts has been cut down on the average about two yards. The smaller sales of cloth have necessitated a curtailment in the payroll and hundreds of idle operatives are waiting until the styles change before they will be put to work again.

Irish Societies Leader Thanks Mr. Hearst for Support of Home Rule

CORDIAL telegrams of congratulation and thanks were exchanged between William Randolph Hearst and James T. Clark, president of the United Irish Societies of Chicago on the occasion of their annual picnic recently. Mr. Hearst expressed his belief in the justness and the ultimate success of the cause of home rule, while the head of the Irish societies in his reply earnestly thanked the publisher for his co-operation in their work in behalf of their fatherland. Mr. Clark's message follows:

CHICAGO, Aug. 20, 1913.

Hon. William Randolph Hearst,
San Francisco.

The sentiment of the United Irish Societies toward your papers has always been one of appreciation. Often in the past we have admired your unselfish advocacy of the cause of liberty and the 15,000 Irish-Americans at the ceremony of unveiling of the John F. Finerty monument were thrilled by your message in favor of home rule for Ireland. This monument is symbolic of the revitalized Irish nation that has been the inspiration of Parnell, Redmond and other patriots, and we believe it would strengthen the home rule cause immeasurably if you would publish in your Sunday papers, in the near future, a comprehensive account of our recent demonstration here, and emphasize its significance to Irish liberty.

JAS. T. CLARK, President,
United Irish Societies.

Mr. Hearst's Home Rule Message

San Francisco, Aug. 15.

As an American believing ardently in liberty and opportunity in equal rights and equal justice, I believe sincerely in home rule for Ireland.

If I were an Englishman I would believe with even greater earnestness in home rule not only for Ireland, but for every individual integral part of the British Empire.

I would believe in genuine home rule and in general home rule. I would believe in home rule which would insure complete independence in local government for every state and in a general government which would afford every state equal rights, equal liberties and proportionate representation.

Such just and genuine home rule is the best and perhaps the only remedy for the threatened decadence and possible dissolution of the British Empire. The preservation and perpetuation of the British Empire in its full prestige and power are only to be found in a voluntary federation of independent states, not held together loosely by compulsion but molded into an imperial entity by the natural and nationalizing forces of mutual confidence, mutual affection and mutual interest.

If I were an Irishman I would take pride in this fight for home rule, first because of the benefit I was helping to confer upon my country and my own countrymen, and, secondly, because of the benefit which will inevitably ensue to all other sections of the British Empire and to other nations throughout the world.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.

'Perfect Baby' Fed on Soup and Vegetables

Hundred Per Cent Child Also Gets Abundance of Water and Fresh Air.

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 23.—"Good, substantial food, well cooked, is what I feed him," said Mrs. Thomas Watterston, of No. 110 Central avenue, when asked how she reared her son, Leslie, just declared the only 100 per cent perfect baby in the "better babies" contest in Passaic. Three hundred infants contested. He is 27 months old.

"He gets soups, fruit, vegetables, puddings, cereals," continued the mother. "I give him very little meat, few eggs, but plenty of water inside and out."

Baby Leslie goes to bed about 8 p. m. and arises about 7:30, awakening of his own accord and bounding out into the fields before breakfast. He has a two-hour nap every afternoon, and always sleeps with the windows in his room wide open.

Women Voters Save Mayor From Recall

Committee From Their Organization Canvasses Every Ward to Prevent His Defeat.

JANESVILLE, WIS., Aug. 23.—Mayor James A. Fathers was the victor by a narrow margin to-day in Wisconsin's first recall election of importance under the commission form of government. He was elected by 98 votes, with a total of more than 3,00 votes cast, more than were ever before voted in a Janesville municipal election.

Mayor Fathers received 1,570 votes and his opponent, John C. Nichols, 1,472. Fathers carried three wards, the First, Second and Third, those chiefly occupied by the church and aristocratic elements, while Nichols carried the Fourth and Fifth Wards, the homes of the poorer people.

The election follows the trouble over saloons six months ago, when the Fathers administration started a campaign to clean up the town. Every ward in the city was canvassed by women's committees in the interest of Fathers.

Standardize Book to Simplify Grammar

Educators Work to Have Study of English Language Made More Uniform.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 23.—Standardization of grammatical nomenclature, which will do away with the confusion in the study of English, as well as other languages, in American schools, has been effected by a committee of fifteen, of which Professor Hills, of Colorado College, was a member.

The committee made a report to the National Educational Association in convention at Salt Lake City and its adoption without amendment virtually inspires the following of the committee's recommendations in all schools and colleges:

According to Professor Hills it was found that in the sentence "John is good," the word "good" was called by nine different names in 20 grammars; the word "John" in "This is John," was called by fifteen terms, and in "We made John president," the word "president" was given eighteen different names in the 47 books examined.

Philippine Hero Can't Re-enlist in Army

Battle-Scarred Pensioner Rejected by Recruiting Office on Account of Wounds.

SPOKANE, Aug. 23.—One of the seven heroes of the United States army who survived the bloody massacre of Balingiga, P. I., when he saw more than 100 of his comrades and officers go to their death at the hands of a savage Philippine tribe, and himself, was mutilated in many places on his body and given up for dead, John M. Newhouse, applied for re-enlistment in the United States army.

Newhouse is 37 years old and came from Helena. He is now drawing $30 a month for the injuries he received in the massacre. Newhouse told of his experience while pleading with local army recruiting officers to take him into the army again.

Officials were compelled to reject the applicant on account of a stiff right arm caused by one of the cuts from a bolo.

Lightning Bug Used To Illuminate House

West Virginian Discovers New Light Medium Which He Declares Surpasses Electricity.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., Aug. 23. Thornton Flowers, of Mora, claims that by treating the common firefly or lightning bug with a secret chemical process he has produced a light surpassing the tungsten incandescent. He has his home illuminated with the new light.

Several weeks ago, Flowers says, he captured an immense lightning bug. It gave out a brilliant light, and this gave him an idea that the light from fireflies would illuminate a room if they were made to glow incessantly. He hit upon a mixture of chemicals, which, he says, not only will retain the glow after the insect's life is extinct, but will increase it.

He captured the insects by hundreds, treated them with chemicals and placed them in globes throughout his home.

Blind Girl Student Marvelous Gardener

Produces Daisies Three Times Size of Ordinary Flowers and Vegetables Just as Big.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 23.—Twenty-seven deaf and dumb girls and boys, ranging from 10 to 17, are being taught to speak, read, write stories, sew, make biscuits, solve arithmetic problems, spell and garden at the Sixteenth Street school here, where an exhibition of their work was held recently.

Miss Elizabeth Kenealy, 15, is creating a sensation at the school because of her wonderful success in raising flowers and vegetables.

In a middy blouse and dark skirt, Miss Elizabeth works in her gardens, one at home and the other at school, producing daisies three times the size of the ordinary flowers, and beets [illegible] average vegetable loss like radishes in size.

SMITH URGES ZONE CURE FOR BOLL WEEVIL

Senator From South Carolina Declares South's Loss in 17 Years Is $1,000,000,000.

Continued from Page 1.

an isolated spot in Texas until it has now reached the State of Alabama, and I have been appalled by the damage wrought by its ravages. During all these years I have been hoping for the discovery by which the pest could be exterminated, or even checked, but in both I have been disappointed.

Likes Zone Remedy Plan.

Some time ago the suggestion was made to establish across the entire cotton belt, east of the areas infested by the weevil a zone of 100 miles, in which no cotton should be planted. It was argued that this would check the eastward advance of the weevil, as it subsists only on the cotton plant, and it was also argued by entomologists and other experts on plant and insect life that my moving this zone westward from year to year all the weevils in the Cotton States would be starved out and entirely exterminated until the Mexican border was reached.

The idea appealed to me very strongly, and I have given the subject a great deal of study ever since. I believe this plan is entirely feasible, and while at first thought the cost may seem prohibitive, yet when the estimated cost is compared with the estimated saving the zone plan must be looked upon as a very sound business proposition.

The Government entomologists, farm demonstration agents and others admit that if this zone plan is put into operation it will undoubtedly check and finally exterminate the boll weevil, as it will have nothing to feed upon, and they admit at the same time that no other plan that has been tried so far has been at all effective.

I have had an estimate made of the cost of the proposed zone and I think it is a very liberal one. It follows:

"The cessation of cotton growing over an area of 46,245 square miles, in which the crop is valued at $98,990,047 per annum, is at first glance such an appalling suggestion that few have even thought to look deeper.

Sees Need of Substitute.

"We must add also to this the loss in ginning business, which is computed at $2,915,518 per annum and the loss in seed products totaling $5,633,562. This means that there must be compensation for a loss in earning value of $107,539,127 per annum.

"In the first place, any scheme which would call for the cessation of cotton growing must provide the means and knowledge for growing something else in the place of cotton.

"A large crop of trained agriculturists instructing in the cultivation of new and profitable crops and in the principles of rotation, maintenance of soil fertility, etc., would help the people to double and treble the output of their land within very few years. It would also be necessary to supply seed for planting the 2,573,672 acres of cotton land in other crops. Thus the greater part of the prospective loss can be met at a reasonable expense.

"The loss of the ginners and part of the loss of the oil men will have to be assumed by the Government. This loss would not exceed $9,000,000.

"It would be necessary for the western portion of the quarantine area to remain out of cotton for possibly three years.

"East of the proposed quarantine line there lies an area of 112,027 square miles of territory in which cotton can be produced. The average yield per acre (1908-1811) for this territory has been 3,051,103 bales (500 pounds), of which 32,892 bales (500 pounds was sea island cotton. The value of the latter was $4,214,235.

Places Faith in Expert.

"The value of the remaining or upland cotton, valued at 11.9 cents per pound, was $174,345,554. The value of the equivalent amount of seed produced would be $33,943,322. Thus the annual value of the producers of the crop to be protected is $217,514,211.

"History of the boll weevil has shown that if this area is not protected its production will be lowered year by year until possibly 50 per cent of the crop is taken, and sometimes as high as 75 per cent."

The zone plan is the only suggestion that has yet been offered that holds out any promise of relief. The cost of the zone plan is undoubtedly great, but when the estimated cost is compared with the estimated saving, the protection of sections not yet reached and the ultimate eradication of the boll weevil throughout the entire cotton belt, the cost does not seem to be prohibitive. In fact, the cost of the zone system will be mild compared with the loss that will be entailed if the boll weevil is not exterminated.

Sea Island Crop Imperiled.

It is practically certain that if the boll weevil spreads to the South Atlantic States the sea island cotton industry will be wiped out entirely. This is by reason of the semi-tropical nature of the islands, the luxuriant foliage which affords a safe harbor and breeding ground for the insects during winter and summer, and the fact that there is neither extreme heat nor extreme cold, both of which are destructive to insect life. It is my deliberate judgment that if the boll weevil reaches the sea islands, there will be no more sea island cotton.

I have spoken of the aggregate loss to the country, but the feature that appeals to me most strongly is the loss to the individual. The country may eventually recover from the damage done to the cotton crop, but the individual cotton farmer whose income is cut in half or destroyed, and whose property is made to depreciate in value, may never recover. The loss to him will be irreparable.

My object in writing this is in order that the people may know just how seriously the cotton crop is being menaced, and that they may discuss and understand the only plan that has been offered, which promises to accomplish the result needed. If any other plan is suggested that promises to accomplish the result at a less cost or in a quicker manner, I will give it my heartiest indorsement.

I will be glad to have the farmers and others of the South consider this problem carefully and write me what they think of it.

WOMAN IS KEY IN STRUGGLE TO UNSEAT SULZER

New York Governor's Foes Call Wife's Illness a Sham and Confession a Ruse.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Apparently deadlocked until the High Court of Impeachment meets September 18 to try the charges of high crimes and misdemeanors against Governor William Sulzer, both the accused Executive and Lieutenant Governor Martin Glynn are busy, the one strengthening his defense, the other preparing to invigorate his attack. In the meantime, the official business of the Empire State is at a standstill.

The government of New York presents a paradox unique to republican government. The State has two Governors, and it has none. Two men maintain they have the right to transact the State's business. No business is being transacted.

And in this struggle for power, the battle seemingly centers about a woman, a woman who has no voice in the government, who is not even allowed to vote under the statutes of the State.

Wife's Illness Questioned.

In addition to the law point raised by the defenders of Sulzer that he can not be impeached or tried for things he did before he took the oath of office, the defense lays greatest stock on the declaration by Sulzer's wife that she, not the Governor, used checks he had received as campaign contributions to speculate on the stock market.

On the other hand, it is learned that the Frawley Committee, which brought to light the charges on which the Governor was impeached, will make her confession the subject of a rigid examination to shatter, if possible, the defense, which will be based largely on her statement.

In the meantime, Mrs. Sulzer, it is reported, is dangerously ill, her nerves broken, it is said, under the strain which she has experienced since the charges were brought against her husband.

Sulzer's enemies even question this illness. They question it so seriously that it, too, is to be investigated. The first step in this investigation,

Both Accused of "Shamming."

The committee believes that "talking too much" consisted of telling stories of Mrs. Sulzer's true condition which were not to the liking of the Governor. An inkling of this purpose was contained in an interview with Assembly Majority Leader Aaron J. Levy, who declared:

"Not only is Mrs. Sulzer's confession a sham, but the pretended illness of Mrs. Sulzer is a sham, of which William Sulzer is the chief perpetrator."

However, should Sulzer be removed from office by Tammany votes, with all the judges of the Court of Appeals voting in his favor, he would count it a vindicaton and proof of his assertion that he is being persecuted because he would not turn over the State to Tammany Hall.

'Wild Man's' Haircut Fills Bushel Basket

Tramp That Frightened Woman and Children Gets Cleaning When Arrested.

MILLVILLE, N. J., Aug. 23.—A "wild man" was reported to the police as roaming the woods west of Millville and frightening women and children. Marshal Biggs hastened to the locality and discovered an uncouth man with shaggy beard which reached to his waist and long hair which hung matted over his shoulders.

When taken to the City Hall the man said he was Waldron Furry, of Low Banks, Canada, and that he was simply tramping.

Marshal Biggs acted as barber for the stranger and his hirsute adornment filled a bushel basket.

Pastor Adopts Wife He Had Divorced

Girl Becomes His Ward as Soon as Decree Was Granted by Court.

WOODWARD, OKLA., Aug. 23.—A divorce on unusual grounds has been granted here to B. F. Willett, who is an ordained Baptist minister, and who has served several terms as prosecuting attorney for the county.

Willett gives up his wife that she may become again, in effect his adopted daughter. Years ago he adopted a little girl who took the name of Clara Willett. He put her in school at Enid, determined to give her the best education obtainable.

Six years ago, when Clara reached the age of 16, Judge Willett made his adopted daughter his bride.

In his petition for divorce the lawyer and former preacher set forth that the Willetts had told him she never could love him as a wife should, but that she could be devoted to him as a daughter.

Girl Wins First Wireless License

She Installs Her Own Apparatus

Miss Alice McConaughy, of Cincinnati, at the key of her wireless instrument.

This girl operates under a license granted under the new wireless laws.



CINCINNATI, Aug. 23.—Miss Alice McConaughy, 13-year-old schoolgirl, is the first person to obtain an operator's license under the new laws regulating wireless telegraphy on the Great Lakes, even if she did get it on something of a fluke.

The license was issued before the inspector discovered that he had failed to notice the age of the applicant, whose father is a national bank examiner of Ohio.

"I did give them the right age," declared Alice. "I sent for the blanks and filled them out myself."

Her work on the demonstration set was satisfactory. The youthful operator installed her own apparatus at home, doing all the wiring and even erecting the 50-foot aerial.

Chester Boynton Sue By Wife for Libel

Echo of Famous Litigation Against Rev. William B. Ayres in New Case.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Helen Theresa Willet Boynton, of Wollaston, Mass., wife of Chester A. Boynton, who some time ago created a sensational church scandal by suing the Rev. William B. Ayres, pastor of the Park and Down Congregational Church, Wollaston, for $10,000 for alienation of Mrs. Boynton's affections, has filed a libel for divorce from her husband on the grounds of cruel and abusive treatment.

Boynton claimed in his suit that the minister had broken up his home after joining the Boynton household as a boarder. Mr. Ayres and Mrs. Boynton in the former's case of defense denied all of the husband's allegations and declared that the whole trouble in the Boynton household sprang out of Boynton's attentions to a choir girl at the Park and Down Church, at which Boynton and his wife were both prominent members.

Boynton lost his suit and was expelled from the Wollaston church. Boynton is now living at Los Angeles.

Has $18 Salary Cut To $10 to Spite Wife

Judge, However, Orders Bookkeeper to Pay Alimony Just the Same.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—G. Lester Pinkham, a bookkeeper of Flushing, sued by his wife for alimony, testified that he was receiving only $10 a week.

His employer, A. M. Ryon, called as a witness, corroborated him.

"Is he worth more money?" asked the Magistrate.

"He certainly is," replied Mr. Ryon; "formerly I paid him $18 a week, but he asked to have his salary reduced to $10."

The Magistrate promptly ordered Pinkham to pay his wife $5 a week and furnish a bond of $520 to guarantee payment.

College Girl Walker Goes 25 Miles a Day

Little Pedestrian Reaches Pittsburg on Jaunt From New York to San Francisco.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 23.—With a jaunty rose-colored hat, Miss Gladys Mason, a petite New Yorker, who is "footing it" from Broadway to the Golden Gate, is on her way West.

The little pedestrian left New York on June 29 and has averaged 25 miles a days. Her high mark for a day is 41 miles, made east or Harrisburg.

Miss Mason is 22, a graduate of Emerson College, Boston. She expects to reach San Francisco Thanksgiving Day.



COUNTY TO GIVE COOK BOOKS TO NEWLYWEDS

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Leaden biscuits and leather-crusted pies and all the other dinner delicacies of Mrs. Newlywed soon may cease to cause physical pain and matrimonial estrangement. Their existence is threatened.

Authorities of Cook County are considering the advisability of giving away official Cook County cook books with all marriage licenses. Robert M. Sweitzer, County Clerk, will present the plan to the County Board.

SAYS WIFE AND MAGICIAN WERE IN DEATH PLOT

Husband Declares That Their Conspiracy Kept Him in Bed Three Years.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Alleging that his wife was madly infatuated with a man of strange, weird, magnetic powers, and that they conspired to incapacitate him by administering mysterious potions, Theodore Speaber, a former undertaker of Chicago, filed suit for divorce from Anna Speaber in the Circuit Court at Laporte, Ind.

Through the machinations of his wife and a man who represented himself as being a magnetic healer, assuming the name of Louis Odillo, Speaber avers that they tried to convince him that he had become a victim of tuberculosis. Odillo then injected a chemical in his ear, he alleges, which brought on an illness that confined him to a hospital bed for three years. This, he charges, was done with the deliberate intention of causing a fatal sickness to set in and get him out of the way.

His wife then sold out his undertaking business and their household effects, he charges, for less than one-third of the real value. She then refused to see him after he had been released from the hospital.

Friends of Speaber say that he was at one time an inmate of the Elgin State Insane Asylum. But he was released later as cured.

2 GALS $5.00 EXPRESS PREPAID

Alsobrook's OLD FORT 100 PROOF STRAIGHT KENTUCKY WHISKEY

BEST BY TEST TRY IT YOURSELF

If not satisfied, ship it back to us and get your money. Our straight 100 Proof Kentucky Whiskey is 100 by Proof—100% pure, 100% straight, and will give you 100% satisfaction. No chance of doctoring, extending or tampering with Old Fort 100 Proof Kentucky Whiskey, as it is guaranteed under the U. S. Pure Food Law. It is good as a beverage—as a medicine—as an all round Family Whiskey. (Other concerns ask $6 to $8 for same kind of whiskey.)

WHOLESALE PRICE
EXPRESS PREPAID—TWO GALLONS, $5; ONE GALLON, $3

Or we will ship, express paid, at same price, 100 Proof straight White Cob Corn Whiskey, guaranteed the finest White Corn Whiskey ever made. Remember this is 100 by Proof—no tampering or extending. Try either brand or send an assorted order; two gallons for $5, Express paid. If not satisfied your money returned.

A. L. ALSOBROOK CO.
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.
Return this ads. with order for above and bottle of 100 Proof Apple Brandy sent Free.

OTTLEY & KNOWLES

General Insurance

1508 Fourth National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT
For the six months ending June 30, 1913, of the condition of the

Svea Fire and Life Insurance Company (Limited)

OF GOTHENBURG, SWEDEN,

Organized under the laws of the Kingdom of Sweden, made to the Governor of the State of Georgia, in pursuance of the laws of said State. Principal office in United States, 100 William street, New York, N. Y.

I. CAPITAL STOCK.

Whole amount of capital $200,000.00
Amount paid up in cash 200,000.00

II. ASSETS.

Total assets of the company, actual cash market value $1,422,807.30

III. LIABILITIES.

Total liabilities $1,422,807.30

IV. INCOME DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1913.

Total income actually received during the first six months in cash ..... $ 417,212.42

V. EXPENDITURES DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1913.

Total expenditures during the first six months of the year in cash ..... $ 379,770.04
Greatest amount insured in any one risk ..... $ 37,500.00
Total amount of insurance outstanding 121,363,329.00

A copy of the act of incorporation, duly certified, is of file in the office of the Insurance Commissioner.

STATE OF NEW YORK—County of New York.

Personally appeared before the undersigned M. L. Duncan, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the United States manager of the Svea Fire and Life Insurance Company, Ltd., and that the foregoing statement is correct and true.

M. L. DUNCAN, United States Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of August, 1913.

EDWIN F. COREY,
Commissioner for the State of Georgia.

Name of State Agent—DAN B. HARRIS, Atlanta.
Name of Agents at Atlanta—OTTLEY & KNOWLES.

MRS. GODBEE CALM; CALLS SELF A TOOL OF JUSTICE

Divorced Wife of Millen Judge, Who Killed Him and Young Bride, Shows No Remorse. Planned Shooting With Care.

Trouble Alleged to Have Started Twenty Years Ago Over Prisoner's Property—Jurist Is Said to Have Slain Brother-in-Law.

MILLEN, Aug. 23.—Convinced that she has been an instrument of justice, satisfied that the work she had planned for days has been well performed, Mrs. Edna Perkins Godbee, in her cell in the Jenkins County jail, to-day calmly and confidently awaits the hour when she will face a court to answer to the law for the slaying of her former husband, Judge Walter M. Godbee, and the bride who had taken the slayer's place in his affections.

Mrs. Godbee saw life pass from the body of the man with whom she had lived for years, and there was no remorse shown on her face. While imprisoned for his slaying she was told that she must also answer to the charge of having murdered his wife. She did not blanch.

She had determined on the death of both. She had planned her deed carefully. She believed that she was justified in resorting to arms to avenge her real or fancied wrongs, and persons who know her best declare she is ready to meet the consequences.

No effort to obtain bail has been made by her. She has waived the right of preliminary trial. She is content to remain in jail until her time of trial comes.

Started Twenty Years Ago.

The attitude of this woman, who has passed her fiftieth year, is one of the most remarkable features of this remarkable tragedy.

Twenty years ago, when Judge Godbee and his second wife found they were mismated, the foundation for the double slaying was laid. The climax came Monday morning in the Millen postoffice, when Judge Godbee was almost instantly killed and his young wife fatally wounded by pistol shots fired by the woman from whom he had been separated by the courts.

Both Judge Godbee and the woman held as his slayer are of prominent Jenkins County families. Godbee had been prominent in politics. He had been married three times.

His first wife died many years ago, but, at his request, he is buried at her side in the cemetery at Waynesboro. Soon after her death he married Miss Edna Perkins, daughter of the late Mills Perkins, and heiress to considerable property.

They lived in apparent happiness until the early nineties, when the first signs of trouble came. At this time Judge Godbee acquired rights to certain properties which belonged to his wife before their marriage. It is charged that the judge afterward sold this property and reinvested the proceeds for his own personal benefit.

Shot Brother, Is Rumor.

Then there is an old story that years ago in Burke County Judge Godbee became involved in a difficulty with a brother of the woman he afterward married, and killed him. He pleaded self-defense and was acquitted.

There is no record, though, that this trouble had any bearing on the marital differences of the couple.

Friction between the couple reached a critical stage ten years ago, when Mrs. Godbee filed suit for divorce in Jenkins County, charging cruelty on the part of her husband.

She declared that the judge had humiliated her before her children, had driven her from his room and had nailed the entrance between the two chambers in which they lived.

Even after this suit was filed there was a reconciliation, but the trouble cropped out again about five years ago, when Mrs. Godbee again entered suit. She was granted absolute divorce, but the judge was successful in resisting her plea for alimony. Mrs. Godbee was also given the custody of her minor child, Miss Sarah Godbee, with whom she lived at the time of the tragedy.

Divorce Didn't End Trouble.

The divorce decree did not end the troubles of the pair, however. Mrs. Godbee always contended that the money on which Judge Godbee was living luxuriously after the decree rightfully belong to her.

It is certain that she was in straitened circumstances at the time of the killing, and it is believed that the sight of another woman enjoying the fortune she believed hers, while she virtually was living in poverty, had no little to do with her determination to take justice into her own hands.

For after the divorce Judge Godbee married again. His third wife was Miss Florence Boyer, 25 years old, of Youngstown, Ohio. After their meeting at the sea shore Judge Godbee continued his courtship at her home, and little more than four months ago he brought her to Millen as his bride.

A crisis was reached. Soon after the judge's return, it is declared, he received demands from his former wife that he contribute to the support of her and her daughter. In these demands she cited the fact that she was entitled to at least part of the income he derived from property which had originally been hers.

Judge Feared for Life.

Intimate friends of the judge say that from that time on he feared, not only for his own life, but for that of his bride.

So alarmed did he become that on receiving a threatening letter Sunday he refused to take his bride to church, although he was a steward of the First Methodist congregation, and requested the pastor, the Rev. E. E. Rose, to come to the Hotel Estelle, where he had apartments, to conduct private prayers.

It is evident that on that same day Mrs. Godbee No. 2 decided on the deed she committed Monday. She got into communication with Marshal P. T. Foote and requested him to call on her at her daughter's home.

There, the marshal says, Mrs. Godbee showed him a .32-caliber pistol.

"Will this kill as quickly as a .38?" was the surprising question he was asked.

"It will if it hits the right spot," he replied. She seemed satisfied with the answer and the interview closed.

This same pistol was in Mrs. Godbee's handbag Monday morning when she went to the Millen postoffice. She knew that each day the judge visited there early in the forenoon to inquire for mail. She was seated writing as he entered the building, accompanied by his young wife. The slaying followed.

Mrs. Godbee died Tuesday night in the apartments in which she and her husband had lived during the two months of their married life. Mrs. G. W. Boyer, mother of the slain bride, was en route from Williamsport to Millen when her daughter died.

Bulk of Estate to Daughter.

The will of Judge Godbee has been found in the possession of W. B. Wallace, a merchant, and one of the dead man's closest friends. The value of the estate is between $45,000 and $50,000. He bequeathes the bulk of his property and securities to his daughter by his first wife, formerly Miss Maggie Godbee, now married and living in Augusta.

Small portions of the estate are left to Frank Mills and King Godbee, sons of the divorced wife, and Miss Sarah Godbee, also an issue of the second marriage. The divorced wife is not provided for in the instrument. Frank Mills Godbee has been appointed temporary administrator of the estate of Judge Godbee, and A. S. Anderson, temporary administrator of the estate of Mrs. Florence Boyer Godbee.

The third Mrs. Godbee has been buried beside her husband and his first wife in Waynesboro. The condition of Mrs. Boyer, the slain bride's mother, is said to be somewhat improved following her collapse upon first seeing the dead body of her young daughter. Her two sons have come from Pennsylvania and will remain with her until she returns to her home at Williamsport.

Neither of the boys expresses any animosity toward the slayer of their sister and her husband, but both join their mother in hoping that exact justice will be done. Archibald and LeRoy Boyer, the brothers, have not yet decided whether they will attend the trial of the second Mrs. Godbee.

Vincent Astor Reported Captured

Name Is Linked With Miss Sands

Match Long Predicted by Gossips

Miss Elizabeth Sands and Vincent Astor.



Fiancee-To-Be Measures Up to Rigid Requirements of Young Multi-Millionaire's Mother.

NEWPORT, Aug. 23.—Decidedly the most interesting aftermath of the recent Newport yacht races is the persistent report that Miss Elizabeth Sands, beautiful daughter of Mrs. Frederick Sands, of this city, occupies the place of honor in the affections of Vincent Astor, head of that family and heir to its huge estates.

This report, which has been current in social circles here and in New York, took the form of a practical certainty, according to society's self-constituted soothsayers, when it was noted that in the party taken to the races by young Astor was only one of three girls to whom he paid marked attention last year. That one, of course, was Miss Sands.

It has long been known and greatly gossiped about at afternoon teas and other social functions that young Astor has felt a strong liking for the young beauty ever since they were school children.

Society wiseacres, who have long ago hung up in their mental art galleries a picture of young Astor and Miss Sands as a happy married couple, were not at all discouraged when the young man's affections at times seemed to wander from his childhood's choice.

"Just wait until Vincent's mother gets back to America and resumes her place at the 'helm,'" said these social clairvoyants, "and you'll notice a sudden slump in the fortunes of Elizabeth Sands' attractive rivals."

The prediction was based upon a firm belief that the aristocratic former Ava Willing would see to it that her son, who is now the head of the family and chancellor of its inexhaustible exchequer, should marry someone who measured up in every way to her rigid requirements as to ancestry, connections and social standing.

$175,000 TO BE GIVEN IN PRIZES FOR LIVE STOCK

Harness Race Purses at Panama-Pacific Exposition Will Total $225,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—The greatest live stock show in the history of the world is assured at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in 1915. Following the appropriation by the exposition management of $175,000 for awards for prize-winning live stock, and the news that $225,000 is offered in purses for harness races, each new announcement by Chief of the Department of Live Stock D. O. Lively discloses increasing interest in the forthcoming live stock exhibition.

The live stock department has at its disposal 50 acres of ground which will be devoted to the erection of live stock buildings, a hall for live stock congresses and agricultural meetings, a race track, and an open field upon which will be held drills, international cavalry horse contests, polo contests and exhibitions of the prize live stock of the world.

The live stock buildings will be constructed more from an exhibition standpoint than in keeping with any farm utility plan; the vast rows of barns which have characterized the live stock departments of other expositions will be avoided. Every separate section will be shown under a single roof.

In addition to the $175,000 set aside by the exposition management to be used in cash premiums, more than $45,000 has been offered by organizations representing various phases of the live stock industry. Of the prizes offered by the exposition, $50,000 will be given to horses, $50,000 to cattle, $25,000 to sheep and goats, $25,000 to swine, $12,000 to poultry, pigeons and pet stock, $7,500 to carloads of cattle, sheep and swine, $5,000 for prize-winning dogs and cats.

The department is making arrangements for holding the biggest poultry show on record, and birds from all over the world will compete for international prizes. The pigeons will take their place in the exposition not only as applied to the fancy, but as a utility, and some of the birds will be used as carriers, taking part in races across the continent from San Francisco.

Under the auspices of the Pacific Coast Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, the exposition will give two harness race meets, one in the spring and one in the fall of 1915, at which there will be offered $225,000 in stakes and purses. With one or two exceptions, the special stakes included in the grand aggregate of $225,000 will be the greatest that ever have been offered.

America's Oldest Church Discovered

Ruins of Centuries-Old House of Worship Off Yucatan Visited by Explorers.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 23.—The ruins of the oldest Christian church in America have been discovered on the Island of Cozumel off Yucatan by Professor Morley and Jesse Nusbaum, of the Sarvard-San Diego expedition.

Cozumel has not been visited by white men for almost a century, and Morley and Nusbaum had thrilling adventures, but deny that its people are cannibals. The scientists were equipped with a moving picture outfit, but in leaving the island for the mainland their canoe was upset and much of the photograph material was spoiled.

While Cozumel is only 30 by 7 miles in extent, it was found extraordinarily rich in monumental and architectural remains. It was here that Cortez had a fierce battle with the natives and erected what is declared to have been the first Christian church in America.

Repeats His Wedding Date as Punishment

Husband Who Told Court He Wished to Forget Marriage Has New Litany.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 23.—"June 14 1887," Philip Leborski will have to repeat ten times a day for the next 60 days in order to keep out of the house of correction, by sentence pronounced upon him by District Court Judge Elsner.

Leborski, who is a wealthy real estate owner, was arrested when a patrolman found him shaking his fist and swearing at his wife, while she was perched on the gable of their residence.

In the trial Leborski told the Court he was trying to forget he was married and that he had succeeded in forgetting the date of the ceremony. The Court informed him that no man had a right to forget such a date and then ordered his case continued 60 days and told Leborski to recite the date of the wedding ten times daily or he would have to go to jail. Leborski started his recitations before he was out of the courtroom and his wife was doing the counting.

Crusade Started on Big Sunday Dinners

Domestic Science Teachers of Kansas Schools Are Enlisted in The Campaign.

TOPEKA, KANS., Aug. 23.—The custom and the physical requirements that a man must rest at least one day in seven have brought about a campaign in Kansas against the big Sunday dinners that have so long been the delight of the average man. The domestic science teachers of the schools have enlisted the aid of domestic science students throughout the State and the big Sunday dinner is going the way of the hard biscuit and the underdone meat in the Kansas homes.

The campaign was started a year ago at the University of Kansas, but it now has the support of every high school and college with domestic science courses.

Maryland Jews to Raise Shaft to Friend

Thomas Kennedy, Who Passed Law Giving Them Right to Hold Office, To Be Honored.

HAGERSTOWN, MD., Aug. 23.—Mendes Cohen, of Baltimore, a grand-nephew of one of the first Jews elected to office in the State of Maryland, will act as treasurer of the fund to be raised to build a monument to Thomas Kennedy, author of the law passed in 1826 that gave Jews the right to hold office.

Kennedy was famous in several other respects than as champion of the cause of political equality, for which he fought as a member of the Legislature eight years. He wrote many ballads that aroused the martial ardor of his fellow citizens in the days preceding the War of 1812.

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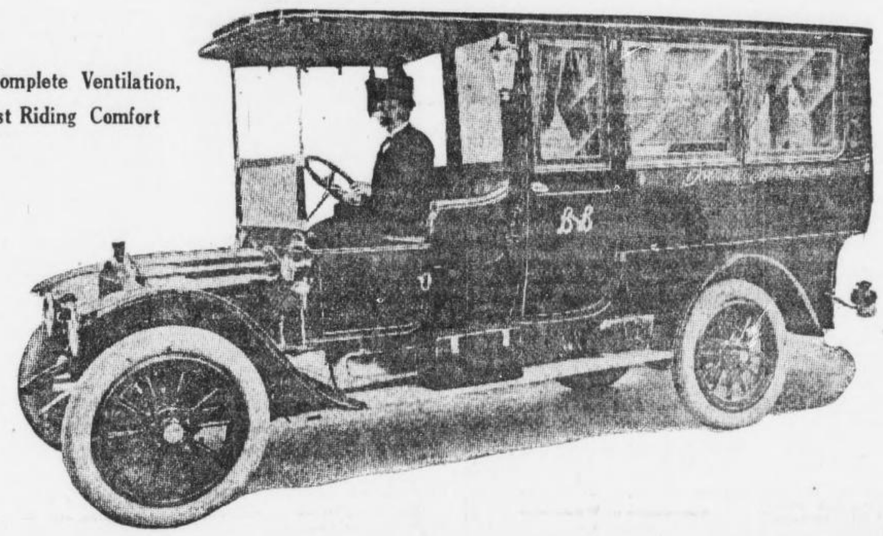

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The Barclay & Brandon PRIVATE AMBULANCE is positively the very last word in up-to-date Ambulances.

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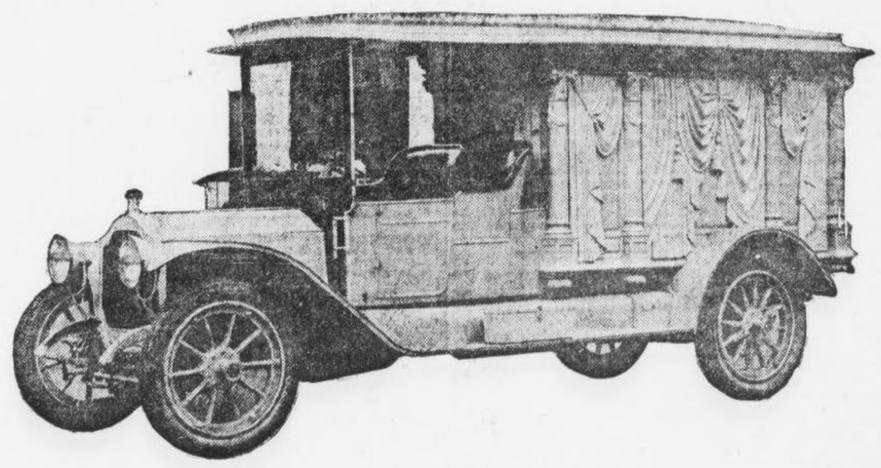

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One very important point is that Barclay & Brandon **alone** can furnish you with a COMPLETE AUTOMOBILE FUNERAL, as they have just purchased a $7,000 Packard Hearse, the only Auto Hearse in the State. Choice of either auto or horse-drawn hearse.

In time of bereavement it is assuring at least to know that there is some one to whom you can intrust all the details of a funeral service, secure in the knowledge that every requisite will be carefully attended to.

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Athens — Latest News of North Georgia — Rome

ATHENS JUMPS TO TOP NOTCH IN BUILDINGS

Figures for Year To Be $1,250,000—Nine-Story Structure Is Ready.

ATHENS, Aug. 23.—The classic city of Athens, once considered an educational community only, is fast assuming an aspect that will be as commercial as academic, with tall business buildings fast going up. A few years ago the tallest building here was about four stories, and at present there is a handsome seven-story structure completed and a $400,000, nine-story structure which will be ready for occupancy about October 1.

Building permits for the year will probably total $1,250,000, which is as good a record in proportion to population as Atlanta's banner year, and perhaps a little better. The million and a quarter will be the highest that Athens has yet attained.

Commerce Chamber Active.

The Chamber of Commerce is concentrating its efforts along constructive lines, and as evidence of what the city is doing points to new industries that have located here in recent months.

Among the new plants is that of the Athens Pottery Company, which, after an investigation of raw material supply in various parts of the country, located in Athens because of the high quality and large quantity of clays in this section. This plant came from East Liverpool, Ohio, which is one of the old pottery centers of the country. There are within nineteen miles of Athens white silica clay deposits that are well suited for the manufacture of high-class clay products, and efforts are being made to have manufacturers locate plants to utilize this valuable raw material.

The Allen-Moss Tannery Company also was secured by the Chamber of Commerce. This plant is costing $50,000, and will manufacture sole leather and by-products of soap and glue.

The Georgia Plow and Implement Company, which has been in operation about seven months, has a new plant and equipment costing about $10,000, including cupola, woodworking and ironworking shops and foundry and machine rooms.

Extensive Building Operations.

Prominent among buildings in course of erection is the Holman Building, 65 by 200 feet, and nine stories in height. This structure is of reinforced concrete, with an exterior of dark red tapestry brick. Stores will be located on the first floor and offices above, with a ballroom on the top floor. The cost will be $400,000. C. M. Strahan, of Athens, is the architect, and the H. J. Cair Construction Company, of Atlanta, the builders. This building is very near completion, and will be ready for occupancy about the middle of September or first of October.

This is the second office building to be erected in Athens. The other is the Southern Mutual Insurance Company's building, seven stories in height. Office space in both of the buildings is fully taken.

Athens is also to have a new Y. M. C. A. building to cost, complete, about $140,000. It will be of fireproof construction. The architects are Shattuck & Hussey, of Chicago. The Y. W. C. A. also has a new building, costing $35,000.

Demand for Office Space.

James Smith is erecting a new structure three stories in height, 125 by 225 feet. This will be of fireproof construction, the exterior of white brick and ornamental terra cotta trimmings.

There will be five storerooms on the ground floor, and these storerooms have already been leased for long terms, notwithstanding the fact that the building will not be completed until near the middle of September. J. W. Barnett, of Athens, is the architect, and the L. C. Smith Construction Company, of Athens, is the builder.

The Athens firm of H. T. Huggins & Son is building a four-story store building. This building is being finished in light colored brick and is quite an addition to the business district.

Atlantan Is Architect.

The new county courthouse, designed by A. Ten Eyck Brown, of Atlanta, will cost $153,000. This building is to be of reinforced concrete, with exterior of red brick and stone trimmings. It will be four stories high, and one of its interesting features is that the county jail will be located on the top floor. This will replace the structure at Prince avenue and Hill street, known to thousands of university men over the State.

The Athens Ice Company, a new industry for Athens, has just completed its plant at a cost of $30,000.

Several new churches are included in the building activities, among them being a Catholic church costing $20,000, a Baptist tabernacle costing $10,000 and a Presbyterian church costing over $25,000.

Costly New Residences.

Quite a number of new residences are being built, prominent among them being one for W. T. Bryan of fireproof construction, costing over $30,000, and a number of small residences being erected by John E. Talmadge to cost $75,000.

Athens streets are exceptionally well paved, and in the last ten years the city has spent $300,000 in this work, and not long ago voted $75,000 additional for further street improvement. The expenditure of this amount is now under way, and it is conceded that when the work is completed Athens will be one of the best paved cities in the South.

The city has also voted $100,000 for new schools, $25,000 being for a new building and $27,000 for asite for a modern high school, the remainder to be used for improvements and additions to established schools. With this expenditure Athens can boast of one of the most up-to-date city school systems in the State.

The Athens Gas Light and Fuel Company has recently expended about $100,000 in laying new gas mains throughout the city.

Miss Ruby Gillen Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Gillen, of Athens, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. S. D. Fambrough, at Bishop. Miss Gillen is a 1913 graduate of the State Normal School at Athens.



Auto Traded for Horse Wouldn't Go

Doctor Calls on Other Man to Swap Back, and He Says Was Cheated Again.

ROME, GA., Aug. 23.—Dr. W. A. Wright's fondness for automobiles was the cause of trouble with A. W. Williman, of Cave Spring, which resulted in the arrest of the latter on a warrant charging him with cheating and swindling.

Dr. Wright has discovered that an automobile, which looks as good as new standing still, easily could be not worth anything running. It is alleged that William traded an automobile to the doctor which, after the deal, refused to move.

A horse and buggy was given in exchange. When the physician called upon Filliman to trade back, he was quite willing, but had sold the horse. He, however, agreed to give him another. This horse was defective, Dr. Wright alleges. The case will be aired in the September term of the City Court.

TICK ERADICATION WORK IS PROGRESSING RAPIDLY

DALTON, Aug. 23.—Petty thievery has annoyed housekeepers here during the last week, for all articles of food possess an irresistible attraction to the depredators.

Pantries have been raided of flour, meal, potatoes, etc., while fresh meats, vegetables, butter and eggs have been taken from refrigerators. Many have been forced to worry through breakfast without bread. The citizens are becoming desperate.

TIFT COUNTY VETERANS TO HOLD ENCAMPMENT

TIFTON, Aug. 23.—The annual encampment of the Tift County Camp, U. C. V., will be held at Murrow Springs, four miles west of Tifton, on Little River, September 3.

Arrangements will also be made for holding a big barbecue on September 4, in which the Charlotte Carson Chapter, U. D. C., of Tifton, and the Sons of Veterans will assist the veterans.

ASKS $5,000 DAMAGES FOR INJURIES IN MILL

COLUMBUS, Aug. 23.—Because of alleged injuries Charles Wiggins claims to have sustained while employed by the Swift Manufacturing Company of Columbus on July 7, he has brought suit against the mills for $5,000. He claims that he has been unable to earn a livelihood since he received his injuries.

LUMBER-LADEN SHIP SAILS.

PENSACOLA, Aug. 23.—The steamship Etolia has sailed for Buenos Ayres, loaded with 2,640,000 feet of pitch pine lumber. It also took on 847 tons of bunker coal in this port.

Begin Married Life With 24 Chlidren

Moultrie Bride and Bridegroom Had Even Dozen Each.

MOULTRIE, Aug. 23.—It is a very rare thing for newlyweds to begin keeping house with 24 children to make things lively from the first day of married bliss, yet this was the experience of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Truit, who were recently made man and wife by Justice J. J. Serrell in the Lee district of this County.

The bride was Mrs. M. J. Flowers, a widow with twelve children, and Mr. Truit, whose first wife has been dead for some time leaving him with an even dozen motherless children. Both of the participants in the recent wedding were bereaved about the same time and, living in the same community, they naturally turned ot one another for comfort, and finally agreed that the best thing to do was to marry.

FOOD THIEVES HARASS RESIDENTS OF DALTON

DALTON, Aug. 23.—The report made by E. M. Nighbert, inspector in charge of the tick eradication work, shows rapid progress the last month. Twelve dipping vats are in operation. There are now 372 herds, containing 2,347 cattle, free of ticks. The herds under local quarantine number 175 and contain 1,224 cattle.

The county has appropriated money to assist in the work, and it is believed the quarantine will be raised from this county by next year at the latest.

ALBANY GETS ANOTHER LARGE OIL COMPANY

ALBANY, Aug. 23.—Present indications are that another large oil company will make Albany a distributing center in the near future. N. H. Cook, of Atlanta, district superintendent of the Texas Oil Company, one of the largest of the independent companies, has looked over the situation here with a view of locating a distributing plant for the company.

BAPTIST ASSOCIATION TO MEET IN COLUMBUS

COLUMBUS, Aug. 23.—The Columbus Baptist Association will meet in its annual session on Wednesday after the third Sunday in September in Manchester. Dr. B. W. Bussey, the moderator, will preach the doctrinal sermon. There are more than 30 churches in the association.

FIRST BALE BRINGS 14 1-4 CTS.

ELBERTON Aug. 23.—G. P. Hall sold the first bale of cotton here. It was bought by T. O. Tabor & Son for 14 1-4 cents per pound, and it weighed 466 pounds. It was classed as strict middling.

ATHENS MAYOR URGED TO RUN FOR 3D TERM

H. J. Rowe Petitioned by Hundreds of Citizens to Enter Race Again.

ATHENS, Aug. 23.—Despite the fact that he has already served two terms as mayor of Athens, H. J. Rowe, who is now at the head of the city government, is being urged strongly by his hundreds of friends here to enter the race again this fall. A petition is being circulated freely by his friends and many are signing it, but as yet the Mayor has kept quiet as to his decision, and it will probably be several days before he gives out a statement as to whether he will stand for re-election again.

A bill providing a commission form of government for Athens passed by the general assembly is to be voted on by the people this fall and what bearing this will have on the mayor's race is still problematical.

Bumper Cotton Crop In Albany District

Several Hundred Bales Have Already Been Received in Market.

ALBANY, Aug. 23.—That about 50 per cent of the cotton in the Albany territory is from ten to fifteen days earlier than last year is the estimate of well-informed cotton men in Albany. The fact that Albany has received several hundred bales already, not counting that moved direct to the compress, is considered evidence that its estimate is approximately correct.

Last year, in addition to making a poor cotton crop, the farmers had no forage and have had to buy high-priced feed for eight months. While the acreage in feed crops this year is not much greater than it was last, the farmers have paid more attention to its cultivation, therefore making a better cop. With a bumper cotton crop and plenty of feed for their stock, the farmers expect a season of prosperity.

COUPLE REWEDS AFTER HAVING BEEN DIVORCED

GAINESVILLE, Aug. 23.—After living together for twenty years and having several children born to them, Mrs. Lizzie Cooper sued Thomas Cooper for divorce, which was granted. Then he sued her for the amount of earnings, claimed as $1,800 in value, during this twenty years, she having possession of it all, and the husband not a penny.

The Supreme Court this week granted him a half interest. The wife claimed she had paid out $1,000 in fines for selling whisky, etc., but admitted she had also sold liquor. The two have become reconciled and have again married.

TWO CRAZY MEN ENGAGE IN FIGHT IN HALL JAIL

GAINESVILLE, Aug. 23.—Two crazy men, allowed the freedom of the hallway in the Hall County jail here, became engaged in a fight, and J. C. Johnson was choked and walloped severely. W. C. Stephens, whose form of mental derangement is on the order of melancholia.

Screams for help and the sound of blows were heard and a large number in the neighborhood of the prison were attracted. Johnson was beat up and bruised considerably by Stephens.

COTTON RECEIPTS SHOW DECLINE AT COLUMBUS

COLUMBUS, Aug. 23.—Taking the position that Columbus has suffered the past few years because her cotton receipts have fallen off materially, the Columbus Board of Trade has inaugurated a campaign for the purpose of bringing more cotton to this city. Last year an effort was made to stem the tide of cotton going elsewhere by placing buyers on the streets, and while it had some effect, it did not counteract all the damage that has been done. An effort will be put forth to make the cotton market one of the most attractive in the State.

NEGRO SLAYER IS GIVEN LIFE SENTENCE AT ALBANY

ALBANY, Aug. 23.—In Superior Court of Baker County, which convened at Newton this week, several cases were tried. Simon Johnson, a negro, who killed his stepson on the Grant place in July, was found guilty and given a life sentence. Will Bodiford, a negro, was found guilty of attacking a negro girl and sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary. Jake Rhoades was found guilty of violating the prohibition law and given a six months' sentence or a fine of $200.

CITY RESERVOIR TURNED INTO A SWIMMING POOL

CORDELE, Aug. 23.—Those of Cordele who like an occasional dip into the water to alleviate the suffering of the summer heat probably will have their desires satisfied during this season of next year.

It is proposed to convert the reservoir at the old waterworks station into a swimming pool when the new plant is constructed.

COLQUITT LIKELY TO VOTE $400,000 BONDS FOR ROADS

MOULTRIE, Aug. 23.—A bond issue of $400,000 soon will be submitted to the voters of Colquitt County. The money is for public roads. Prominent politicians are firm in the belief that the issue will carry.

MASONS FROM 3 COUNTIES TO MEET AT ETON

Members of Order in Whitfield, Murray and Catoosa to Hold Convention Thursday.

DALTON, Aug. 23.—Masons of three counties—Whitfield, Murray and Catoosa—will gather at Eton, in Murray County, next Thursday for the annual meeting of the Tri-County Masonic Convention, Dr. S. A. Brown, worshipful master of the organization, having issued the formal call.

The day will be devoted to speaking and other matters of interest, to be featured at noon by a big picnic dinner. It is expected that several of the Grand Lodge officers will be in attendance, and plans are being made to entertain hundreds of visiting Masons.

The elective officers of the convention are as follows: Dr. S. A. Brown, Eton, worshipful master; H. B. Farrar, Dalton, senior warden; F. J. Vining, Dawnville, junior warden; W. M. Sapp, Dalton, secretary and treasurer. Invitations have been extended to neighboring Masonic lodges to meet here Monday, when the grand master of the State Grand Lodge, Robert L. Colding, of Savannah, will be the guest of Dalton Masons. Plans are being made to entertain a large number of visitors at the afternoon and evening receptions for the distinguished visitor.

Columbus Fights For Better Service

Board of Trade Wants Central of Georgia to Put on More Passenger Trains.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 23.—The Columbus Board of Trade has inaugurated a campaign to secure better passengere service over the Central of Georgia to points east and west from Columbus, it being claimed that the service that is now being given by the road is not satisfactory.

The Board of Trade is anxious to have the Central put on an additional train or two, or to have trains that come to the city reach Columbus in time to allow the people coming to the city an opportunity to do their shopping and return home if they wish in the afternoon of the same day. The trade organization has the backing of practically every business man in the city.

SEABOARD CONDUCTOR GIVEN $10,000 DAMAGES

CORDELE, Aug. 23.—After a strongly contested trial, both sides being represented by able counsel, a verdict was returned yesterday afternoon in Crisp Superior Court for $10,000 in favor of W. B. McMichael, of Jackson, against the Seaboard Railroad Company. McMichael had been in the employ of the road as a freight conductor and in an accident near Birmingham on the Atlanta and Birmingham division he lost a leg. He entered suit for $25,000 and the case was brought to this court for trial under the Federal employees' liability act.

NEW SCHOLARSHIP AT WOODBERRY SCHOOL

THOMASVILLE, Aug. 23.—Miss Rosa Woodberry, of Atlanta, has notified the Thomasville Study Class that she has given a scholarship in her school in Atlanta to the class to be awarded by them to any deserving girl that they may select.

This action on the part of Miss Woodberry is appreciated by the members of the class, as it will afford advantages to some deserving girl here who is not able otherwise to have them. It is not known yet who has been selected for the place, but the class has the matter under advisement.

CAMILLA TO VOTE ON SCHOOL TAX SEPT. 30

THOMASVILLE, Aug. 23.—September 30 has been set by the City Council of Camilla as the date for holding an election to ratify the schol tax bill for that town recently passed by the Legislature.

The election will be held under the same rules as elections for members of the General Assembly and the same qualifications will be required in registering. It is probable the opening of the school of Camilla will be deferred somewhat on account of this election.

RULES FOR PRIZES AT FAIR DECIDED UPON

THOMASVILLE, Aug. 23.—The Directors of the Thomas County Fair to be held here this fall have received from the committee in charge the rules and regulations for measuring all crops to be exhibited for premiums and they will be followed closely.

J. Willis Moore has been named general director and will measure all acres and crops free of charge. It is said all indications point to the best exhibit at this fair that has been known since it was organized.

THOMAS COUNTY FARMER EXHIBITS PRIZE CORN EAR

THOMASVILLE, Aug. 23.—J. P. Cary, residing near Coolidge, had on exhibition here this week some corn grown by himself which is an example of what Thomas County can do in that line. One ear of this corn weighed two pounds and nine ounces and when shelled the grains filled a quart measure. The ear was twelve inches long.

Mr. Cary has a half acre of this corn which he will exhibit at the fair here this fall. He thinks his chances for first premium are fine.

Cupid Hits Old Mark; Children Wed, Too

One Pair Experienced in Matrimony, While Other Had to Run Away.

DALTON, Aug. 23.—The northern part of the county was this week the scene of two weddings of interest, owing to the wide difference in age of the couples, together with their popularity.

At Cohutta the Rev. W. C. Haddock and Mrs. Mary Ann Hartley were married. The wedding proved "Uncle Billy" Haddock's fourth venture, while his bride, Mrs. Hartley, was marrying for the third time. The Rev. J. C. Parrott performed the ceremony.

On the same date Miss Nola Starks, of Concord, became the wife of William Crain, of Beaverdale, the ceremony being performed by 'Squire J. D. Brackett. Mrs. Crain is 14 and her husband is just two years her senior.

While the wedding of Miss Starks and Mr. Crain was a runaway match, witnessed by only a few intimate friends and coming as a distinct surprise, there were fully 100 friends assembled to witness the Hartley-Haddock nuptials.

Thomas Farmers Can Own Products

Vegetables Put Up at Home Find Ready Sale in Thomasville Market.

THOMASVILLE, Aug. 23.—Thomas County canned vegetables are on sale here at many of the grocery stores and are proving very popular.

There were more vegetables canned in this county this year than was ever known before, and it has been found to be quite a profitable business, the stores in Thomasville taking them readily and paying the highest market price for them.

Tomatoes especially have been canned in large quantities, and they are unusualy fine, better than the best quality bought heretofore by the merchants from wholesale houses in the North.

The advantage of the home product is that the tomatoes are gathered fresh from the vines and canned before they have had time to get old or damaged.

One farmer, who recently sold about 2,000 cans, said that he had received many compliments in regard to their quality by those who had used them.

GRIFFIN AFTER MEETING OF HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

GRIFFIN, Aug. 23.—Through its secretary, W. B. Royster, the new Griffin Board of Trade has extended an urgent invitation for the State Horticultural Society to appoint this city as its place of meeting in 1914. The invitation is heartily indorsed by the Georgia Experiment Station. This is the first invitation sent out by the newly organized Board of Trade.

Another move by the board is to make Griffin the city beautiful. To this end a committee has been appointed to employ a civil engineer to look over the situation and make suggestions for improvements.

DALTON PRESIDING ELDER BEGINS FINAL ROUND

DALTON, Aug. 23.—Presiding Elder W. T. Irvine, of the Dalton District, to-day began his final round, and will visit the thirty-seven churches in the district before the annual meeting of the North Georgia Methodist Conference.

For society news of the South see page 10 of this section and the Society Section.

SUNBURNT SKINS NEED



CUTICURA SOAP

And Cuticura Ointment. For heat rashes, itchings, sunburn, wind irritations, redness and roughness of the face and hands, Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, has no rivals worth mentioning. No others do so much for the complexion, hair and hands.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. book. Address post-card "Cuticura," Dept. 13G, Boston.

Men who shave and shampoo with Cuticura Soap will find it best for skin and scalp.

PLANS NATIONAL MERCHANTS AND FARMERS' UNION

Louis S. Daniel, of Rome, Boosts Organization Similar to American Federation of Labor.

ROME, Aug. 23.—The organization of a National Farmers and Merchants' Co-operative Association for the mutual benefit is the plan conceived by Louis Spencer Daniel, the well-known booster and director of the local association and former director of the Rome Merchants and Manufacturers' Association.

Daniel states that he is sure of the success of the national organization. He has already received hundreds of letters from all parts of the country.

The National Farmers and Merchants' Association would have an organization similar to that of the American Federation of Labor and Farmers' Union that would be absolutely free from politics.

WOMAN'S MISSION UNION CONVENES IN GAINESVILLE

GAINESVILLE, Aug. 23.—The annual meeting of the Woman's Missionary Union, auxiliary to the Chattahoochee Baptist Association, was in session at the First Baptist Church here several days the past week, bringing a number of prominent women church workers to this city. It is said that the work of this union has become one of the most important in the denomination.

HALL SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION TO MEET

GAINESVILLE, Aug. 23.—One hundred delegates representing 65 Sunday schools of Hall County will come together in an interdenominational association, the first annual session to convene in this city next Tuesday morning for a two days' session. Hammond Johnson is county president, Henry H. Estes county secretary, and J. T. Telford, treasurer.

FLAG AND BIBLE ARE PRESENTED TO SCHOOL

DALTON, Aug. 23.—The Patriotic Order Sons of America of Dalton yesterday afternoon gave to the Dug Gap School a handsome American flag and a Bible.

Appropriate exercises marked the flag raising, Senator M. C. Tarver and the Hon. T. R. Ridley being among the speakers.

REVIVAL AT ELBERTON.

ELBERTON, Aug. 23.—The Rev. R. C. Cleckler, pastor, is conducting a series of meetings at the First Methodist Church. P. M. Boyd, of Nashville, is in charge of the singing.

$151,000 SUIT FILED TO TEST OLD STATE LAW

Former Dublin Merchant Defendant in Case Brought by Arthur H. Codington, of Macon.

DUBLIN, Aug. 23.—An unusual suit to test the validity of an old statute which has been codified in the Georgia laws since 1837 and which is said to be the first suit of its kind ever filed in the State, has been filed here against G. A. Baynard, a former merchant of Dublin, by Arthur H. Codington, of Macon, for the sum of $151,000.

The law upon which the suit is based says that no business partnership may insert in their firm name the name of any individual not actually a co-partner nor continue in such firm the name of a retired partner, under the penalty of $100 a day for each day the name is so used. In his suit Codington alleges that Baynard indorsed certain notes with an old firm name of G. A. Baynard & Son and secured credit in this manner after the original partner had retired from business.

The case has excited a good deal of interest here, and much discussion as to whether the old statute can be enforced and Baynard be made liable for the full amount of $151,000 or that the statute can not be enforced now. It is said that Codington has filed the suit more to test the validity of the law than for any other purpose, and does not think that he has been damaged to the extent of the sum named.

CONFEREDATE MEMORIAL STANDS ON FEDERAL LAND

GAINESVILLE, Aug. 23.—The only monument to a Confederate soldier which has been erected upon Federal grounds, except in national military parks, is that to be unveiled here August 27. It stands on the postoffice building square. This memorial also bears the distinction of being the first monument to a Confederate soldier erected by Children of the Confederacy. It is the monument to Colonel C. C. Sanders. Miss Katherine Dozier will present the monument to the chapter. There will be interesting exercises and addresses.

FRONT END OF MULE WAS "LOADED;" TALLEY IS KICKED

DALTON, Aug. 23.—Not dreaming that the front end of a Georgia mule could be "loaded," Sam Talley, of Harmony, came near being seriously injured when his mule jumped at him and struck him down with his fore feet. Mr. Talley rolled out of reach of the mule after suffering a number of severe bruises.

ALL DENTAL WORK GUARANTEED AT

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OUR PRICES:

Bridge Work.... $4
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Amalgam Filling ..50c Up
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Our guarantee means something. It is backed by our absolute responsibility and by 23 years of successful practice.

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If you have been taking treatment for weeks and months and paying out your hard earned money without being cured, don't you think it is high time to accept DR. HUGHES' GRAND OFFER? You will certainly not be out a lot more money if not cured. Consultation and Examination are Free for the next thirty days.

If I decide that your condition will not yield readily to my treatment, I will be honest with you and tell you so, and not accept your money under a promise of a cure.

My treatment will positively cure or I will make you no charge for the following diseases:

KIDNEY, BLADDER AND URINARY TROUBLE, STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, HYDROCELE, NERVOUS DEBILITY, RUPTURE, ULCERS AND SKIN DISEASES CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON

Eczema, Rheumatism, Catarrhal Affections, Piles and Fistula and all Nervous, Chronic and Private Diseases of Men and Women.

Newly contracted and chronic Cases of Burning, Itching and Inflammation stopped in 24 hours. I am against high and extortionate fees charged by some physicians and specialists. My fees are reasonable and no more than you are willing to pay for a cure. All medicines, the utensil and best of drugs, are supplied from my own private laboratory. OUT-OF-TOWN MEN VISITING THE CITY, consult me at once upon arrival, and maybe you can be cured before returning home. Many cases can be cured in one or two visits.

CALL OR WRITE—No detention from business. Treatment and advice confidential. Hours 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 9 to 1. If you can't call, write and give me full description of your case in your own words. A complete consultation costs you nothing, and if I can help you I will.

DR. HUGHES, Opposite Third National Bank, 16 1-2 North Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

LATEST NEWS OF MIDDLE GEORGIA

3 CANDIDATES SEEKING TO BE MACON MAYOR

Miller, Dasher and Smith Promise Live Campaign in Central City. Outcome Very Uncertain.

MACON, Aug. 23.—Wallace Miller, Arthur L. Dasher or Bridges Smith will be the next Mayor of Macon. The entry of Mr. Miller a week ago assured a spirited three-cornered contest, the outcome of which it will be hard for anyone to forecast.

Mr. Dasher announced his candidacy eight months ago, running on an independent platform. Mr. Smith is the candidate of the administration faction. Mr. Miller heads a young men's ticket. The campaign has just opened, but it will become exceedingly active and interesting with the announcement this week of the Aldermanic tickets.

Mr. Dasher proposes to make a vigorous speaking campaign. Mr. Smith, on the other hand, will not make a speech or write a card, according to his present intention. He will simply depend upon his record and his friends for election. Mr. Miller will likely make a number of addresses setting forth his views on municipal questions.

Mr. Dasher has already begun his speaking schedule, having addressed various meetings of the laboring men.

Mr. Dasher is one of Macon's best-known lawyers. His practice is large and lucrative. Until elected Alderman two years ago, he had never held, or asked for, political office. In Council he took such a prominent stand on leading issues that he leaped into the limelight, and before he had served a year he was freely asked to run for Mayor. He announced last December. Eight years ago Mr. Dasher was president of the Chamber of Commerce, and that organization, under his administration, made a splendid record. Previously he had been chairman of the board of directors, and was for a number of years one of the recognized leaders of the trade body. He is a married man, with a large family. His eldest son, Arthur L., Jr., is associated with him in the practice of law.

Bridges Smith is perhaps as widely known as any Macon citizen. Since 1888, with the exception of two years, 1908 and 1909, he has been connected with the city government. In 1888 he was elected City Clerk, under Mayor Daisy Price. He served in that capacity until 1899, when Mayor Price died in office, shortly after being re-elected. Mr. Smith was then chosen as his successor, and he stayed in office until 1908, when he voluntarily retired. His friend and Alderman, John T. Moore, then ran against Judge A. L. Miller, and the latter was elected. At the ensuing election, Mr. Moore was again a candidate, and this time he beat Judge Miller. Mr. Moore held office two years, and was opposed at the expiration of his first term by Alderman N. I. Brunner, whom he defeated. A charter provision, which restricts a Mayor to two terms, debars him from running again.

Mr. Smith is avowedly the candidate for the administration, and in his announcement he declared his intention of continuing the policies of the Moore administration.

Before entering politics, Mr. Smith was a newspaper reporter, and during his quarter of a century in public life, he has maintained a newspaper association. He writes special articles and local news for the Macon Telegraph. He has never been defeated for office. Mr. Smith is 66 years of age, though very active in both mind and body.

Mr. Miller, if elected Mayor, will be the youngest executive this city has ever had. He is only 28 years old. He is a graduate of the University of Georgia. He began the practice of law here, but later became manager of a provision house. Two years ago he resumed law, announced his candidacy for the Legislature, and was elected, although it took a recount of the ballots to establish his victory.

It was Mr. Miller's father, Judge A. L. Miller, who served as Mayor of Macon four years ago, defeating John T. Moore, who in turn defeated him. However, Wallace Miller is not running on his father's strength, as the elder Miller is opposed to his son's present political venture. He will get his father's support, however.

Mr. Miller's candidacy was first suggested two weeks ago, but in a very few days the boom became so substantial that Mr. Miller could not resist.

Waycross Council Asked to Explain

Claimed Number of Transactions Were in Violation of City Charter.

WAYCROSS, Aug. 23.—Ie became known to-day that some time during September City Council would be requested for information of a number of transactions which have taken place within the past eighteen months, many of the alleged to have been in direct violation of the city charter. It is further alleged that a city employee while drawing his full time salary from the city looked after other work for which he was amply paid.

No names have been disclosed as yet, and it is not known who will be mentioned when the request reaches Council. Some members of Council are inclined to demand an explanation of the published reports, but have not done so.

DENIES DISCRIMINATION CLAIMED BY SAVANNAH

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—J. C. Whitney, president of the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company, is in Savannah for a conference with the directors of the Board of Trade, to go over the allegations of discrimination against Savannah in favor of Jacksonville. Whitney asserted that there was no discrimination against Savannah. Except in a very few instances, he said, the freight rates to Jacksonville from Baltimore and other points in the North are higher than they are to Savannah.

Dublin to Hold Big Agricultural Fair

Entire Twelfth Congressional District Will be Asked to Participate.

DUBLIN, Aug. 23.—Plans are well under way for holding a large fair in Dublin this year, to be known as the Twelfth District Agricultural Fair, in which exhibits will be open to all of the counties in the Twelfth Congressional District, of which there are thirteen. The dates have been set at October 14 to 17, inclusive, the week previous to the State fair.

At a meeting held here this week organization of the corporation to handle the show was effected and the officers elected, as follows: President, W. B. Rice; vice presidents, Izzie Bashinski and M. S. Jones; secretary and treasurer, N. G. Bartlett.

The board of directors is as follows: W. B. Rice, M. S. Jones, N. G. Bartlett, Izzie Bashinski, T. W. Hooks, Frank Lawson, F. N. Watkins, H. E. Ray and H. G. Stevens.

Governor John M. Slaton will be invited to make an address during the fair, along with State School Superintendent M. L. Brittain and other prominent men of the State. A delegation of Dublin citizens will go to Atlanta Tuesday for the purpose of extending an invitation to Governor Slaton personally to come down and make an address during the fair.

Runs Small Farm In Heart of Griffin

Young Man Makes Large Yield of Irish Potatoes and Corn.

GRIFFIN, Aug. 23.—James C. Nutt, one of Griffin's best-known young men, is running a small farm in the heart of the city, and is making good at it. On a plot of land adjoining the cemetery, Nutt planted four acres of Irish cobbler potatoes. So many Irish potatoes in one field had never been seen in this section before.

For some time now the crop has been in process of harvesting. Up to date only a portion of the crop has been disposed of, but 400 bushels of the potatoes have been sold at a price ranging from 80 cents to $1 per bushel.

To increase the returns from the land, Nutt has planted rows of corn between the rows of potatoes, and the corn is now over shoulder high. The corn gives promise of making not less than 25 bushels to the acre, and if season is propitious, a good deal more.

JUDGE DANIEL TOO ILL TO PRESIDE OVER COURTS

GRIFFIN, Aug. 23.—Judge R. T Daniel, of the Flint River Circuit, who was so ill last week that he had to adjourn the August term of Spalding Superior Court, and who has not been able to attend the Butts County Court this week, continues quite ill at his residence here on Poplar street. He will not be able to preside over the Monroe Superior Court, which is to convene at Forsyth Monday.

Judge H. A. Matthews, of Macon, presided over the Butts court for Judge Daniel, and it is likely that he again will preside for ihm next week.

RURAL MAIL CARRIERS TO MEET AT MILLEDGEVILLE

MILLEDGEVILLE, Aug. 23.—The rural mail carriers for the Tenth Congressional District will meet here on Monday, September 1.

A barbecue dinner will be served to the visiting carriers, and plans are being perfected to make their visit an enjoyable one. The following program has been arranged: Prayer by the Rev. Harold Major. Address of welcome by Mayor M. S. Bell and Postmaster R. B. Moore. The response will be made by G. D. Braddock, the president of the association.

BIG BUILDING BOOM CONTINUES IN DUBLIN

DUBLIN, Aug. 23.—There are in Dublin at this time in course of erection one six-story building, five three-story buildings, five large warehouses and one large livery stable, which will be the largest in any city in this section of the State. The building boom has held up unusually well in the city this year despite the dull times that have been experienced in some other cities. These buildings are in addition to a large number of residences erected this year, also.

DUBLIN'S NEW THEATER TO OPEN SEPTEMBER 1

DUBLIN, Aug. 23.—Dublin's new theater, "The Bertha," which has been in course of erection for the past few months, will open for the season in the second week in September next, the first play being "The Rose Maid."

Other plays booked for the coming season include the "Trail of the Lonesome Pine," "Polly of the Circus," "The Blue Bird," "Everywoman," Fields' Minstrelts, "The Leopard Spots" and a large number of other famous plays.

DUBLIN PUTS TIGHT LID UPON IMMORAL SHOWS

DUBLIN, Aug. 23. This city has put the lid on tight on shows, both motion picture and regular theaters, and has just created and elected a board of censors, whose duty it shall be to supervise the theaters of the city and rule out all immoral plays and pictures. The members of the board were elected by the City Council Tuesday night last.

SAVANNAH SHRINERS PLAN BIG RECEPTION

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—Completing preparations for the reception of William W. Erwin, of Wheeling, W. Va., Imperial Potentate of the Shriners of North America, other members of the Imperial Divan of the Shriners and visitors from various temples, who will come to Savannah next month, the entire seventh floor of the Hotel Savannah has been reserved for them.

The Shriners of the Imperial Divan came in response to an invitation from Potentate Robert L. Travis, of Allee Temple, of this city, to attend a ceremonial session of that temple on September 12.

$8,000 IN CASH PRIZES IN LIST OF STATE FAIR

More Than Five Thousand Displays To Be Made at Macon. Nine County Exhibits.

MACON, Aug. 23.—Officials of the Georgia State Fair Association are enthusiastic over the prospects for this year's show. Already more exhibitors have applied than ever before, and the indications are that in all of the departments there will be a total of more than 5,000 different displays. The prizes this year aggregate more than $8,000 in cash, in addition to the special premiums given by individuals and corporations.

Nine counties have contracted to make county agricultural exhibits, and probably three more will enter the competition. Cobb County, represented by Gid Morris, has taken the first prize of $1,200 for three successive years, but this year Houston County proposes to contest for this award. W. C. Lewis, of Houston, is arranging that county's exhibit.

Racing will be a special feature this year, and purses awarded will amount to several thousand dollars. This will be the first State fair racing since 1908. A motordrome also is being erected for motorcycle racing.

Secretary Harry Robert is booking individual attractions for the midway instead of engaging a carnival company. More than 50 shows have already been secured, and more will be provided.

Judges Are Named.

Announcement has been made of the judges for the various departments, as follows:

Farm Implements—W. W. Elfe, Morris Putzel and W. G. Lewis.

Poultry and Pet Stock—Loring Brown.

Textile—John A. Porter.

Horticulture and Floriculture—Dan C. Horgan.

Flour, Tea and Coffee—Mrs. John C. Dietz, Miss Henrietta Glover and Mrs. Sol Hoge.

Carriages, Buggies and Wagons—W. A. Goodyear and W. P. Welsiger.

Musical Instruments—Mrs. I. H. Adams.

Canning Clubs—A. W. Smith, Mrs. W. D. Lamar and J. Walter Collins.

Fine Arts—T. O. Chestney and Rufus W. Evans.

Dairy and Beef Cattle—Sam N. Warren.

Swine and Sheep—Professor H. B. Carpenter.

Dairy—Sam N. Warren.

Apiary—W. V. McCook and C. E Glisson.

Horses, Mules, Ponies and Colts—Professor Milton P. Jarnigan.

Machinery—W. W. Elfe, Morris Putzel and W. C. Lewis.

Textile Machinery—John A. Porter.

Cakes, Pies, Breads, etc.—Mrs. John C. Dietz, Miss Henrietta Glover and Mrs. Sol Hoge.

Needle and Fancy Work—Mrs. J. Ross Bowdre, Mrs. J. C. Morton and Mrs. W. E. Cookerly.

Fight Over Waycross Fire Department On

Council Likely to Pass Bills to Enlarge Brigade Over Chairman's Protest.

WAYCROSS, Aug. 23.—Unless Chairman H. Hengeveld, of the Police and Fire Committee, changes his opinion, a resolution providing to enlarge the Waycross fire department will be passed over his head. Two resolutions on the subject have been introduced in City Council, one by Alderman Beaton and the other by Alderman Morton.

Chairman Hengeveld claimed the city's financial condition would not permit any further expense for the fire department. Alderman Morton replied that when there was talk of making former Fire Chief Thomas Ballentyne, of Savannah, chief of the Waycross department, Chairman Hengeveld was willing to pay more money to get Ballentyne, and it seems the city is as well off now as when Mr. Hengeveld wanted to make the change.

The resolution for the employment of more men has enough votes to pass, according to Mr. Morton, but he will make no effort to get it through Council until Mr. Hengeveld makes a report.

Edwards Approves Military Highway

Savannah to Tybee Road Would Cost About $300,000—Congressman Sees Benefit.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—That the construction of a military highway from Savannah to Tybee, as advocated by Congressman Charles G. Edwards, would be of great benefit to the entire State, is the belief of J. N. King, well-known cotton factor of Rome.

At interior points the project is not looked upon as one that will be of benefit to Savannah alone, but is considered a movement on the part of the Government that would result in good to the State at large.

The proposed highway will cost approximately $300,000, but it is believed that it would be money well expended since all sections would be benefited.

WARE COUNTY TAX RATE REDUCED 10 PER CENT

WAYCROSS, Aug. 23.—Because of the big increase in the taxable property in Ware over last year's returns, the county tax rate was to-day reduced from 80 cents a hundred to 70 cents a hundred, with prospects bright for the same decrease another year. Approximately $50,000 will be spent by the county on road work this year, according to the budget announcement.

MERCHANTS OF AUGUSTA PLAN BIG TRADE BODY

Chamber of Commerce and Merchants and Manufacturers' Ass'n to Quit Field.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 23.—The Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Augusta has accepted the proposition of A. W. McKeand, of Atlanta, to take charge of a new commercial organization. To do this Mr. McKeand states that $60,000, or $20,000 a year for three years, must be secured.

The object of the new movement is to replace the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, which, with practically the same object in view, have been working at cross purposes for some years. It is stated that the Chamber of Commerce is making arrangements to wind up its business. This would leave the new organization planned in full command of the field.

At a meeting of citizens Mr. McKeand told them his proposition and some details of the work. It was agreed that his method was good. The new organization, which the officers and directors of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association agreed to, will be a consolidation of the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association.

Five Departments.

The new organization will have five departments.

First, the wholesale trade department, which will direct the trades trips; the salesman's school; reports of trade openings; rebates on fares, and will foster a spirit of friendly rivalry between the merchants.

Second, the retail trades department, which shall handle all things pertaining to the retail trade. Especially will the credit bureau, now such a valuable asset of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, come under this department.

Third, the publicity department, from which will come all such literature as that pertaining to the city, its advantages, etc., and through the department conventions will be secured, special feature weeks arranged, etc.

Fourth, the industrial promotion department, which will handle all business pertaining to industrial work.

Fifth, the transportation department, under which will come the freight bureau, the most valuable asset of the Chamber of Commerce.

To begin this organization will entail much preliminary work, including a campaign of local men, directed by Mr. McKeand.

Augustans of all classes, whether in sympathy with the Chamber of Commerce or the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, have taken kindly to the new organization plan, and it bids fair to begin a new and entirely prosperous era for the city, whose natural advantages are such that with proper handling little is needed to make her the truly progressive city she deserves to be.

Waycross to Vote on Government Change

Hard Fight To Be Made by Both Sides—Election October 4.

WAYCROSS, GA., Aug. 23.—Voters of Waycross on October 4 will decide whether to change the form of city government to a combination city manager-commission form or retain the aldermanic form with a board of aldermen of twelve members instead of six.

A special election will be held then and the registration books are now open. It is known a strong fight will be made by both sides, and at this time it is hard to predict which will win. The city manager form of government has much support, but it is doubtful if those in favor of the change will work as hard to get the new charter approved as the opponents will work to defeat the measure which the Legislature passed this year.

If the city manager plan is approved Waycross will be the first Georgia city to adopt it.

Gov. Slaton Vetoes Chatham Land Grant

Says Resolutions Had Not Been Properly Passed by the Legislature.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—Savannahans were surprised to read that Governor Slaton had vetoed a resolution providing for land grants to the trustees of the Chatham Academy.

Governor Slaton explained he vetoed the resolution because it had not been properly passed. It relates to disposition of ungranted lands in the county. Acts passed in 1788 and 1856 vested in the Chatham Academy and the Union Society considerable ungranted lands in Chatham. The purpose of the resolution is to authorize these institutions to claim the lands under the old acts.

G. M. C. OPENS SEPTEMBER 1.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Aug. 23.—The Georgia Military College will open for the fall session on September 2. President Horton is expecting the largest attendance in the history of the institution. The Hon. Roy Stubbs, of Eatonton, will make the opening address.

FIRST BALE AT MILLEDGEVILLE.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Aug. 23.—The first bale of cotton was marketed here yesterday by Mike Jackson, a negro, living in Wilkinson County. The cotton was sold to Mr. John Barrett, and brought 15 cents a pound.

HON. RALPH O. COCHRAN DELIVERS OPENING SPEECH AT CLAYTON, GA.

Candidate for United States Senate in Strong Address Outlines His Views On State and National Issues.

I am glad to be in Clayton and have an opportunity of addressing the people of Rabun County. You have heard the expression, "From Rabun Gap to Tybee Light," and it is fitting that in my campaign for the United States Senate I should deliver the keynote address in this county—the address that in a substantial measure carries my position on the questions that the people of Georgia will be interested in in casting their votes in the election next summer for a United States Senator—and this for the reason that I will show considerable activity in this campaign which will extend from the mountains to the sea.

It is further true that you people of Rabun live in a county that was established in 1819, almost a hundred years ago, and it bears the name of one of the Chief Executives of this State. This county has furnished many men in the public arena during its history who have been worthy sons and distinguished servants of the people.

I am here to-day in advocacy of my candidacy for the United States Senate. At the suggestion of some zealous friends, I entered this race some time ago. It is an undertaking worthy of any man's highest ambition, and I entered the field conscious of the great responsibilities that will rest upon me if elected, and also conscious of the difficulties that confront me in achieving this ambition.

I want to tell you here to-day that I am going to Washington. I expect to win this race, and I have every confidence in ultimate success. It is a big undertaking, but I believe that the sentiment of the people of Georgia to-day is in favor of electing a business man, a man in the best vigor of his life, and one who will endeavor to represent all people alike and all interests alike within the borders of the State.

It is true that probably in point of years, as I am only 39 years of age, I am the youngest man who has ever offered in the State of Georgia for this high position. During the progress of the campaign I will be confronted with the charge that I am too youthful, and further that I have not had sufficient experience. I want to say in advance in answer to any such criticism that may be raised, that many of the best political servants that this country has ever had have been men who have achieved success and attained high political positions early in life. With a long stretch of years before them they well used them, and therefore their services were of inestimable worth. As a matter of fact, it is common knowledge that any man is in his prime from thirty-five to fifty years of age. In fact, the Constitution of the United States requires that one must be only 30 years old to be eligible for the United States Senate.

I am frank to tell you that at no period in life do I anticipate ability for greater labor or clearer thought. It is true that I am inexperienced on many matters pertaining to state affairs, but I do insist that I am capable of learning and that I can count upon a reasonable number of years in which to be of service to my State and country if honored with this high position.

In advocacy of my candidacy, I place before the people of Georgia the proposition of electing a business man. I can properly be classed as one of the young business men of this State. It occurs to me that in these times of industrial growth and progress that the best thing that the people of any State can do is to elect a larger percentage of the men of the business circles of their State. If there is any question that requires business ability and skill to properly settle, I should say that those which pertain to the nature of the laws under which we shall live are pre-eminently the ones where business experience, understanding of the people's wants and the ultimate effect are the ones that literally demand the business man to pass upon. A slogan of the day in which we live is more business and less theory.

Prejudice and Demagogy to Play No Part in Campaign.

I want to tell you here and now that as far as I am concerned you will never see any trace of demagogy in anything that I may say or do. I shall deal frankly with the people of Georgia, and my campaign will be devoid of tricks and makeshifts. My candidacy will be put up to the people of Georgia strictly on its merits, without frills or deception. I am nothing more than a plain business man. I have no pre-eminent ability on any lines, but I assure you in advance that if I am elected I shall ever endeavor to follow the paths of right and do my duty. This campaign as far as I am concerned will never be marred with the demagogism that arouses the prejudices of the rich against the poor, the class against the class, the man against the man, or the young man against the old man. I shall take the position in the beginning and shall maintain it throughout the campaign that if I am elected I want to be elected by all classes of our citizens, and if elected I pledge you most sincerely and earnestly that I will represent all the people of Georgia and all the lawful interests within her borders.

Under my political canopy, so to speak, all classes of our citizens can rally. No prejudice has ever taken root in my bosom against the Jew in favor of the Gentile, against the Catholic in favor of the Protestant, against the Third party man in favor of the Democrat or against any man or class of men within our State who may belong to different parties, political faith, social circle or other relation contrary to that I occupy. I am frank to say that any man who harbors hatred for any class of our citizens is unworthy of the high position to which I now aspire. In truth, the bigot, the maligner of character, the small man, should have no place in shaping the policies and destiny of this country. The same sun shines on all of us alike, we are the children of the same Creator, and in its last analysis there is no great difference in us anyway.

I have always endeavored to be fair to all the interests of capital; I have always endeavored to be fair to the cause of labor; I shall endeavor to be fair in all of my relations with my fellow man, whether that relation be in private business matters or in public position, and if I go down in defeat contending for the wisdom of such a position I shall do so gladly and you shall have my appreciation. It is well that I state on this occasion that I have never been aligned with any of the political factions of Georgia. During the past few decades when partisan heat reached high water mark, I have always stood, since the early years of my manhood, as a free man and have acted on every election day in the way that I thought my vote would count for most looking to the best interests of the people of this State. We have been confronted at a number of elections with partisan politics and partisan issues. I thank God that we are now living in a more desirable day.

I am in favor of no class legislation. All legislation should be founded on the idea of the greatest good for the greatest number, irrespective of nationalities, wealth, education or anything else. However, if there is to be any class legislation, it should be in favor of the biggest class, and I should say that this class is composed of those of moderate means. If I ever cast a vote, if elected to the United States Senate, for any class whatsoever, it will be for the class here designated.

In my campaign for the Senate throughout the entire time I shall remain absolutely a free man. I shall not tie myself up with promises and political alignments. If elected I want to be a free man to represent the entire people of Georgia.

To men of experience and men of business affairs it is an accepted truth that no man need be a Crossus or an intellectual giant to represent well his people in legislative halls. What counts most is industry, integrity and sound common sense. If these elements are united in a candidate, he deserves well at the hands of his people. The making of laws and the administration of government is largely a business matter where good judgment and good conscientious service avail much.

Permit me to say also that God has endowed me with a degree of manhood and independence, so much so that I can tell you in all frankness and truth that if you do not see fit to elect me that it will be perfectly all right and I assure you that you will be left behind over which I will brood through the coming years. In this independence and manhood that I declare to you, there is no place for mudslinging and assassination of character. I will not indulge in any of this nor will I permit any of my friends to do so if within my power to prevent. The campaign does not involve personal issues. The issues are more substantial and more worthy of the intelligence of the people of Georgia.

I stand for good government in all of its forms, and I shall ever be the enemy of bad principles and practices that are opposed to its preservation and promotion. I shall ever stand for the principles of government that represent the best interests of the farmer as well as the merchant, and in general, the best interests of every man of every class of citizens within the confines of this great State. I was born and reared on a farm in Campbell County, and I feel that my years of association with the people of the rural districts, their needs and their interests, have made me to know once for all the important recognition that should be accorded to them. Then with the business experience that I have had elsewhere, as an education in after years, I feel that I can represent the entire people of this State with fellowship of feeling and wisdom and justice to all.

Economy in National Expenditures Insisted Upon.

At this time I want to put the people of Georgia on notice that, if elected as one of the United States Senators from Georgia, I will become in a measure a watchdog of your treasury. I have long been convinced that the practices that we are following of continuously raising taxes on property, businesses, corporations, and otherwise, should be stopped. There is hardly a session of the Georgia Legislature or a session of the United States Congress that some new form of taxing the people or else increasing the old forms is not projected. I ask you, in the name of reason, when and where will these agitations and practices stop? There is an eternal cry of more money, that our institutions are being throttled and that the State and nation are lagging in progress on account of insufficient funds. You know as well as I do that if the State of Georgia had five times as much revenue for the Legislature to spend that every dollar of it would be spent and they would still be in need of more money.

As a matter of fact, unless the increase of the burdens of taxation is not halted, taxes will become very oppressive to the people of this country. Take your State tax, your county tax, your city tax, your professional tax, your corporation tax, your inheritance tax, your income tax, your occupation tax, your road tax, your local school tax, your poll tax, and possibly others, and I tell you when any man gets through at the end of the year with paying these various appropriations he has done a fairly good year's work to have made profit enough out of his business to meet them. The philosophy of all taxation, according to my thinking, is that instead of the everlasting increase in the forms of taxing the people and also the amounts, that the revenue of the State should only increase with the enhancement of property, more money coming into the State, and more citizens as our common population. With an increase of revenue along these lines, with a corresponding limitation of appropriations, our State and country will always be in a solvent condition and our people will be prosperous and happy.

I have all along been of the opinion that our people should not look too much for support to the Government under which they live. The greatest men that this State or country have ever produced have been men who have worked their way through difficulties and hardships. The best principle of government that can be advocated is that of throwing every citizen that is able-bodied upon his own resources. Therefore, the sentiment that is rapidly taking root in the States of this country that we should look more to the bounties of the Government is a cancer in the body politic and will ultimately prove fatal if it is not checkmated. History records the fact that the decline of the Roman Empire set in with the free corn that was distributed to the population. It has been estimated that at one time more than 300,000 people were fed at public expense. The manhood of this country has always been honest and hardy, and we have builded a republic that is the light of the world, and if it continues in its leadership the same manhood and independence that led us into freedom must care for the affairs of state through the coming years.

Opposes Unnecessary Legislation.

In our zeal for this cause or that cause that may be advocated, we should always be conservative in our thoughts, speech and actions. There is no business, much less a government, that can go forward in splendor and success where fits and spasms characterize those who are interested. Sanity should characterize every man's discussion of public questions, and I tell you that when your vote is cast on the side of conservatism you will seldom err from what is best for your family, yourself and your country.

It is true that State laws and National laws, in fact laws of all kinds, should be somewhat in the vanguard of actual practice and in a measure become high ideals for the manhood and womanhood of this State and country, as well as for the rising generation. However, we all know that laws that are not supported with public sentiment are of no avail and become nullities on our statute books.

I am further of the opinion that we are passing too many laws in our State and Nation. It seems that we have arrived at the point where we are law-ridden; almost unnumbered laws that everybody is presumed to know, but on the other hand there is no one who does know. There is much legislation that is transgressing the inalienable rights of property and person and much of that that is suggested tends too much this way. I took occasion not long ago to count the sections of laws that compose the Code of Georgia. It is astounding but true that there are approximately 8,000 sections of laws under which we are living this day. It has almost gotten to the point where a man's mind must be an encyclopedia to carry the innumerable laws governing cities, counties, State and Nation. It reminds one of the old adage that that people is best governed which is least governed.

Favors Federal Aid for Good Roads.

I want to say on this occasion that, if elected to the United States Senate, I shall stand at all times for the cause of good roads. If we ever expect to have great systems of roads traversing this entire country the National Government will have to take hold of the proposition. It strikes me that money appropriated for this purpose is just as much within the Constitution of this country as the right to appropriate funds to deepen the waterways and improve harbors. By navigation the products of the country are distributed and it is a method of travel. The public roads of the country are the avenues of distribution whereby the products of the country reach the centers and are ultimately distributed throughout the country and the world. Furthermore, public roads are used by everybody, and the benefits derived from appropriations for this cause are participated in by all the people of the country. What cause more equitable or more worthy could be mentioned for the appropriation of public funds? The additional circumstance associated with improved public roads is the enhancement of property. Down in my country it is generally estimated that property on a macadamized road is never worth less than double as much as property on a road that has not been so improved. Also think of the convenience, pleasure and general benefits that are derived by reason of the construction of such thoroughfares. Think of the benefits to your county or any county that might be mentioned that would be derived from the construction of such highways. In consideration of these substantial reasons, I shall ever be a friend to the cause of good roads.

High Cost of Living Caused by Not Producing Enough.

Any people or any legislative body has lost sight of the greatest cause when they do not cultivate and improve the great agricultural interests of their county and State. You may talk of laws that curb vice, you may ponder over measures that involve appropriations, you may consider well laws that look to the raising of revenue, but back and more fundamental and of far greater importance is the great proposition of production. What we need most is more corn, more cotton, more of all the farm products, more manufacturing, more businesses that produce, businesses that feed and clothe the world. That is to-day, in my opinion, the prime reason for the high cost of living. We are just not producing enough.

The people of Georgia will never reach that point of prosperity that is most desired until they have learned to produce enough to get the other man's money and then have enough to live on so as to save them from the condition of having to buy the other fellow's products. I trust that I will live to see that day when by education and disposition the people of Georgia will learn and desire to produce more than they consume in the way of farm products, that splendid day when cotton, the staple product, will be the surplus crop, that new era when every town and hamlet can boast of numerous manufacturing enterprises, when Georgia-made goods are sold around the world. Let us make the people of other States become the buyers of our products, and we the recipients of the splendid income.

If elected to the United States Senate I shall always do the best that in me lies to get increased appropriations for the educational interests of the various States of this Union where agricultural training is taught. The National Government, in wisdom, through the Agricultural Department has started up a system of education and scientific experiment along agricultural lines which will prove, I have no doubt, to be of the greatest service to the material interests of this country of any department known to the National Government. It will be my purpose to work for and to vote for all measures and appropriations which look to the improvement and enlargement of this great cause in the dispensation of National funds.

As I am elected to the United States Senate I want to pledge you here and now my unswerving support of all measures that look to the general betterment of humanity. We are living in times when the humanity of man is manifested in its most splendid form. Laws that are humanitarian in their nature, just in their spirit, broad in their conception of human rights will always find a friend in me. The old idea has long since passed away that every man should live for himself. Thank God that we live in a better and brighter day when the living and the hopes of humanity are upon a more just basis and there is the recognition of the higher laws of nature and the beneficent conceptions of the Creator of us all.

As an incentive to high purpose and lofty achievement, we should bear in mind that the names and memories of those only are revered and live in history who lived and worked to do something for others. Selfishness, living for self, has never made any man great in the estimation of his fellowman. The world has gotten rid of most of the tyranny that has characterized it in the past, but the tyranny of selfishness and the tyranny of wrong should continue and will continue as long as civilization endures. Ambition to do something for others as well as self should characterize the life of every man.

Favors Exploiting the Great Resources of Georgia.

There is another matter that I wish to speak of to which I will give as much ability and time as possible if elected. I refer to the advertising of the resources of Georgia and the entire Southland. This advertising by one in this exalted position by speech and otherwise can be made of inestimable worth to this State and section. Georgia and the entire South needs more capital and more people. Any man who is in favor of any law or laws that tend to antagonize capital and mistreat the institutions in which it is invested is an enemy of his State. In addition, what county in Georgia would not be better off if it had twice as many people in it as it has to-day? A multiplication of population means better roads, better schools, better churches, better mail facilities, better communities in general. These ends are worthy of note and should always receive the attention of the representatives of this State in these high positions.

If elected to the United States Senate, it will be my purpose to perform well what might be termed the small duties incident to this high office. Those who might desire positions either for themselves or their boys, who might at any time wish information concerning any matters in the city of Washington pertaining to the Government, or local matters, those who desire appropriations for this purpose or that purpose in their respective cities and districts, in general those who want ready service of their representatives in getting something or doing something where their United States Senator can be of service to them, I will be the man to call upon. I pledge you in advance that no considerable amount of my time will be taken up in the study of foreign questions or the preparation of what might be termed big speeches, but, on the other hand, I will try to inject as much business in the situation as possible and serve in a business way the people of Georgia, not only concerning such matters as I hear mentioned, but in promoting and voting for legislation which will promote the general interests of the State as well as the country at large.

I am deeply interested in the cause of education in all of its forms. Our public schools are the greatest institution that has become a part of the government of this State. Public schools touch every man's interest, and in them is involved the element of an elementary education which means better citizenship and more happiness on the part of our entire population. Almost as essential are the institutions of higher learning of this State. Also our colleges of technical training which prepare the young man and young woman to make a living have probably become the most popular institutions in the way of higher training. The old idea has long since passed away to educate the smart boys in classical training either for the ministry, medicine or the law. This conception of higher learning is in a measure passing away, and technical training is largely the slogan of the times in which we live.

I do not know how you people in Rabun County feel about it, but I imagine that you have about the same feeling and sentiment that we people of Fulton have, as well as the people of all the other counties of this State—that is the constantly recurring panics that disturb and distress the business interests of our country. Why these panics occur no man can assign with accuracy the immediate causes of these recurring panics. However, I am inclined to believe that the most prominent cause is the drastic reform legislation that sets up about every eight or ten years. I am in favor of a certain amount of reform. We all know that in the great economy of nature change must take place either for good or ill. The country that does not improve its condition must of necessity retrograde. On the other hand, I am opposed, and I shall always vote accordingly, to reforms and reform measures which come in bunches and have the inevitable effect of upsetting the entire business of this State and country. As far as I am concerned, I want a little rest so that I may have an opportunity of accumulating some of the world's goods while in the vigor of manhood, and not look too much to the eradication of all evil and the improvement of our institutions and country on the Utopian idea for our children and our children's children. As I see it, the present prosperity we now enjoy is the result of reform.

We often lose sight of the untold good that has been accomplished by the people of our day and our fathers before us. In fact, we live in the best times and we constitute the greatest people that this world has ever seen. Six thousand years of recorded history does not find a parallel. There is not so much ill in man and the human race as we are often led to believe. I have often said that the sorriest man in any community is a pretty good fellow after all. That man in this day of enlightenment and the society in which we live. He works hard and usually by the sweat of his brow he provides for wife and children. He is interested in educational advantages of his family, he looks forward with a feverish mind to the ultimate condition when no longer he will be the mainstay of these loved ones. We are rich in charity, we are humane in the treatment of those who are unfortunate, our ideals are high, and we are recipients by reason of our intelligence and industry of most of the good that the world affords.

Another point that I wish to bring out: Too much experiment is always dangerous. The people of any State or country that is experimenting with this law, this institution, and this new idea are apt to fall into the ways that will lead them into departures from the fundamentals of their institutions which probably will prove dangerous and fatal. It is always better to let other people, other States and other men, whether in business or affairs of state, experiment and ascertain the truth, and when the wisdom of its adoption becomes clear and of no loss to that people who follow in the light of this experience. Of course some experiment along sane and conservative lines is good for all people, and if such is not indulged in, they are liable to become laggards and drones. However, the people of Georgia should never become distinguished as a people of experiment, and the State should never be known as an incubator of new ideas.

If I am elected to the United States Senate, I shall always stand for clean government, wise laws and pure administration. We live in a country where in theory every man's chance is alike. God has made us unequal in body and mind, but under the Constitution and laws of the United States, as drawn by those immortal men, the fathers of this country, whose names shall live as long as recorded history is preserved, imbedded in that great instrument and laws, the general principle of equal rights to all and an equal chance in the struggles of this life. No man should ask for more than justice and an equal chance. No man should be willing to surrender to any other man his equal chance and justice in the race of life. I shall always be opposed to plunder in any form and shall ever stand for the best laws to perpetuate and preserve the Government as founded by the fathers of this country.

However, it is true that it does seem like something is wrong at times with our institutions when one man in the short space of a lifetime can accumulate a billion of dollars. We have in these United States one-sixteenth of the population of the world and we possess one-fourth of its entire wealth. Such a splendid commentary upon the people who in only a century or two past found the vast expanse of our country a wilderness and here the institutions and wealth to which we are heirs.

Amid the masterful strides made by this country within the past fifty years, on account of a serious handicap, the South is just now coming into her own. Georgia and the entire Southern States are rich in natural resources—we have the climate, we have the soil, we have the minerals, we have the water power, and, thank God, we have the brain and the industry that will yet make of our Southland the fairest spot beneath the sun.

There is no use for history except the lessons that it teaches. We are living in the light of many experiences of the past, and as the light of these experiences falls upon our pathway our days will be splendid and our accomplishments beyond the dreams of men.

I love Georgia and her people. Born within her borders, educated within her institutions, associated with Georgia people, I bear to her the wormth of sympathy and childish affection that I trust will continue unabated during the time that I shall live. The mountains lifting their lofty peaks amid the skies, the old red hills of Georgia, dear to the heart of all, the table lands, rich and fertile, and extended in area, her rippling streams in music wind their way to the mighty sea, seven out of the nine climates with which the Nation is characterized, I am devoted to this people and this mighty State.

With renewed purpose, and a common ambition, let us press forward in the mighty causes of civilization and the accomplishment of higher ideals.

(Adv.)



SOCIETY NEWS of the SOUTH



Waycross

WAYCROSS, Aug. 23.—Mrs. V. L. Stanton and Miss Mary Stanton have returned from a visit to Atlanta and points in North Georgia.

Miss Clifton Wing, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. B. Thorpe, has returned to her home in Macon.

Mr. and Mrs. Dessau Bunn, en route to their home at Fairfax from St. Simons Island, where they spent the summer, were guests of relatives in Waycross this week.

Miss Jessie Lou Stanley visited relatives in Brunswick this week.

Miss Lelia Paschall, who has been visiting in Atlanta, will spend some time in Rome before returning home.

Mrs. R. E. Brown and children have returned from a visit to relatives in Scranton, Pa.

Mrs. J. P. Dukes and children visited in Savannah this week.

Misses Viola and Ruby Clemens are visiting relatives in Savannah.

Following a short visit in New York City, Mr. L. Volney Williams will join Mrs. Williams and children in Michigan for an extended visit. Mr. Williams sailed for New York from Savannah Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Gaston Lewis, of New York, are in the city for a visit of several months.

Mrs. E. J. Seay and Miss Elwood Seay have returned from a visit to Columbia, S. C.

Mrs. J. P. Moody, of Florida, is the guest of Mrs. W. T. Seaman.

Mrs. A. J. Miller left Thursday for Wilmington, N. C., where she will visit relatives.

Mrs. M. Z. Hinnant and children have returned to Wilmington, N. C., after a visit to friends and relatives in Waycross.

Mrs. C. R. Powrie and little daughter, Jean, of New York, arrived Wednesday to join Mr. Powrie and will make Waycross their home.

Members of the Friday Club were entertained yesterday by Misses Lucile and Susie Sutton.

Miss Aline Jeffers is expected home shortly from a visit to her sister, Mrs. John D. Tucker, in Birmingham, Ala.

Crawfordville

CRAWFORDVILLE, GA., Aug. 23.—Miss Virginia Butler, of Madison, is the guest of Miss Frances Burgess. Several delightful entertainments have been given in her honor among them receptions by Misses Melton and Asbury.

Miss Mattie Jordan, of Atlanta, spent a few days here the past week the guest of Miss Blanche Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Golucke, Mr. A. G. and Mrs. R. W. Golucke and daughters, Anna Catherine and Mary Gordon, are spending the week at Hot Springs, N. C.

Miss Lillian Asbury leaves this week for Elberton to visit Miss Allen, who was one of Miss Asbury's attentive guests last week.

The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Owens and daughter, Aileene, of DeLand, Fla., are spending some time here with friends.

Colonel and Mrs. J. Frank and daughters, Cornelia and Nell, of Dothan, Ala., spent several days here as the guests of Mr. W. P. Reid.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Leary and Guy, Jr., have returned to Augusta after spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Gee. Miss Martha Griffith returned home with them.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Anthony and Mr. L. P. McCord, of East Palm Beach Fla., are here visiting.

Miss Mary Fannie Harris, of Augusta, is the guest of Miss Emma Chapman.

Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Gunn have returned from Augusta and Atlanta, where they spent several days last week.

Colonel and Mrs. J. A. Beasley are visiting in Atlanta.

Mesdames J. V. Andrews, J. H. Callahan and W. C. Andrews, all of this city, are spending some time at Borden Wheeler, Ala.

Miss Minnie Oliva Park will entertain a house party this week. Those invited are Misses Mary Holden, of Athens; Anita Sanford of Augusta, and Kathleen Kendrick, of Sharon.

Milledgeville

MILLEDGEVILLE, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Joseph Cleveland Cooper entertained on Thursday evening in honor of her sister, Miss Carrie Talbot. Hearts-dice was played, after which a delightful salad course was served. Those present were the Misses Susan Myrick, Jesse Allen, Maggie Bivins, Floride Allen, Isabella Allen, Pauline Nisbit, Helen Maxwell, Hattie Pottle, Mary Amos and Francis Conn, Edwin Allen, James Sibley, Erwin Sibley, John Sibley, Malcolm Flemister, Charles Conn, Henry McAuliffe, Charles Brown, Arthur Carr, Stewart Wootten and James Clarl, of Atlanta.

Miss Marguerite Joseph entertained on Monday at a suit-case shower for Miss Katherine Scott, who leaves soon for an extended trip through the North. Each lady brought some gift for the honoree.

Mrs. Frank Bone entertained at her home on Greene street Wednesday afternoon in honor of Miss Francis Stevens, of Macon, when "42" was played, after which a salad course was served. Those present were Mrs. W. T. Garrard, Mrs. Y. A. Little, Mrs. Cleve Cooper, Mrs. Lodrick Jones, Mrs. Culver Kidd, Mrs. John Barrett, Mrs. I. C. Case, Mrs. E. A. Tignor, Mrs. E. E. Bass, Miss Carrie Talbot, Miss Beuna Barrett and Miss Annie McKinley.

Another social event of the week was a party given by Miss Katie Cline on Tuesday afternoon, her guests being Mrs. L. M. Jones, Jr., Mrs. Harry Bone, Mrs. Frank Bone, Mrs. Logan Griswold, Mrs. Bee Bethune, Mrs. George Brantley, Miss Francis Conn, Miss Frances Stevens, Miss Pauline McKinley, Miss Annie McKinley and Miss Hattie Pottle.

Covington

COVINGTON, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Clarence Terrell entertained at the Lyric Theater on Thursday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Alve Cooper, of Savannah, who is the guest of Mrs. J. O. Cooper. Mrs. Terrell's guests included Mrs. Alva Cooper, Mrs. J. O. Cooper, the Misses Eloise Cooper, Ida and Annie Higgins, Eleanor Butler, Frances Henderson, Hyda Heard and Bonner Sims, Mrs. H. D. Terrell and Mrs. J. Bain Terrell.

Miss Louise Whitehead entertained on Tuesday evening at her home on Monticello street with a progressive conversation party in honor of her house guest, Miss Ella Mae Ellis, of Macon. The guests included the Misses Natalie Turner, Annie Pauline Anderson, Larirelle Meadors, Dorothy Lee, Ruth Weldon, of Talladega, Alabama; Frances Dearing and Marion Sherman, James Lester, Jim Wells, Rufus Franklin, Charles Ellis, Guy Robinson, Candler Harwell, Ivey Smith, Lamar Smith, Reginald Robinson, Perrino Dearing, Fred Bush and Guy Rogers.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Fowler, Miss Louise Fowler, Mrs. J. W. Stephenson, Miss Eva Stephenson, Mrs. Lillian Stephenson Weaver, Roy Stephenson, of Tampa, Fla., and Hugh Wright were among those from Covington who attended the Duffy-Stephenson wedding, which was a pretty event of Thursday, taking place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Parker Ernest Duffy at Morrow.

Mrs. Thomas Berry entertained a number of relatives last week at a family reunion, the guests including Mr. and Mrs. John P. Blanton, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Harris, of Alabama; Mrs. J. W. Loyd, of Dawson, Ala.; Mrs. R. L. Tye, of Mansfield; Mrs. H. B. Thacker, of Oxford, and Mrs. A. J. Blanton.

Moultrie

MOULTRIE, Aug. 23.—Miss Lucile Autrey entertained the members of the Entre Nous Club on Saturday morning. Assisting Miss Autrey were her sisters, Mrs. Roy Autrey and Mrs. Clyde Taylor.

Complimentary to her sister, Miss Mary Walker, of Atlanta, Mrs. T. W. Maddox entertained at a "42" party on Tuesday morning.

Mrs. A. W. Chase entertained a number of her friends on Thursday afternoon at a domino party.

Sylvania

SYLVANIA Aug. 23.—Miss Nelle Davis entertained at cards on Tuesday morning for the Misses Willie Christie and Lucile Evans, of Savannah. First prize, a box of stationery, was won by Miss Ruby Mauldin. Those present were the Misses Mary Lizzie and Annie Dixon Homer, of Atlanta; Bertha Pearson, Maud Hilton, Jusnita Williamson, Ruby Mauldin, Kate Patrick, Lucy Morel, Sadie Lovett and Esther, Ruth and Kathleen Mimms.

Mrs. John C. Hollingsworth entertained the Ladies' Culture Club on Tuesday afternoon. The program consisted of a study of "Famous Georgians."

A party enjoying an outing at Brannen's Bridge on Wednesday included Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Powell, Mesdames A. T. Perkins, Lecie Davis and J. W. Overstreet; the Misses Mattie Zoe Mallory, Willie Christie, Lucile Evans, Nelle Davis and Mary Lizzie and Annie Dixon Homer, Julian Cooper, Willie Robbins, Spencer Powell, Bates Lovett and Edward Overstreet.

Mrs. R. F. Jarrell, Jr., entertained the Civic Club on Wednesday afternoon. An interesting program was rendered, followed by delicious refreshments.

Mrs. J. C. Hollingsworth entertained at cards on Tuesday evening for Miss Mattie Mallory and Paul Mallory, of Clyo. Those present were the Misses Mary Lizzie and Annie Dixon Homer, of Atlanta; Miss Mattie Zoe Mallory, of Clyo; Miss Ruby Mauldin, Miss Nelle Davis, Paul Mallory, of Clyo; Abe Greenberg, Spencer Powell, Edward Overstreet and Bates Lovett.

Tallahassee

TALLAHASSEE, Aug. 23.—Mrs. H. T. Felkel entertained informally at her home on College avenue Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. W. E. Shackelford, of Jacksonville, was a recent visitor to the Capital City.

Governor Park Trammell left Thursday for a ten days' vacation at Waynesville, N. C., where he joined Mrs. Trammell.

Mrs. S. D. Chittenden at her beautiful home on Park avenue on Wednesday morning entertained at auction bridge in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Walter Wight, of Cairo, Ga., who is visiting her for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Winthrop returned Thursday from Atlantic Beach, having made the return trip from Tallahassee in their automobile.

The regular Thursday night's dance was enjoyed by the society folk at the Elks' Club.

Pensacola

PENSACOLA, Aug. 23.—Pensacola society was much interested in the marriage on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock of Mrs. Mary Dallas Strong, formerly a social favorite in Pensacola, to William F. Quicksall, which took place in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Strong recently visited Mrs. Albert Hyer at her beautiful Bayshore residence, Virginia Lodge, and while here was entertained by Mrs. E. J. Wilson and many other of her old friends.

Mrs. W. H. Northup, who has been spending the past month in the North Carolina mountains, in the beautiful Sapphire Country of Saluda and Waynesville, returned home on Tuesday. Mrs. Northup stopped a few days in Atlanta, where she met Mrs. Pat McHugh, formerly Mrs. Pebley, of Pensacola, at the Hotel Majestic.

Miss Madge Cushman, of Knoxville, Tenn., accompanied by her nephew, Robert Daniels, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Daniels, arrived Saturday on a two weeks' visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Carlton H. Cushman.

The North Carolina mountains are a favorite summer resort for Pensacolans, and at Waynesville this summer there is quite a colony. Mrs. C. W. D'Alemberte, who is now in Rome, Ga., and Mrs. W. H. Northup spent some time at Waynesville, and Mrs. Smithwick, two children, William and Mary, and Mrs. Smithwick's sister, Miss Verren, are now there. Mrs. Alice Aylward, who formerly made her home here and who was recently the guest of Mrs. J. J. Hooton, is also at Waynesville.

Miss Margaret Flood

Of Savannah, one of the popular members of the school set. Miss Flood is also taking an active part in the girl scout movement, being captain of a patrol.



Griffin

GRIFFIN, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Carlton Jones entertained her bridge club Tuesday afternoon at an al fresco party. On Wednesday afternoon she was hostess at a domino party.

Miss Mamie Slade and Miss Carrie Slade were hostesses Wednesday evening at a lawn party in honor of their guests, Miss Irene Dempsey, of Cedartown, and Miss Inez Hyman, of Cordele.

Miss Mary Bass was hostess at an automobile party to Barnesville in honor of Misses Mamie and Carrie Slade, Irene Dempsey and Inez Hyman.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Baxter were hosts at a lawn party Friday evening in compliment to their guest, Miss Jessie Robertson, of Forsyth.

On Wednesday morning Miss Olive Boyd was hostess at a rook party in honor of her guest, Miss Mary Watkins, of Atlanta.

Mrs. James Nutt entertained Monday afternoon at a bridge party in honor of Miss Katherine Wooten, of Washington.

Mrs. John Henry Newman entertained fifty ladies Friday afternoon at a theater party especially in compliment to her sisters, Mrs. H. L. Wheat, of Macon, and Mrs. Idus C. Doe, of LaGrange.

Mrs. James Kimbrough entertained Wednesday evening at a dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Burr, of Atlanta. Invited to meet Mr. and Mrs. Burr were Mr. and Mrs. John B. Mills and Mrs. James Mills.

Mrs. Charles Murray and Mrs. Frank Ingram were hostesses Wednesday morning at a sewing party in compliment to Mrs. James Porter and her daughter, Mrs. Everts. Miss Della Porter and Miss Laura Porter, of Houston, Texas.

Little Miss Ethelyn Ison entertained twenty of her little friends Friday morning in honor of the fifth birthday.

Master Ernest Carlisle was host Wednesday afternoon in celebration of the fourth anniversary of his birth.

Little Miss Lily Rivers Griffin entertained a party of her young friends celebrating the fourth anniversary of her birth.

Cordele

CORDELE, Aug. 23.—A congenial party of young people enjoyed a picnic and fish fry Monday afternoon on the Flint River, the affair being in honor of the Misses Ruth and Clara Mae Jefferson, of Columbus.

Mrs. I. J. Lamb and daughter, Miss Mae Lamb, entertained Tuesday afternoon in honor of Miss Grace Dill, of Ocilla, the guest of Mrs. P. C. Dill and Misses Jefferson.

Mrs. C. E. Todd was the hostess Monday afternoon to the Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church.

Durham

DURHAM, Aug. 23.—Misses Margaret and Bessie Erwin, with W. A. Erwin, "cotton king" of North Carolina, gave an elaborate dance at the Durham Country Club in honor of guests who were attending a house-party at "Hillcrest," the Erwin home. It was the most brilliant social affair of the season and was attended by young folks prominent in society through the State.

The guests of honor were Miss Agnes Tinsley Harrison, Atlanta; Miss Sadie William, Augusta; Miss Katherine Overman, Washington, D. C.; Hamilton Jones, Charlotte; Hugh Thompson, Raleigh, and Terry Lyon, Fayetteville.

West Point

WEST POINT, Aug. 23.—Miss Mary Booker entertained at rook Thursday evening in honor of Mrs. John T. Ivey and Miss Eloise Sikes, of Luverne, Ala. After the game sandwiches and tea were served.

Dublin

DUBLIN, Aug. 23.—Miss Ruth Toole, of Macon, was the guest of honor at an auction bridge party which Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Toole gave Tuesday evening. Playing were the Misses Ruth Toole, Mabel Harvard, Dorothy Hooks, Mamie Ramsay, Frances Webb and T. W. Hooks, O. G. Sparks, J. B. Hicks and W. R. Brigham.

A much-enjoyed affair of the week was the auction bridge luncheon which Miss Dorothy Hooks gave on Wednesday for Miss Ruth Toole. Miss Hooks' guests included Mrs. E. S. Street, Mrs. J. M. Finn, Mrs. T. R. Ramsay, Mrs. H. P. Shewmake, Mrs. A. J. Toole and Miss Frances Webb.

Of much interest socially will be the wedding of Miss Mary Lee Randall, of Grovania, and Richard P. Hicks, of Wrightsville, next Tuesday evening at the home of the bride's parents in Grovania. A party of friends from Dublin and Wrightsville will go over for this event. A reception will follow the ceremony.

The visitors in the city were honorees at a dance on Wednesday evening at East Lake. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Graham, Miss Lucy Gibson, of Macon; Miss Pearl Dowling, of Lake City, Fla.; Miss McLendon, Miss Otelia Gibson, of Macon; Miss Algie Prince, Miss Leonora Starr, Robert Hightower, Ramsay Fuller, S. Dixon, Paul Williamson, Dewitt Varnadoe, Cliff Holcomb, Clay O'Neal, Alex Blackshear, Claude Brantley, Alex Burch, Patrick Roach and William Brunson.

Senoia

SENOIA, Aug. 23.—Miss Lena Hand entertained a large party of Shorter and Wesleyan girls at a party at her home Monday evening.

The Methodist Missionary Society was royally entertained Monday afternoon by Mrs. H. B. Sasser.

The caming party given at Starr's Mill by Misses Lois and Annie Lou Hardy the past week was one of the most enjoyable events of the year. Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Hardy chaperoned the party. The out-of-town guests included Misses Helen Carpenter, Newnan; Elizabeth Baker, Macon; Minnie McMichael, Buena Vista; Sallie Thompson, Hawkinsville; Mary and Lena Render Greenville; Messrs. Tom Tolleson, Fayetteville; Kendal Fielder, Cedartown; Albert Jelks, Hawkinsville; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Freeman and Mr. and Mrs. J. D Hunter.

Miami

MIAMI, Aug. 23.—Miss Josephine Bravo, one of the first children born in Miami, was united in marriage on Monday night to Dallas D. Hoffman, of this city. The ceremony took place at the bride's home in the presence of a number of friends and relatives and was followed by an informal reception.

One of the pretty dinner-dances of the summer was that given Tuesday night at the beach by Clement and Bazil Brossier, in honor of the Misses Frances and Jane Tatum, two of the charming buds of the city, who leave soon for an exclusive girls' school in the North. The guests were the Misses Frances and Jane Tatum, Jewel Green and Ruth Rose, and Victor Moffat, Merle McLeannon and B. B. Tatum. The affair was held at the Casino at the beach.

Complimentary to the Misses Maude and Alice Reilly, of New Haven, Conn., who are visiting their brother, John B. Reilly, a luncheon was given at the Dade Club by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coleman Romfh. Roses were used for the decorations. Covers were laid for the Misses Reilly, Miss Flavia DeCamp, R. B. Black, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Reilly, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McDonald and Mr. and Mrs. Romfh.

A Concan Club has been organized by a group of the young women of the city. Miss Cornelia Leffler was hostess at the last meeting of the club. Those present were the Misses Myrtle Rose, Hilda Baile, Christine Worley, Ruth Rose, Helen Skelly and Mildred Taylor.

Mrs. Everett George Sewell is spending the latter part of the summer at Asheville, N. C., where many other Miami people are stopping.

Jackson

JACKSON, Aug. 23.—Mrs. L. M. Crawford complimented her guest, Mrs. James Crawford Nutt, of Griffin, with a "42" party on Thursday morning.

The young men of the city gave a moonlight picnic at Indian Springs on Tuesday in honor of Miss Sarah Wylie, of Cartersville, the guest of Miss Mary Land.

In compliment to her niece, Miss Julia Collier, of St. Louis, Mrs. Levi entertained four tables of bridge on Wednesday evening.

Tampa

TAMPA, Aug. 23.—Dr. William Monroe Rowlett and Miss Gregory Walker, daughter of Mrs. Julian Walker, of New York City, will be married at the cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York on September 10. Dr. Rowlett's brother, Cafus Rowlett, and the bride-elect's brother, Hewitt Walker, will be best men and will be the only attendants. Dr. Rowlett and his bride will take a trip to Canadian resorts before returning to this city about October 1 to make their home. Dr. Rowlett is one of the young physicians of the city and is very popular. Miss Walker is related to many families here, and she and her mother spent last winter here, taking a house on the Boulevard. This summer they have been spending in the Berkshires. She is an accomplished pianist.

Two well-known young couples of Winter Haven, one of the fine resorts and orange grove towns of Interior Florida, are to be married at the same time on September 14. They are Norman Wyckoff and Miss Larra McCrary and Leslie Winston Anderson and Miss Kathleen Winston Perder. The double ceremony will take place at the First Christian Church of Winter Haven, and the young couples will go for a wedding trip together.

Mrs. A. B. Gerner, of this city, is chaperoning a house party at Wall Springs. The party is made up of Tampa and Dade City people, and they are enjoying the bathing at this resort. Among the Dade City members of the party are the Misses Lulu and Ethel Cochrane. A number from Dade City motored over to the camp at various times during the last week or so to spend a few days.

Buchanan

BUCHANAN, Aug. 23.—The recital and reading given at the Methodist Church Tuesday evening by Miss Shirley Sutherlin, of Cave Springs, was enjoyed by all present. Miss Sutherlin has accepted a position with the Southern Female College at LaGrange next year.

Tifton

TIFTON, Aug. 23.—Miss Aline Shipp entertained in honor of her guests, Misses Julia Williams and Florence Parks, with a Japanese party Monday night. Those present were the Misses Julia Williams, Florence Parks, Annie Howard, Marie Garbutt and Vernice Kennedy, James Pate, Roy Thrasher, Robert Hall, Louie Monk, Watson Holmes, Joe Gammon and Mark and Conrad Shipp.

Miss Josie Golden entertained Friday afternoon at four tables of salmagundi in honor of her guest, Miss Kate Harrell, of Doerun.

Miss Annie Howard entertained Tuesday night in honor of Miss Aline Shipp's house guests.

St. Augustine

ST. AUGUSTINE, Aug. 23.—A pretty event of the week was the wedding of Miss Elizabeth Josephine Masters and Marcus Pappy at the Cathedral Tuesday afternoon, the Rev. Father James O'Brien officiating. Both are among the best known young people of the city and are members of old Florida families.

Captain and Mrs. Henry Marcotte left yesterday for Williamsport, Pa., where they will spend several weeks.

Miss Nell Edmonds and her mother have gone to Miami, where they will reside in the future. They were social favorites here.

Miss Ruth Green, a popular member of the younger society set, has returned from an extended visit with friends in Tallahassee.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald White have returned from a several months' honeymoon trip spent in England, Mr. White's old home. Mr. White is a well-known banker. Mrs. White was formerly Miss Elizabeth Frazer, of this city. Their wedding was a social event of the early summer.

Mrs. G. H. Bruer has returned from Syracuse, N. Y., where she visited her daughter, Mrs. Ernest Johnson.

Gainesville

GAINESVILLE, Aug. 23.—Miss Elizabeth Kimbrough will entertain at a house party next week, her guests to include Miss Jamie Hall, of Grantville; Miss Cora Candler, of Dallas, Texas; Miss Marie Dinkins, of Atlanta; Miss Emily Dorsey, of Opelika, Ala., and Miss Laura Mae Kennimerg, of Cleveland. Among the social attention planned for her guests are a masquerade party at the home of Miss Kimbrough and a reception, with Miss Mary Florence McKinney as hostess.

A social affair of the week was the bridge luncheon Wednesday morning which Mrs. Pillow gave for her daughter, Mrs. French, of New Orleans. About twenty guests were present.

A compliment to Mrs. J. B. Fitzgerald, who leaves this week for her future home in Augusta, was a porch party given Tuesday morning by Mrs. M. C. Brown and her mother, Mrs. Flanders.

Mrs. J. E. Jackson was hostess at a sewing party at her home on Academy street in honor of her sister, Mrs. H. W. Campbell, of Atlanta.

Miss Jone and Louise Jackson entertained eight couples at a dinner party Friday evening in honor of Miss Marjorie Wilkes, who was a guest of Mrs. J. H. Banks.

Acworth

ACWORTH, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Daniell Humphries Collins entertained on Thursday afternoon in compliment to Mrs. Norman Smith Kitchen, of Birmingham, Ala.

Mrs. Zollie L. McLain, Mrs. W. Arthur Nichols and Mrs. Charles Gribble were hostesses on Friday afternoon at a reception at the home of Mrs. Gribble, in honor of Mrs. D'Armand Breard, of Monroe, La.; Miss Avis Elgin, of Anderson, S. C., and Mrs. Norman Smith Kitchen, of Birmingham, Ala.

Washington

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—In honor of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Newsom, whose wedding Monday afternoon in Atlanta was a social event of cordial interest to a large circle of friends and relatives in Wilkes County, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Armstrong entertained a number of friends Thursday with a barbecue at their country home five miles north of Washington.

Tuesday's meeting of the Bimonthly Bridge Club, composed of the young married set of Washington, was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Clement E. Sutton. It was decided to call in further meetings until October on account of the number of members who are spending September out of town.

Lanark

LANARK, Aug. 23.—The residents at the Byrd cottage and a few invited guests enjoyed an excursion to Dog Island on Thursday evening. A delicious lunch was served on the island and a dip in the surf was enjoyed.

On Wednesday night at the hotel Willie Byrd was host at a crab supper.

Making up a pleasant house party at Lanark for a week or ten days are Mrs. B. H. Hardaway, Miss Slade, Miss Gerge, Charles Porter and B. H. Hardaway, Jr., all of Columbus, Ga. The house party is given by Mrs. Hardaway in honor of her son, B. H. Hardaway, Jr. The party is occupying the cottage of Mrs. Hardaway.

The party of Tallahassee campers at St. Theresa, composed of John McDougall, Abe McDougall, Guy Haynes and Phil Caldwell, on Saturday evening sailed over to Lanark, enjoyed the Saturday night dance at the hotel and remained over Sunday, taking the members of the Columbus house party for a sail. John and Abe McDougall returned to their camp at St. Theresa and Guy Haynes and Phil Caldwell to Tallahassee.

A party of campers at Lanark occupying the Phillips-Culley cottage is made up of Walter Culley, Humphrey Gwynn, Horace VanBrunt and Harbert Keith, of Tallahassee.

Gainesville

GAINESVILLE, Aug. 23.—Miss Mamie McGrew has returned from a four-weeks outing, during which she visited friends in Jacksonville, Augusta, Ga., and Hendersonville, N. C.

Mrs. J. I. Blake and children are now in Atlanta on a visit to relatives.

Miss Birdie Wood, of Fernandina; Miss Gussie Steindorff, of Greenville, Ala., and Miss Nellie Dekle, of Tampa, are guests of Mrs. Robert E. Lee on West Arlington street.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Harris, of Haverhill, Miss., announce the engagement of their daughter, Marion Carr, to Lee Graham, of Gainesville, Fla. This announcement is of great interest to the social circle of this city. Mr. Graham is cashier of the First National Bank of Gainesville, a member of the City Council and a most popular citizen. It is said the wedding will be some time in October.

Cartersville

CARTERSVILLE, Aug. 23.—On Tuesday evening a dance was given at the Opera House by the young men of Cartersville to the visiting girls. The out-of-town guests were Misses Marion Perdue, Ruth Blackman and Ruth Barry, of Atlanta; Kathrine and May Stiles, of Brunswick; Addie McCollister and Ida Moody, of Piedmont, Ala., and Mrs. Keith Carson, of Tifton. The chaperons wer Mr. and Mrs. E. Strickland, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hammond and Mr. and Mrs. Madison Milam.

Mrs. Walter Holcombe, of Nashville, entertained at an afternoon tea at "Roselawn," the home of her mother, Mrs. Sam P. Jones, on Saturday. The guests were Mrs. John G. Simpson and Miss Hattie Jones, Charlotte, N. C.; Mrs. Bert Sims, Murfreesboro, Tenn., and Mrs. Conyers Fite, Washington, D. C.

Nashville

NASHVILLE, Aug. 23.—A lawn social was given on the courthouse square by the ladies of the Civic League yesterday evening from 6 to 9 o'clock. The proceeds will go for the benefit of the public library.

Ocilla

OCILLA, Aug. 23.—At the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. J. W. Layfield, Miss Meta Clair Sibley and Edwin E. Howell were married on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, and left immediately for Atlanta and other points in North Georgia to return in ten days, when they will make this city their home. The Rev. Mr. Ansley, Baptist minister at this place, officiated.

Claims To Be Heir To Cooper Estate

Henry D. Ritch Says He Was Adopted Son of Savannah Man. Files Suit.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—A suit in which Henry David Ritch seeks to establish himself as an heir-at-law of the late Clem T. Cooper so that he may inherit one-third of the $43,000 Cooper estate, has been filed in the Superior Court of Chatham County.

The obstacle in the way of Ritch's claim is Mrs. Lillian Hamilton, formerly Mrs. Lillian Cooper, wife of the man who died intestate, leaving this desirable property. Ritch says he was legally adopted by Cooper and is entitled to inherit one-third of the estate, as well as to share in the net proceeds from the estate since the death of Cooper on January 14, 1903.

The petitioner is 19 years old. He began the proceedings through J. J. Rahn, Jr., a friend. He shows that when a child 6 years old he was adopted by Cooper, and that he took the name of his foster parent. At that time Cooper was a widower. Ritch continued to live at the Cooper home until six months after the death of Cooper.

FORGOT TO CLOSE WINDOW; GAS FAILED TO KILL MAN

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—Because he forgot to close a window in the back of his store when he attempted to kill himself by inhaling illuminating gas, Laurence Louis, a confectioner, will probably recover.

Louis had removed the burners from a gas stove, and placing a rubber tube in his mouth, turned on the gas. Despondency because of business affairs is said to have been the cause of the act.

BIG DISAPPEARING GUN ARRIVES IN SAVANNAH

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—Occupying four freight cars, the carriage for the 10-inch disappearing gun in the dummy fortifications in the park extension has arrived from Bethlehem, Pa.

The total weight of the carriage is 225,000 pounds. It will support a gun weighing 30 tons and measuring 35 feet in length. The gun will be mounted inside the fortifications which will be used by the Savannah Volunteer Guards in practice work.

The "Ice Kist"

APPROVED BY
Good Housekeeping Institute



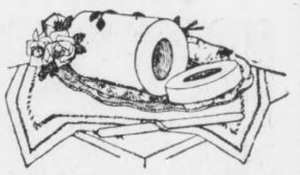
No Crank
No Dasher
No Handle
No Cogs
No Wheels
No Wood
No Hoops
No
Hard Work

$1.95 POSTPAID 15 DAYS' TRIAL 2-QUART SIZE **$1.95**

PACK IT THAT'S ALL — For the ICE-KIST all you have to do is to pour in the cream, sherbet or whatever refreshment it may be, and pack in the ice as in the ordinary freezer. Then the work is ended. There is ***no working a dasher, no turning a handle or crank, no straining*** your ***arms*** and ***back, no opening*** the freezer to "see" ***if*** it is freezing, ***no extra packing in of ice.*** All you do after packing is to open the freezer and serve the refreshment. It saves work, time, trouble and—***you.***

Perfect Freezing

The **Ice-Kist** has no dasher or crank because it has ***two freezing surfaces.*** The old-fashioned freezer had only ***one*** freezing surface—that is why a crank and dasher were necessary. The **Ice-Kist** has a metal freezing tube that extends directly through the cream to the bottom. This gives the two freezing surfaces. The cold penetrates from the ***center*** and from the ***outside,*** too. The cream is frozen with a smoothness that will delight you.



The Ice-Kist makes a beautiful and perfect-frozen mold.

Special 15-Day Offer

We want you to know the joy of having an **Ice-Kist Crankless Freezer** in your home. We will send it *post-paid* upon the return of the coupon together with $1.95—our introductory price. If, after trying the ICE-KIST for 15 days, you are not delighted with it, return it and we will return the $1.95. Don't let the coupon get lost. Send it *NOW.*



Western Merchandise & Supply Co.,
326 W. Madison St., Chicago., Ill.

Enclosed is money order for $1.95. Please send the ICE-KIST CRANKLESS FREEZER for 15 days' trial.

Name.....

Address.....

.....Ex.

FRANKLIN WILL FOUND INTACT AND RESTORED

Document Contains Severe Arraignment of Custom of Wearing Jewelry in This Country.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—All controversies regarding the disposition of the estate of Benjamin Franklin have been settled by the restoration of his will by the manuscript repair department of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

The document, recently resurrected from a vault under the City Hall for the purpose of verifying an office copy, was found to have deteriorated so much during more than a century of obscurity that it was practically indecipherable. Through the renovating process to which it was subjected it has regained much of its original freshness and legibility, making it possible for every detail to be understood.

In a finely-worded passage he makes disposition of his best cane as follows: "My fine crabtree walking stick with a gold head curiously wrought in the form of the cap of liberty I give to my friend and the friend of mankind, General Washington. If it were a scepter, he has merited it and would become it. It was a present to me from that excellent woman, Mme. de Forback, the Dowager Duchess of Deux Ponts."

A small painting of the King of France, presented to him by that monarch, which was mounted in a frame containing 408 diamonds, he bequeathed to his daughter, with the following curious proviso: "The King of France's picture, set with 408 diamonds to my daughter, Sarah Bache, on the condition that she is not to form any of the diamonds into ornaments either for herself of daughters, and, therefore, countenance the expensive, vain and useless fashion of wearing jewels in this country."

TOLD HE'D DIE WHEN 29, BUT LIVING AT 101

Centenarian Walks to Church on Last Birthday and Gives Sunday School Advice.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Aug. 23.—William T. Osborne, of this city, was 101 years old to-day and he didn't mind it a bit.

Answer to "Old Subscriber," "Vox Populi," "Constant Reader" and "Friend of the Paper:" NO, HE NEVER SMOKED OR DRANK.

In the spring of 1841—when he was 29—four physicians visited him at different times to give him some concrete idea of how much longer he was going to adorn the earth. All said he was firmly in the grip of consumption. Three said he'd be lucky to last more than a few days. The fourth said Osborne didn't have a chance of picking anything off the next Christmas tree.

The four doctors are dead.

Five generations gathered at his home to-day. Naturally, he was delighted. Being a regular communicant of Trinity Methodist Church, he went there this morning. He wanted to walk, but the temperature made that seem unwise. Before the service he addressed a class in the Sunday school and told the scholars to be clean in their habits, stick on the sprinkling cart and keep up a strong activity in labor. He thinks that if he hadn't worked so hard he would not have taken part in to-day's party.

The old man didn't dance any jigs to indicate that he was as lively as he used to be, but he gave plenty of evidence that he was around the place. A natural decline in the power of his eyes recently forced him to give up reading, but he still writes, can hear well, enjoys walking and has a good memory.

He was born nine miles from Newburgh. He has been a farmer, tanner and storekeeper. His wife Sarah died eleven years ago at the age of 91.

WAR IN MEXICO BLOCKS WEDDING OF PAIR 5 TIMES

Young Engineer Kept From Love by Succession of Revolutions in Republic.

DENVER, Aug. 23.—What chance has a little fellow like the god of love in a mix-up with a big bully like the person who holds down the job of god of war?

The young man is Arthur N. Zwetow, a mining engineer employed in Mexico. He and the young woman, Miss Mildred Lewin, have tried to get married five times, to use their own expression, and each time that god of war person has "butted in" and dealt Cupid a knock-out blow.

Young Zwetow is in Concepcion del Oro, a mining camp near the border of the State of Coahulla. Six months ago he wrote his betrothed that he had obtained a leave of absence and the wedding bells would ring any time she said. The young woman got her trousseau ready and set the wedding day. But the bridegroom did not come. A letter from him said the Federals had started a war, the railroad had quit running, bullets were flying and he had to stay.

So it has been for five successive attempts.

Girl Chases 8 Cows With Auto; Gets $4

New Jersey Chauffeurette Uses Machine to Hustle Bovine Trespassers to Pound.

PETERSON, N. J., Aug. 23.—Four dollars of the money Joseph Smith paid for the wanderings of his cows yesterday went into the purse of Miss Minnie DeGray

Eight Smith cows entered her garden and were eating her corn. She chased them in her auto out of the field, across a lot, into the road and a half-mile to the poundmaster's yard. Smith paid $8 for their release. Miss DeGray received half of it.

OREGON 8-HOUR BILL HITS EVERY WORKING CLASS

Professors, Trades, Occupations and Even Day Labor Limited to 48 Hours Weekly Work.

SALEM, OREG., Aug. 23.—If the universal eight-hour bill, filed under the initiative to be voted on at the next general election, should become a law it would revolutionize the industries of the State.

The measure is drafted to apply to every industry, every business or vocation or profession in the State. No one is to be permitted, under its provisions, to work for more than eight hours out of nine consecutive hours a day, or more than forty-eight hours a week.

By this law neither manual labor, trades, nor the professions shall be exempted, but every form of labor, skilled or unskilled, as well as every trade and profession, and persons working therein or thereat, shall be included, in, by and under this law, and the same shall be included, in, by and under this law, within the State or Oregon.

The measure provides that the Labor Commissioner must see to the enforcement of its provisions, and if he does not do this immediately it becomes mandatory upon the Governor to remove the Labor Commissioner from office.

AGED FATHER THRASHES SON WHO THINKS HIM EASY PREY

EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO, Aug. 23. When Francis Beaver, 30 years old, charged his father, Henry Beaver, aged 65, with having spoken in an uncomplimentary tone of the former's wife, the father resented the imputation and soundly thrashed his son.

The son, thinking he could easily worst his aged father, began the fight with a hard blow on the elder man's nose. Thoroughly aroused, Beaver, Sr., then started in and soon the son was lying on the ground with a fractured ankle and a fractured right leg.

ANNIVERSARY CLUB MEETS WITH THE SOUTHERN STATES LIFE

Leading Life Insurance Agents Hold Convention Here—Every Man Produced Over $100,000 Worth of Paid For Business in Twelve Months — Interesting Sessions Held.

There was a feast of reason, a sparkle of wit and a flow of soul at the brilliant banquet given at the Hotel Ansley last night when the Sixth Annual Convention of the Anniversary Club of the Southern States Life Insurance Company brought that gathering to a close.

Over one hundred guests were present.

This convention is celebrated by those members of the agency force of The Southern States Life Insurance Company who produced over $100,000 worth of paid for insurance during the year which ends June 30.

This convention had been in session two days, business sessions being held in the morning, the afternoon and evening being given over to entertainment.

Opening Session.

The first session of the Convention was held in the assembly room



J. C. WALDEN, SR., President.

of the Hotel Ansley on Friday morning. The largest attendance in the history of the club was present.

President Wilmer L. Moore, of The Southern States Life Insurance Company, greeted the club membership in a warm address of welcome, in which he congratulated them upon the



J. R. WILLIAMS, Vice President.

splendid work just closed, and the beginning of the new year of the Anniversary Club, the first month of which saw the agents break all producing records.

Officers are not elected by the Anniversary Club, but office is won by the amount of insurance written. The agent writing the most business is President, the second man is Vice President, the leaders in each State are State Vice Presidents.

J. C. Walden, Sr., of Alabama, won the coveted honor of President. J. R. Williams, of South Carolina, was installed as Vice President.

Officers Installed.

The State Vice Presidents installed were T. Peters, Jr., of Georgia; B. B. Murray, of Florida; H. Clay Smith, of Alabama, and G. J. McDowell, of South Carolina.

In addition to these there were present other members of this Club who qualified for 1912-13: H. N. McAfee, of Georgia, a member for the sixth time; H. Willis Hogg, of Georgia, a member for the third time; J. T. Weems, of Georgia, the oldest member of the agency force of the company in point of service, for the sixth time; Fred Hines, of South Carolina, for the fifth time, and L. E. Black, Jr., C. S. Gurr and J. R. Munroe, for the first time.

Joe W. Vinson, whose absence from the meeting, owing to ill health, was greatly regretted by all present, completes his fifth year of membership.

He also signalized his intention of making his election for next year sure by not only leading the agency force in the month of July but by beating his own and all other previous records of written business in any one month, and thereby establishing a high mark for agents to aim at.

Brief addresses were delivered to the club by the President and Vice President of the Club.

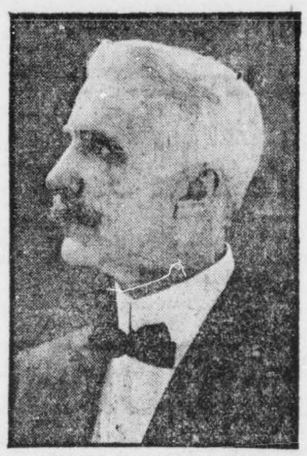
Unanimously Re-elected.

Robert F. Moore, Agency Secretary, was unanimously re-elected Secretary of the Anniversary Club, which position he has held with credit since the beginning of the organization.

Following the roll call of the Anniversary Club badges and certificates were distributed, after which the first "Keystone Degree" was conferred.

"New Policy" was the subject of an interesting paper by Supervisor of Agents, W. S. McLeod, which was followed by discussion and questions.

Agency Secretary Robert F. Moore followed with an interesting paper on "Items of Expense Charged to First Year's Business—Economy, What it Means to the Agent and the Policy-



ROBERT F. MOORE, Secretary.

holder." His paper was followed by discussion and questions.

The photograph of the Anniversary Club, which appears on this page, was taken, after which the Club was entertained at luncheon at the Capital City Club by President Moore. Friday afternoon the Club attended the baseball game and Friday evening occupied boxes at the Forsyth theater.

Concluding Session.

The concluding session of this interesting convention was held on Saturday morning at which time a symposium of talks entitled "Confidential Chats With Medical Department," was participated in by E. M. Veatch, Dr. Gaines, W. S. Kendrick and Samuel Barnett, Actuary. This was followed by discussion and questions.

"The Company's Method of Payment of Death Claims—What It Should Mean to the Supervisor, the Agent, the Company and the Beneficiary," was delivered by Supervisor Frank E. Brodnax. This was followed by a discussion on the analysis of this subject under the following heads: (1) Bankers Agents Contracts, (2) Local Advertisement; (3) Draft on Local Bank, and (4) Follow Up of Prospects from Payment.

J. E. McLauchlin, Director of the Metropolitan Agency, followed with an interesting talk on "Systematic Following Up of Prospects."

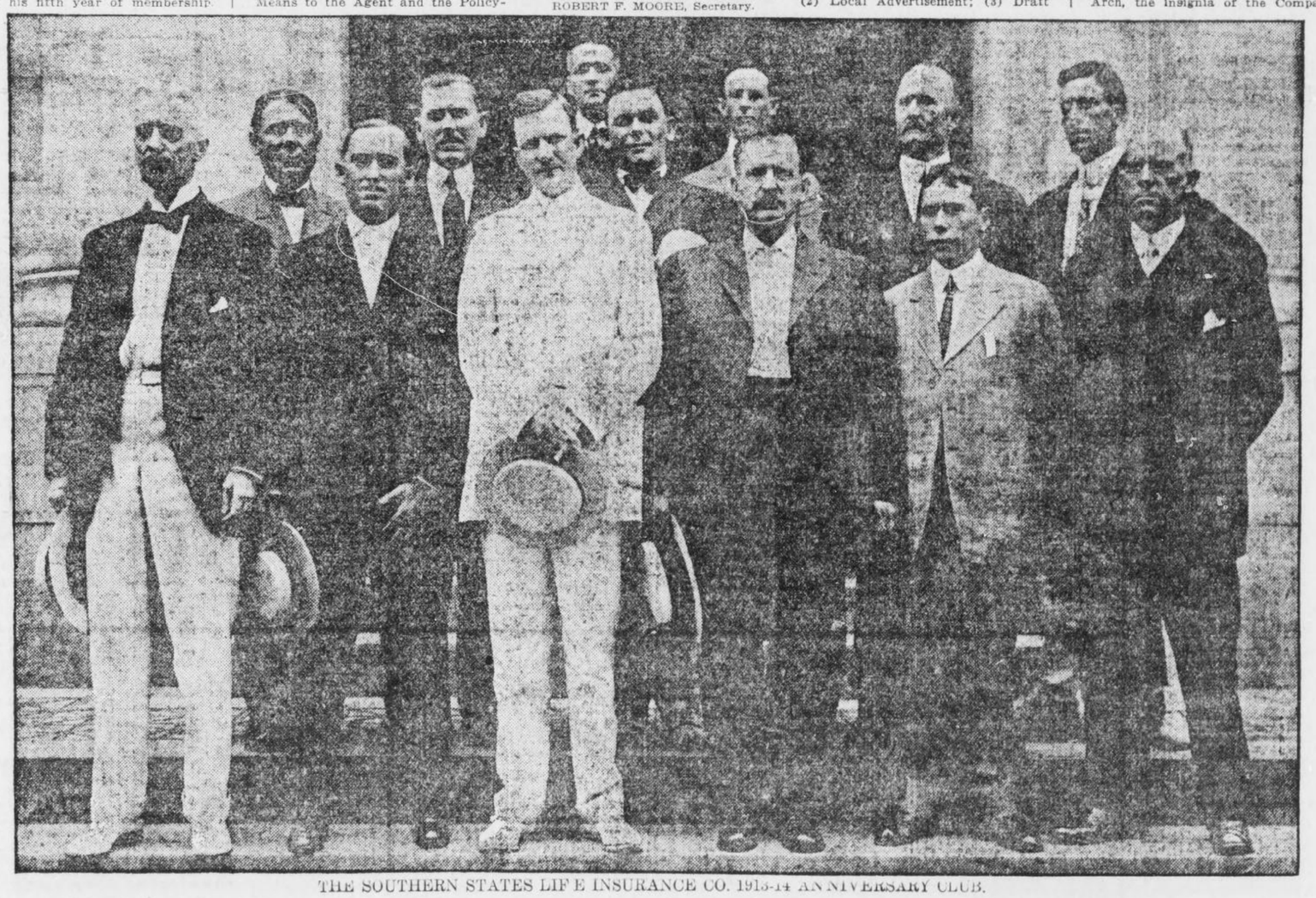
A symposium of actual experiences by all agents came next and the formal addresses of the Convention were concluded with a most interesting address by Hon. Hervey W. Laird, former Assistant Insurance Commissioner of Alabama, and now Assistant to President Wilmer L. Moore.

Entertained at Luncheon.

The Club was entertained at luncheon at the Hotel Ansley and again attended the baseball game in the afternoon.

The Banquet at the Hotel Ansley last night was probably the most brilliant gathering held in the history of the Club and the Hotel.

Over one hundred guests were entertained. The colors of the Southern States Life Insurance Company—Red, Blue and White, and the Keystone Arch, the insignia of the Company,



THE SOUTHERN STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO. 1913-14 ANNIVERSARY CLUB.

Hotel Ansley Scene of Wonderful Banquet to Club Last Night—Toasts Were Made by Speaker Burwell, Hon. C. B. Brown, of Alabama, Hon. W. S. Witham and Clark Howell.

were carried out in the flowers, ices and place cards.

President Wilmer L. Moore presided as toastmaster, and introduced the speakers.

J. C. Walden, Sr., President of the Club, was the first and his response to the toast, "The Anniversary Club—the Top Rung," was warmly received.

He was followed by J. R. Williams, Vice President, whose subject, "The Southern States Life—Confidence Begets Loyalty," was handled in a splendid manner.

G. J. McDowell, a member of the Anniversary Club, and a familiar speaker at these banquets, responded to the toast, "The Keystone Degree—An Incentive to Work."

Burwell Responds.

Speaker W. H. Burwell, of the General Assembly of Georgia, delivered a splendid toast in response to President Moore's cordial introduction, on



G. J. McDOWELL, South Carolina V. P.

"Success Is Measured by Ambition."

He was followed by Hon. Clark Howell, who responded to the toast, "Civic Duties—Every Man Has His Part."

Hon. Cyrus B. Brown, Assistant Commissioner of Insurance for the State of Alabama, represented that commonwealth and responded to the



H. CLAY SMITH, Alabama Vice Pres.

toast, "Alabama—Her Part in the Nation's Progress."

Hon. W. S. Witham concluded the evening's gayety with a wonderful potpourri when he was presented to his hearers, with the following title for his toast, "A Toast, Like a Text, Is Given to Talk From."



T. PETERS, JR., Georgia Vice President

MENU

GEORGIA CANTALOUPE

CELERY QUEEN OLIVES ALMONDS

CONSOMME FLORENTINE
CHEESE STRAWS

POMPANO A LA CARONDELET POTATOES ANNA

CALVE'S SWEETBREAD ST. CLAIR
MOYENS PEAS

CHICKEN FILLET, LUCULLUS
PEELED ASPARAGUS HOLLANDAISE

LETTUCE, RUSRIAN DRESSING
BEATEN BISCUIT

MOUSSE A LA PARISIENNE
PETITS FOUR

CHEESE AND BENT'S CRACKER

DEMI TASSE

APOLLINARIS
CIGARS

Banquet Menu.



B. B. MURRAY, Florida Vice President.

EUROPE TROTS, BUT CAN'T KEEP STEP TO MUSIC

Syncopated Tunes and Dances Beyond Ken of Old World, Says American Composer.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Armand Vecsey, composer and director of music at the Ritz-Carlton, has returned fresh from a European trip with lots of new music and some comments upon the musical situation abroad which may act as balm to the souls of American composers, and a joy for those who are not musicians, but like to hear the scream of the American Eagle.

Mr. Vecsey has not lived on this side of the Atlantic long enough to have taken out final naturalization papers, but there is nobody on this side of Weehawken who is more intensely and enthusiastically American in a musical way. He says American music and American motifs have spread over all Europe, but the music the natives over there don't know how to play.

Opera in Europe, as Mr. Vecsey has viewed it this summer, is poor as compared with what is given at the Metropolitan Opera House, and there isn't anything now between London and Vienna that has to do with music or the stage which local talent can't beat hands down.

"I have been in Paris, London, Berlin, Munich, and Vienna," said Mr. Vecsey, "and everywhere I have found American music the most popular. Then the turkey trot one finds all over the Continent. Yet nowhere did I hear the music played correctly, although they try hard, and when it came to fitting German or French words to a typical trotting tune, the effect was ludicrous.

Recognize the "Truthahn Tanz?"

"Think of what the result was in Berlin, when they turned 'When the Midnight Choo-Choo Leaves for Alabam' into German! In Germany they call the trot 'Truthahn Tanz,' and in France it is the 'Pas du Dindon.' Who would recognize the original under such appellations?

"Then the French can not dance the trot, nor can the Germans. Somehow they can't just find out the character of it. Of course their bands and orchestras can not get the time right in the first place. Why, at the Folies Bergere in Paris, I saw two of the best French dancers giving what was supposed to be a most perfect rendition of the trot, and I assure you it was ridiculous. It was a very poor imitation of the real thing.

"Yet, I was astonished to find that all the new French music and most of the new German operettas are either in the American style, as nearly as their composers could approach it, or have American motifs. The tango seems to be breaking up the trot over there, partly, I suppose, because their dancers can come nearer to dancing it than the purely American steps. In Paris I saw a couple trying the Texas Tommy, and it was a sight to cause a horse to double up.

"Why can't they play a turkey trot? For the same reason that nobody except a Hungarian can play Hungarian music. Almost every musical country has something that is peculiarly its own—a style of music that when played correctly is infectious.

American Style Has Call.

"Hungary has its csardas, Austria its waltz, and America its syncopated time. When each is played properly, it is bound to move an assemblage of people, and just now the American style has the call everywhere.

"At the Palais de Danse, in Berlin, I first heard a turkey trot played by a German orchestra. It was very bad. I want to tell you that in Europe this summer there is no music, no opera, no Philharmonic concert, and no play that can compare with what has been heard here in New York this year."

"In Paris," went on Mr. Vecsey, with a trace of feeling, "when they see an American trunk, they lie in wait to rob the owner, and go crazy over the thought of loot. It is the same in Berlin.

"I must tell you that not anywhere are women so generally chic in their costumes nowadays as right here in New York.

"True, I did see many smartly gowned women, but investigation showed that most of them were Americans."

Rector Denounces Paid Choir Singers

Clergyman Declares There Is No Worship in Their Strange and Unutterable Music.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Aug. 23.—The Rev. E. J. Craft, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, caused a sensation while addressing a meeting of the parishioners of Calvary parish by telling them what he would do if he were entering upon a new pastorate.

For one thing, he said, he did not believe in paid singers for church choirs "The service of the church was designed for the people as a whole and not alone for the choir," he said. "These modern choirs take the worship away from the people of the congregation and do all the worshiping themselves. They sing in wild and strange ways and in unutterable tongues the praises of God."

Veering of River Threatens Farms

Every Laborer Available Is Rushed to Head Off Flow of Missouri.

FREEMONT, NEBR., Aug. 23.—Every laborer available is being sent by the Burlington Railroad to Folsom to fight the Missouri River, which is again eating into the valuable farm lands of that section and threatening to cut its way to the railroad tracks. Many carloads of stone have been dumped into the river.

The river suddenly began veering from its channel a few days ago. Inside of two days it had swamped 20 acres of land. Fear is now felt that the river will cut its way back to the extensive pot in within the last year at a cost of more than $500,000.

Tame Trout Craves Petting; Fed by Hand

Feels Insulted if Food Is Not Served in Manner to Which He Is Accustomed.

ESTES PARK, COLO., Aug. 23.—Sunbeam, the pet speckled trout in the fish hatchery at Estes Park, has just recovered from an indisposition caused by stomach trouble or rheumatism, and is again able to take its place as the only pet trout in captivity.

The fish, now a 3-year-old and about eleven inches long, is as good an example of gentle and loving trouthood as it is possible to find. Fed from the hand from the time it was hatched, it feels insulted now unless its food is given to it in that way.

It is very fond of being stroked and petted, and will swim around and rub itself against a person's hand whenever a chance is given it.

Stranger Is Son, Gone for 20 Years

Father Turns Wanderer Away, but Mother Calls Him Back, and Reunion Follows.

GLASGOW, KY., Aug. 23.—Virgil Huffman had been away from home twenty years, seeking his fortune in Alaska, and the father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. James Huffman, were sitting in a room of their home near here discussing him and wondering if he would ever come back.

There was a knock at the door and Mr. Huffman opened it to see a dusty traveler, who said he was tired and was seeking lodging for the night. Mr. Huffman thought he could do nothing for him, but Mrs. Huffman "reckoned" they could manage somehow.

Then they led him into the hall, under the swinging lamp, and as the light fell on his face the aged couple recognized him as their son.

African Chieftain Is Harvard Student

Begins Stupendous Task of Reducing His Own Language to Written Form.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Aug. 23.—A full-blooded African chieftain has just passed his entrance examinations at Harvard with flying colors and will enter the university next September as a member of the class of 1917. He is P. Gbe Wolo, and his people, 300,000 strong, are the Krus of Liberia, on the west coast of Africa.

They have no written language, so that the only way he can communicate with his family is through traders on the coast, who send the message by word of mouth along the trail. He has begun the stupendous task of reducing his language to writing.

Goes to Cemetery Instead of Ball Park

Fan Mistakes Funeral Hack for Omnibus on Its Way to Diamond.

MONTGOMERY, MO., Aug. 23.—A baseball rooter came here from a distance to attend the St. Charles-Montgomery game, and by mistake he got into a hack at the depot filled with pallbearers going to a funeral.

As he had crepe on his hat, the ballbearers thought he had come as a mourner and he was taken to the cemetery instead of the ball park.

Finding himself in a funeral procession, he woke up and escaped. He got to the ball grounds just in time to see the home team win.

'Star Baths' Latest Complexion Remedy

Young Women Campers Take Nightly 'Plunge' In Milky Way Beams on Tower.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Star baths are the fad at the summer camp of the Young Women's Christian Association in Blauvelt, N. Y. Miss Marion Hopkins, the camp leader, is given credit for the innovation. The baths are taken on top of a high tower in the center of the camp. It will accommodate a dozen bathers.

There is a long waiting list of young women campers who are anxious to enjoy the reported benefits of immersion in starlight. Chief among these is said to be the "star-shine complexion."

Husband in Prison; Wife Willed $20,000

Richmond Woman Given Share of Estate After Helpmate Is Sentenced for Embezzlement.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 23.—Mrs. Maud Kent Rowley, whose husband, William J. Rowley, formerly connected with a hotel here, was recently sentenced to serve two years in State prison for embezzling $8,000 from the Jefferson Hotel in this city while auditor there, inherits $20,000 from the estate of her aunt, Mrs. Junius A. Morris, of Richmond, who died August 3 at Atlantic City.

The value of the estate is placed at $495,000.

Woman Works as Circus Roustabout

Breaks Down While Handling Heavy Tent Pole and Her Secret Is Revealed.

LA CROSSE, WIS., Aug. 23.—Mrs. Ada Broughton, unable to support her two children and invalid husband on wages paid a woman, donned a man's attire and labored beside farm hands in Dakota wheat fields. She broke down under the strain and came to La Crosse to seek lighter employment, becoming a circus roustabout. Lifting heavy poles and canvas resulted in her complete breakdown. Then she told her story to the police and collapsed. She was taken unconscious to a hospital. Relatives are on the way from her home at Rice Lake.

HEARST'S SUNDAY
American Advertising Contest
$10.00 Given Away!!

Last Sunday only the trade-marks or distinguishing characteristics of the advertisers below were given. $10.00 in cash was offered to the person sending in to The American, in the fewest possible words, a description of the advertisers whose "slogan" appeared below. Thousands of these replies were received and the prize goes to *Mrs. O. D. Gorman, Jr.*, 79 W. 15th St., her answers appearing below:

WALL-PAPER

Thirty years in the wall-paper business have made us proficient. Ask our customers. Before you buy, try us. :: ::

"Better Be Safe than Sorry"

71 South Pryor Street

BURNETT WALL PAPER CO. BURNETT

"Go Where the Crowds Go"

AND

You will be delighted with the cool, comfortable Montgomery Theater. Absolutely the latest pictures.

Anna Von Hoffman is now singing

AT

The Montgomery

The easy way to buy clothes

Your Credit is Good at

DOLLAR A WEEK DAY
14 W. MITCHELL ST.

"Truly Duffy's"

The home of low prices, on the corner of Mitchell and Forsyth Sts. Attend our immense Clearing-Out Sale now going on. :: ::

DUFFY'S

"The Velvet Kind"

The kind of Ice Cream you really like. It's pure, clean and wholesome. Try it once. ∴ ∴ ∴

PHONE IVY 6849

VELVET ICE CREAM CO.

26 E. North Avenue

27 years in the same stand.

Shoes for the Entire Family

See our Fall and Winter stock of Men's and Ladies' models. Just from the Eastern style centers.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

R. C. BLACK

35 Whitehall Street

WHAT ATLANTA MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS ARE DOING

ATLANTA HAS SUPPORT FOR HOME-GOODS EXPOSITION

Spirit Which Makes City Famous Prevails, and Enough Exhibitors Sign Agreements to Take Space to Assure Success of Project.

Decision Necessary Tuesday So That Plans for New Commerce Building Might Be Changed. Manufacturers Are Responding.

It was a close shave, everyone admits, but as usual the Atlania spirit prevailed, and the "Made in Atlanta" exhibit is assured.

Tuesday's luncheon at the Ansley was the "clincher." Several years of agitation, a year of actual work, brought to a climax by a vigorous campaign of three months, developed the exhibit project to a point where about 36 manufacturers had signed their names to agreements binding them to take floor space for a period of three years.

Thus matters stood Tuesday. Meanwhile the contractors were at work in the new Chamber building remodeling it. The plans called for offices. If a change were to be made, a decision was necessary at once.

The case was put squarely up to the Atlanta manufacturers Tuesday, and on Tuesday's luncheon was staked the entire plan. The result of the appeal was success.

To Have Four Floors.

Four floors will be devoted to the exhibit. One floor will be given over to the cotton industry—textiles, oils and by-products. Furniture made in Atlanta will take another entire floor. Building materials probably will take a floor, kindred lines of manufacture will be grouped together as far as is consistent with economical disposal of space.

Who will be in charge of the exhibit in the new building at Pryor street and Auburn avenue has not been determined. Neither has it been decided when the exhibits will be installed. All this remains to be done.

This much is certain—there will be telephone service on each floor, an expert in charge and an intelligent effort to make the exhibit pay in dollars and cents for every participant.

Had the project fallen through, it would have been lamentable, for Nashville, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Hartford, Conn., St. Louis and other cities have such exhibits; others are planning them, and Atlanta would, for the first time, be forced to admit itself less progressive than its rivals.

Those Already Pledged.

The following firms had signed for space up to Saturday, the nature of the business being suggested where the name is not self-explanatory:

Southern Engraving Company.
Frederick Disinfectant Company.
J. K. Orr Shoe Company.
E. VanWinkle Company (motor trucks).
Atlanta Gas Light Company.
Southern Upholstering Company.
Atlanta Stove Works.
Southern Spring Bed Company.
Burnett, Bell & Klapper (furniture).
Gholstin - Cunningham Company (bed springs);
All-Star Manufacturing Company (neckties).
Byrd Printing Company.
Norris, Inc. (candies).
Willingham-Tift Lumber Company.
Tripod Paint Company.
J. P. Stevens Engraving Company.
Atlanta Paper Company.
Atlanta Blank Book Manufacturing Company.
White Provision Company.
Dowman-Dozier (metal workers).
Foote & Davies (office furnishings).
Golden Eagle Buggy Company.
Metzger Mattress Company.
Whittier Mills (textiles).
Marcus Loeb & Co. (overalls).
Nunnally & McCrae (overalls).
Phoenix Planing Mills.
Parian Paint Company.
Atlanta Show Case Company.
Greer Manufacturing Company (jewelry).
F. J. Cooledge (building materials).
M. D. & H. L. Smith (awnings).
Reed Oil Company.
Atlanta Metal Bed Company.
Atlanta Auto Top and Trimming Company.
Moncrief Furnace Company.
Coca-Cola Company.
Walter Ballard Optical Company.
Hagan & Dodd Co. (soft drinks).
Atlanta Art Glass Company.
A. E. Hill Manufacturing Company (razor blade strops).

In addition to the above, the Southern Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, the cotton oil mills, the textile and other cotton interests have an entire floor, where they will exhibit the cotton plant and all of its various uses.

ENGLISH MAKERS INVENT CAP WHICH KEEPS SHAPE

A problem that has engaged English cap manufacturers for some time has been how to produce a cloth cap that will keep its shape after it has been in use for some time. An enterprising firm of manufacturers now claims that they have solved the problem and that the shape of their caps is not affected by rain. The idea introduced consists of placing a flat plate of straw plait in the cap between the lining and the cloth crown.

This makes the top of the cap sit flat, and as the straw is not affected by wet it is said the cap can be worn for a much longer period than the ordinary kind.

Sweet Potato Crop Yields Big Returns

Would Bring Much More if Southern Farmers Did Not Glut Market at Harvest.

Each year the sweet potato is becoming of greater importance as a money crop in the South. The value of this crop in the United States in 1900 was $34,429,000, 90 per cent of which was produced in the Southern States. The total area devoted to sweet potatoes in the United States increased from 537,000 acres in 1899 to 641,000 in 1909, and the yield increased from 42,500,000 to 52,200,000 bushels. The total value of the crop increased at a much more rapid rate than either the acreage or the yield, showing an increase of 78.3 per cent in ten years.

With better methods of storing and marketing the potatoes, it is said, their value could be doubled without increasing the acreage or production. This is especially true in the South, where the potatoes are either rushed on the market at digging time, when the price is low, or stored in outdoor pits or banks, where a large portion decays.

Very few of the sweet potatoes stored in pits or banks ever reach the market, for from 25 to 50 per cent spoil, and those that remain are not of good quality. Even if the pit or bank method of storage would keep the potatoes, it is not economical.

Too much labor and expense are required to make these banks every year and to get the potatoes out when wanted for market. Sweet potatoes can be marketed more economically and to much better advantage from storage houses.

Green Shirts Shown For Winter Wear

Long-Pointed Collars in White and Self-Striped Effects Continue in Vogue.

New features are noted among collars and shirts shown by leading manufacturers for fall and winter. Imported dress shirts, in soft laundered effects with musnroom tucks and semi-French cuffs are selling readily. Shirts with a short stiff bosom in various color combinations are also featured.

White self-striped effects in French pique with stiff and unstarched bosoms are also meeting a good demand. A soft bosom with cross-striped plaits, in various color combinations, is a new fall feature that has been well received.

Woven madras in colored effects will be strong.

The demand for silk shirts is increasing and they are becoming more of a staple than formerly. Green will be a popular shirt color for the new season.

The long pointed collars in white and self-striped effects are continuing into the next season.

A departure in them is the wider two-inch band instead of the narrow one now worn. These new collars have a three and a half inch point.

The wider band is claimed to give them more the appearance of a standing collar, besides causing them to sit better and afford greater comfort.

Stocks of Iron Not Above 100,000 Tons

Accumulation in Yards Reduced Rapidly in Southern Territory. Curtailment Continues.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Aug. 23.—Small sales of pig iron continue in the Southern territory, with a satisfactory aggregate.

The price of pig iron holds around $11 per ton, No. 2 Foundry. There have been a number of sales made for delivery during the last part of the year and some inquiries are in hand for iron to be delivered the first quarter in 1914.

There still is curtailment of the make. It is believed Alabama will produce during August almost as much iron as in July. Furnace companies are expressing the belief that before the end of the year a buying movement is likely to call for an immense tonnage. The furnace and warrant yards inventory will show now over 100,000 tons on hand. A few months ago there were 150,000 tons on the yards.

Basic iron demand is more satisfactory. Charcoal iron price is above $23, with the make as low as it ever was in the South.

Steel operations are steady, the several plants in Alabama working on practically full time. Fabricated steel is going out in all directions. Cotton tie manufacturers have had a prosperous season.

Fertilizer Concern Has Splendid Year

American Agricultural Chemical Earns Close to 7 Per Cent on Its Common Stock.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—American Agricultural Chemical for its year to June 30 is understood to have earned something better than 6 per cent on the $18,330,000 common. In fact, it is barely possible that the final figures will come nearer 7 per cent on this issue.

Unless conditions in the fertilizer trade become very much worse than for the last two years, the company can continue to earn and pay the present 4 per cent dividend. This dividend rate is, by the way, a testimonial to the wisdom of directors in making the initial distribution on the common stock rather modest. If a 5 per cent or 6 per cent rate had been adopted two years ago, the future outlook would not be nearly so happy as it is to-day.

A very strong feature of American Agricultural operations is the high percentage of branded or trade-marked goods which it sells. It is safe to state that 90 per cent of the company's tonnage consists of trade-mark goods, which farmers buy on the reputation of a particular brand for the specific purpose desired.

SAMPLES COST DRY GOODS MEN MANY DOLLARS

Dealers Feel Something Should Be Done to Stop Incessant Drain on Their Profits.

There is strong feeling in dry goods circles that something should be done to curb the increasing demands of buyers for samples. In most quarters there is a strong opinion expressed that the giving of samples is a necessary evil up to a certain point, but there is also a strong opinion that this point has long since been passed.

Few manufacturers and wholesalers take the trouble to find out just what samples cost them. In only a few cases are definite records kept and the cost of the samples figured.

A New York silk firm gets out about 250 styles a season and the buyers got fair-sized samples of each style they bought. This is really necessary, but it is trade custom, the house follows the general path.

A big woolen firm in New York which does business with the cutting-up trades and larger retailers is one of the best informed on the subject of sample expense.

"On our books," the head of the firm said, "there are about 2,500 accounts. Of these about 1,800 are manufacturers of clothing. To each manufacturer we give five or ten sample books. The cloth in each book is valued at about 20 cents, and the expense of getting them up brings the cost to about 50 cents. This means that each manufacturing account costs us about $3.75 a season for samples. With two seasons a year and 1,800 manufacturers' accounts it is easy to see what samples mean to us without trying to figure the cost of samples for the retail accounts."

In another quarter of the woolen goods trade it was said that the samples given out mounted up to a tidy sum in the course of a year, but that the expense had not been so great of late because several houses had agreed to make clothiers pay for most of the samples they got.

"One of the worst features of the sample business in this industry" this agent said, "is the way some members of the clothing trade use them. Many of them have no scruples at all about taking our samples to a competitor and asking him at how much less than our price he can get the goods made up by his mill. This is a little off the subject, perhaps, but it illustrates one of the worst phases of the woolen industry."

Among the cotton goods houses the evil is seen in its worst form so far as quantity is concerned, but the cheaper qualities of these goods tends to lessen the aggregate loss as compared with wool and silk goods. Lace and embroidery firms also pay tribute to the sample god at the rate of several hundreds to several thousands of dollars a year.

Last, but not least, comes the big department store. Inquiry at several of them in New York brought out the assertion that samples cost them from $30,000 to $60,000 a year. Only 15 to 20 per cent of the people who take these samples from the stores really buy anything afterward, and the resultant loss necessarily is heavy.

N. O. T. & M. Receiver May Ask Big Loan

Frisco Subsidiary Almost Certain to Default on Interest Due September 1.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—As soon as New Orleans, Texas and Mexico receivers know whether Frisco receivers will or will not pay the $700,000 interest due September 1, they will make application for permission to issue approximately $1,000,000 receivers' certificates. In the meantime the Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company is making temporary loans to the receivers comprising $100,000 for debt falling due August 1, and about $200,000 additional to middle of September.

The engineers employed to examine the properties which make up the Frisco's South Texas lines have not yet made their report, but the most favorable statement would show that at least 18 months of steady work and adequate funds would be necessary to put New Orleans, Texas and Mexico in a position to earn interest on its bonds. Others believe at least three years would be consumed in putting the line on its feet, and between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 expenditures would be needed.

Under these circumstances assumption is made in certain quarters that Frisco will default its guarantee of the interest due September 1. In fact, it is said that any other course would be improper.

KNITTING YARNS SLOWER BECAUSE STRIKE IS ON

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Buying of knitting yarns has slowed up, due to the knit goods strike in New York and Brooklyn, but prices show no change. Just how the strike will affect the market is a matter of conjecture, although most dealers admit that prices will drop if it is continued.

Spinners were unwilling to raise quotations on worsted yarns materially, as it would result in advancing the prices for worsted goods and so kill the prospective demand for them.

Cotton yarns were quiet, the small demand for them being attributed to the spinners' high prices. Weaving yarns were selling at lower figures than for several weeks, but only small orders were placed. Buyers, influenced by favorable cotton crop reports, were holding out for still lower prices.

There were no changes in Southern frame-spun knitting yarns, but there was less activity noted in the coarser counts of single combed yarns.

SUMMER TRADE DEVELOPED BY BRAINY EFFORT

August Dullness of Years Ago Is Overcome by Teaching Public What to Buy Then.

"Summer isn't the terror to us that it used to be," remarked a white-haired, veteran of the department stores of Atlanta—a man who is an interesting talker and a consistent advertiser, but who keeps his own name and his own personality persistently in the background.

"There was a time," he went on in reminiscence, "when we might almost as well have closed up the store during July and August. That was years ago.

"In the summer all the well-to-do customers went out of Atlanta, and did not return until fall. Fall was a mad scramble for customers and stores alike.

"The less wealthy, who stayed in town, did little shopping. Everyone thought it was too hot. No one ever paid any attention to buying in midsummer. The stores were unattractive. Usually the proprietor was vacationing—if that's a good word—himself.

"I do not know who had the inspiration first in Atlanta. But a change came about. The wisest merchant, whoever he was, decided there were people in town with money to spend, even in the summer time.

"He schemed out the way to get it, which is followed almost universally by Atlanta stores nowadays.

"To make the story short, he offered bargains so attractive that shoppers simply had to come to town for the August sales. The custom has grown until to-day the things which have no season of necessity have been exploited so skillfully that the public believes summer is the season for them.

"That may sound obscure, but I do not intend it to be.

"Take furniture, for instance. There is no more reason why one should buy furniture in January than in August. Nor is there any reason why one should buy furniture in August in preference to January.

"But the summer furniture sale has become so much a fixture in the leading stores that people wait for it. It is good business for all concerned. The merchant is striving toward the ideal condition, which would be sales and collections of an unvarying amount every month in the year—unattainable, but none the less an ideal state of affairs.

"The customer, likewise, is winning. She effects economies by mid-summer buying of furniture and blankets, and distributes her expenditures more evenly over the year."

Textile Furs Being Featured for Fall

Wide Variety of Pile Fabrics Shown in Cloaks for the 1913-14 Season.

Many new effects in pile fabrics are being featured for the fall and winter seasons. Matelasse plushes in brocaded effects and high colors, to be used for cloakings and millinery, as well as other brocaded effects, are prominent features in present trading.

There is also a tendency to moires, in Scotch plaids and checks, for dresses, cloaks and trimmings. A wide variety of Oriental and Bulgarian effects in plushes and velvets are also shown for vestings, collars and cuffs.

A new item is the jasper effect, which has a rich woolen appearance and is featured for cloakings.

The fabric is of an indefinite striped appearance, and is shown in black and white and blue and brown mixtures.

Imitation Persian lamb is also popular among the more expensive fabrics, being made to retail at about $7.50 for 50-inch widths.

FRENCH CALICOMAKERS MAKE 20-YEAR COMPACT

Several years ago an attempt was made to organize the French calico printing trade, a cartel being formed which included the principal producers, and an effort was made to fix standard prices. The results were not altogether satisfactory, and the agreement was allowed to expire. The matter was taken up again recently, and it is now reported that a new cartel, comprising seven of the leading French firms whose works are situated in Rouen, Epinal, Bolbec and Valenciennes, has been formed.

A central sales bureau, which will transact the entire selling business of the concerns interested, has been established under the style of the Comptoir de Vente des Tissus Francais Imprimees.

According to the Daily Consular and Trade Report, the agreement is for twenty years.

SMALL TOWN SECURES NATIONAL BANK CHARTER

STOCKTON, CAL., Aug. 23.—Announcement is made that application the first big rubber factory to be established at Riverbank has been granted.

This is the first time in California that a town of 600 inhabitants has secured a charter for a national bank. The bank is capitalized at $25,000.

TURNING TO FRENCH MODELS.

Fall models for men's lounge suits show complete ignoring of English fashions and tend toward the French for the first time in many years. Cheviots yield to unfinished worsteds, and the colorful textures to the plainer. The popularity of dark greens and browns in "off" shades is evidenced by the earlier selections of tailors, while inconspicuous plaids and gun club checks are also well in demand.

Southern Hosiery Buyers in Market

Winter Goods Reported Scarce and Stringency May Become Acute by Fall.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Southern hosiery buyers are visiting the local market. Although mill agents report cheap goods sold up, some provision is evidently being made for the newcomers. The Southern jobbers have waited this year until the indications of the cotton crop were fairly certain before operating. They are not taking 84-needle bundle goods, as they predict lower prices on those lines. There are said to be fewer orders for extracts booked this year than formerly.

This is not affecting the valume of sales, as extracts are made up only to order, and customary buyers of those lines are simply seeking a different finish. Winter goods are already reported scarce, and, as the duplicating period has not yet begun, the stringency will probably be acute before the end of the fall.

Cotton Goods Buying Seems to Lack Snap

Limited Number of Desirable Spring Dress Fabrics Taken by Purchasers in East.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—While certain cotton good sellers are satisfied with conditions, nearly everywhere is the complaint that the market is without any snap save for a limited number of desirable spring dress fabrics.

A number of buyers are reported to have gone home without purchasing, while others took only sample pieces. Such wide lines were shown that, in some cases, buyers got the impression that there was plenty of goods back of them. This was not the case, but the buyers were frightened off.

Staples are not in demand as they should be at this time, and specialties are holding the lead. Fancies in ratines, crepes and voiles have shown little tendency to lose their popularity.

According to The Textile Manufacturers' Journal, several larger selling agencies have opened their spring lines of dress ginghams, zephyrs, seersuckers, madras, krinkles, cheviots and shirtings.

MEN WANT AMERICAN STYLES IN THEIR CLOTHES

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—During the past few weeks several English clothing manufacturers have had representatives in the local market with their garment samples. While some interest was displayed, it was mostly for obtaining information.

The sales made were principally on overcoats, and were intended only to add a few imported garments to the lines regularly offered. The English salesmen learned that the majority of retailers in the larger cities of the United States prefer American styles.

A local manufacturer said that foreign competitors will have to realize this still more and make their clothing which they intend selling here more on American lines, or else there will be little business developed in this country.

He also said that foreign ready-to-wear garments would not have to be seriously reckoned with by local merchants for some time to come.

LONDON STYLES FAVOR LOOSE ENDS FOR TIES

According to a London report there will be increased activity in the neckwear trade there this fall. The marked style tendency now is not toward color, but toward shape. The loose ended knot is favored, but many four-in-hands are also shown. Various shades of blue and gray constitute the color trend at present.

In London men are wearing either a jacket suit or a frock coat with a small black bow tie. The start with black will probably extend to other colors as the season continues.

It is thought, however, that this vogue will not be generally adopted, as it is entirely out of keeping with the fall ideas advanced by English haberdashers.

Once-overs and Ascots are being revived in a small way.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The United States ranks fourth as purchaser of English goods, with $146,000,000 last year.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation is seeking bids in England and Ireland to build nine iron ore carriers of 15,000 tons dead-weight capacity.

The Canadian Government, in contract with the United Fruit Company of Nova Scotia, has established a new steamship line between Canada and England, in order to secure more satisfactory access to the English market.

The Chicago and Northwestern, with proceeds of $4,000,000 equipment trust certificates recently sold, will pay for switching engines, 2,000 gondola cars and 2,005 box cars.

WHITCOMB CO. IMPORT MUCH CORNED BEEF

Soaring Prices of Meats Bringing South American Product to the United States

Meat is going up, and up, with no end in sight.

This has led to a curious state of affairs. Corned beef, peculiarly a product of the United States, now is being imported from South America in great quantities, and Libby, McNeill & Libby, the Chicago packers, advise their representatives in Atlanta, H. H. Whitcomb & Burke Company, that nothing but the South American product now is to be had.

The quality is declared to be excellent. The steers of the Argentine prairies are fully equal in quality to those of our own Western ranges, and the only difference the consumer can detect is that instead of saying "U. S. Inspected and Passed," the labels bear the stamps, "Inspected under the Food and Drug Act of June 30, 1906"—in other words, the customs service now does the inspecting instead of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Never before, so far as anyone remembers, has it been profitable to import tinned meats. This could take place only under exceptional conditions such as the present, when corned beef in 14-pound containers is quoted to retailers at $37 per dozen or thereabouts, while two years ago it was quoted at about $21.

Libby, McNeill & Libby were among the first to foresee the inevitable shortage of American meats and to establish a packing house on the other side of the equator. They now are reaping the benefit.

While it is believed that corned beef never before has been imported direct from South America, last year the same packers, after shipping large quantities of the product to Europe, reimported it at a profit because of a sudden bulge in prices in the United States.

Vienna sausage and potted ham, the Whitcomb company advises, have advanced 5 per cent in the past ten days, and pork sausage, pure, has advanced 28 per cent in three weeks.

Temporarily, the live stock market is depressed by the heavy shipments from the West, East and South, due to the great damage to the corn crop in the West and to the hay crop in the East. The shipments from the South were attracted by the high prices buyers paid when they made a "raid" on Southern cattle a month or so ago, which attracted the attention of the United States Government.

The Government warned the farmers of Georgia and Florida to keep their cattle, not deplete their herds, and to fatten them for market at home instead of selling them lean for fattening in the West and North.

NEW KIND OF PIPE LINE.

One of the most remarkable mechanical devices ever used in connection with the manufacture of paper is being installed at Orange, Texas. This is a "blower," more than a mile long, through which the waste yellow pine timber from a local lumber mill will be sent to a paper mill. The slabs as they come from the mill will be ground into small particles and forced by means of compressed air through the long pipe to the paper manufacturing plant. This paper mill is said to be the only plant in the world that makes paper from yellow pine pulp. It has a daily output of thirty-three tons of wrapping paper.

DEMAND FOR RAMIES TO IMPROVE IN THE SPRING

The fall linen season is shaping up well. The demand for ratines has hurt ramie linens, but it is pointed out that the former soil more easily and do not hold their shape as well as ramie suitings, and that a better demand for ramies is looked for next spring. Light blues, pinks and browns will lead the color demand for ramie goods.

ENGLISH TRADE GROWS.

The July statement of English Board of Trade shows increases of $17,436,500 in imports and $25,880,000 in exports. Imports of foodstuffs increased $8,875,000, and raw material about $5,600,000.

RUBBER FACTORY FOR BRAZIL.

Within a year the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company will have in operation in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, first big rubber factory to be established on the South American continent, to cost $1,300,000.

Women's Footwear Seen in Many Colors

Leather and Cloth Combinations Shown—Men's Shoes Made Along English Lasts.

Imported models on which fall and winter styles for women's evening slippers are based are leather and cloth color combinations, among which red, green, gray, white and champagne are to be featured in strap and colonial effects.

There is a tendency to drop cut steel buckles, and those of jet will be much used. Another popular buckle will be of oxidized silver, in colonial design, with a satin filler to match the panel.

Panel effects are featured in the smartest slippers. A model well thought of is of patent leather, has a modified duck bill, too, and a jet buckle filled with satin matching the narrow panel extending from the buckle to the side seam. The heel is full Louis-Cuban. Featured suede slippers are of taupe, also with color combinations.

Women's street shoes shown have the long French vamp and square throat combined with cloth top color combinations. They are made with a plain toe, are fitted with the full Louis-Cuban heel and are of the button variety.

Men's shoes for fall and winter are made along the straight, laced, English last, and the color tendency is toward dark tan and gunmetal. Low, flat heels are shown almost exclusively. The blucher style is taboo.

Arizona Grows Fine Egyptian Cotton

Salt River Valley Experiments Reach Stage Where Gin and Oil Mill Are Needed.

Excellent results are being obtained in the growing of long staple Egyptian cotton in the Salt River Valley of Arizona. Under the direction of Mr. E. W. Hudson, of the Department of Agriculture, the industry has come to include over 4,000 acres in planted cotton, yielding in most cases a net profit of $100 an acre.

While the severe drouth throughout the entire West has made inroads on every other crop, the Arizona cotton has prospered to such a degree that a ginning plant and an oil mill to make use of the cotton seed are to be established by the time the crop is ready.

The subcommittee of the American commission which has been making a study of cotton growing and cotton marketing in Egypt shows that not only can American methods applied to the raising of Egyptian cotton reduce the cost approximately 50 per cent, but that our progressive farmers, although handicapeed by the quality of our soil as compared with that of the Nile Delta, can bring our long staple cotton yield per acre up to that of Egypt's.

Long staple cotton brings from 21 to 25 cents a pound on the spot.

Already the irrigation system employed in the Delta lands has been employed in Arizona. The rest must be worked up by American intelligence and American industry, for Egypt with her antiquated methods of cultivation offers little further guidance.

FIRST BALE BRINGS 12 CTS. PER POUND IN SAVANNAH

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—Before the entrance to the Cotton Exchange the first bale of upland cotton grown in Chatham County was auctioned. The bale brought 12 cents a pound, 3 cents better than current values. The first bale was grown by W. M. Kennedy and ginned by Floyd & So. The staple graded good middling.

FANCY SHOE BUCKLES.

The wearing of elaborate slipper buckles was particularly noticeable during the Grand Semaine racing week, as the prevailing style of short skirts allows the entire shoe to be seen. The custom is now quite the craze, and many society people are adopting special buckle designs to be worn with various costumes. They are appearing daily with a different buckle to harmonize with each different gown.

MEN'S COLLARS ARE INVENTION OF A HOUSEWIFE

Ingenious Woman Contrived Familiar Article to Lessen Amount of Washing in Home.

The detachable collar now worn by men the world round was the invention of a thrifty housewife 83 years ago. It sprang from sheer necessity, and yet it was so simple an article of wearing apparel that its first maker never looked upon her production as an invention, and it is doubtful if the other early manufacturers thought of patenting the idea.

During the succeeding years, in which the manufacture of collars and their allied products has become a great industry in and around Troy, N. Y., the incident of the invention of the collar had almost been lost until recently brought to light by the unearthing of a family tradition.

It is now certain that Mrs. Hannah Lord Montague was the maker of the first detachable linen collar. Mr. Montague was engaged in the manufacture of fine shoes for women. He was a large man, very particular in matters of dress, and in those days before the invention of the sewing machine and before great public laundries were established, the making, washing and ironing of the shirts formed quite an item in the work of the household.

Mrs. Montague was resourceful, and in endeavoring to lighten her household duties she hit upon the idea of a detached collar, which could be fastened to a neckband of her husband's shirt and washed and ironed separately. Before this time, when the collar was soiled, the whole shirt had to be washed, but by this device two or three collars might be used to one shirt. Acting upon the idea which had come to her, Mrs. Montague went to the patch bag, selected a strip of white linen, which she cut and shaped to fit the neckband of her husband's shirt, sewed it, turned it inside out, and attached a narrow string of braid at either end to tie about the neck. This was the original string collar.

Thus through the resourcefulness of a woman the modern detachable collar was evolved.

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U. S. CERTAIN CAMINETTI WILL SHARE DIGGS' FATE

Government Bends Every Effort to Speed Trial of Federal Immigration Commissioner's Son on the Charge of "White Slavery."

Former California State Architect, Facing Four to Twenty Years in Prison, Plans Appeal—Companion to Follow Suit if Convicted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—Supremely confident after the conviction of Maury I. Diggs, former State architect, the United States authorities, prosecuting the famous "white slave" cases, which at one time threatened to disrupt President Wilson's Cabinet, are using every energy to speed the trial and obtain a similar verdict against Drew Caminetti, who was Diggs' companion in the sensational flight to Reno with Marsha Warrington and Lola Norris.

Diggs will be sentenced September 2. Under the verdict of the jury, the Judge can fix the penalty at from four to twenty years, and owing to the fact that virtually the same evidence that was introduced against Diggs will be introduced against Caminetti, leads the Government to believe that conviction is certain.

Diggs' attorneys have already announced they will carry the case to the highest court in the land. Should Caminetti be convicted, he, too, doubtless would appeal.

Diggs Gives $20,000 Bail.

Bail in the sum of $20,000 was readily furnished by Diggs' relatives when the amount was fixed by the court and was accepted by the United States Commissioner.

The case was one of the most spectacular ever tried in California. Diggs is a former State architect. Caminetti is a son of the United States Commissioner of Immigration. Both men are married and have families. Both are of high social standing in Sacramento.

Both men are considerably older that the girls with whom they eloped. The undisputed evidence in the case was that the intimate relations between Diggs and Miss Warrington and Caminetti and Miss Norris had become notorious in Sacramento. Families of both the young men were preparing to start criminal action against them to break these relations.

Then they and the girls disappeared. They were traced to Reno, where the two couples were living as men and wives in a rented bungalow. The men were charged with violations of the Mann anti-white slave act.

Blames Girls for Elopement.

Both Miss Warrington and Miss Norris charged that the men had threatened, cajoled and coerced them into making the trip to Reno. They declared that they had promised to obtain divorces from their wives in order to wed them.

Diggs, in his defense, pleaded that the girls were the persons responsible for the flight, that they had induced them to fly to Reno.

It was this attitude of hiding behind a woman's skirt that caused the most severe condemnation of Diggs. Great stress was laid on it by Theodore Roche, attorney for the Government, in his final appeal to the jury for conviction.

"This defendant," said Roche, "did not deny on the stand the truth of the essential facts we have shown. And then he comes before you and asks acquittal.

"Hides Behind Wife's Skirts."

"The defendant in a criminal case usually bases defense on the presumption of innocence, but this defendant relies on his own depravity. He comes into court covered with his own shame and hides behind the skirts of his wife and child.

"When these girls went to Reno their departure meant social ostracizement. Marsha Warrington went because she believed and trusted this man. She didn't desire money, dresses or presents. Her parents gave her these. But this man had promised her marriage, as Caminetti had promised Lola Norris.

"Those promises were never intended to be kept. What was intended was to abandon the girls in Reno. They never could have returned to Sacramento—and you know what that meant. But the alluring promise of marriage had been held out to them."

Scores Conduct in Home.

Attorney Roche was particularly severe with Diggs for the misconduct in his own home to which he testified yesterday. He had not been content, said Roche, with making an assignation house out of his office, but he was similarly to degrade the privacy of a home he shared with a virtuous and loving wife.

In seeking to establish that the trip was not premeditated and that the two girls had not been induced to take it by threats of scandal on one hand and promises of marriage on the other, Diggs willingly testified to his own misconduct and the embarrassments, domestic and business, into which it had led him.

His counsel in summing up the evidence did not palliate these acts.

"Paint this defendant as you will—a monster if you please," argued Robert Devlin, his senior counsel, "but tell me what motive he would have had in going out of the State for the purpose of accomplishing those things already accomplished.

"Counsel may characterize him as they please, and I may not differ with them. They say his act was shameless, and I may feel the same way about it, but it isn't white slavery."

This was the whole argumentative substance of the defense. There remained the rhetorical and the emotional appeals and, of course, they were not neglected. The girls were blamed for tempting the men. They were called willing accomplices in what evil had been done, and the wisdom of trusting a woman scorned when she bears witness against the lover who has discharged her was called into question.

Southern Drawl an Opera Asset

Alabama Singer Lauds Accent

Sees Fame for Dixie Song Birds

Miss Neida Humphrey.



Miss Neida Humphrey, of Huntsville, Blames Laziness for Dearth of Divas.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., Aug. 23.—The soft, musical voice of Southern women, which poets have raved about, others have envied and the comic papers have made subject of satire, has a value in dollars, and it has an even greater value in the world of art.

So thinks Miss Neida Humphrey, of Huntsville, who has just returned home after a three-year course of voice culture under Caruso in New York.

Miss Humphrey, realizing the supreme demand for American prima donnas on the operatic stage, not only in this country, but in every capital in Europe, thinks there is a world of opportunity for the young women of her own section in this field.

"The Southern woman's voice," says Miss Humphrey, "possesses more natural musical qualities than the voices of any other women in the world. With proper cultivation that quality should make them the greatest opera stars. The world has long known of this quality, but the Southern women of talent have just refused to grasp their opportunities.

Blames Indolence in Part.

"And I guess the laziness so generally attributed to our people may have a great deal to do with it. Singing, I mean serious singing, is the hardest sort of work.

"There is hardly a girl of social position in the Southland who has not a smattering of musical education. The trouble is it's only a smattering. When they reached the point where singing meant real work they retired gracefully to other fields.

"But I believe that the time is not far off when the Southern girl of talent will realize the life she is overlooking and then I am certain that there will be girls of Dixie whose names will be just as famous as those of Farrar, Suzanne Adams and Louise Homer, all American born.

Miss Humphrey is very young and she is very, very pretty, but that is not all. She has a voice of remarkable power and dramatic quality, but withal she holds in it that soft sweetness that declares her home as plainly as it would be declared were she to walk on the stage waving the Stars and Bars.

Has Charmed the President.

She has already done things in music and she intends to do more. In New York she has sung before the most critical audiences in concert and has won their high approbation. It was she who charmed President Wilson and a distinguished gathering in New York recently at a concert.

In Chattanooga last May, during the reunion of the Confederate Veterans, she sang before the old soldiers and was given an ovation.

Miss Humphrey intends to return to New York in the fall to complete her studies. She has already been assured of an operatic engagement and Huntsville believes that it will soon boast an operatic celebrity.

Dweller in Desert Sees First Pine Tree

Full Grown Woman Is Mystified by Foliage—Also Takes Mountain Snow Bath.

CHICO, CAL., Aug. 23.—Miss Ilene Locey, of Visalia, cousin of Frank M. Moore, of this city, a grown woman, saw her first pine tree when she went with the Moores for an auto trip to the mountains.

She has resided long in the desert southland, and was not only pleased but mystified at the foliage and the fact that she could reach the snow-bound regions of the Sierra Nevadas inside of an hour's time.

The party left here especially to give Miss Locey an idea of the diversified climate of the Sacramento Valley and a snow bath in the higher altitude.

Tents Only Shelter For Toledo Families

City Is Growing So Rapidly That Builders Can Not Construct Houses Demanded.

TOLEDO, Aug. 23.—Because the city has not enough houses to rent and builders are not able to construct houses as rapidly as they are desired tents are being used as homes in Toledo.

Two tent colonies have been established in the city. In both districts occupants of the tents are owners of lots on which the temporary homes have been erected. The lots have been purchased as home sites and tents are serving as temporary homes.

The tent homes consist of living rooms, dining rooms and kitchens. Each has a flower and vegetable garden and one is equipped with a chicken park, a stable and outbuildings. Living rooms are convertible into bedrooms, and hammocks, stretched in the open, are used day and night.

SOUTH IS PAYING HEAVY TOLL FOR CANAL BENEFITS

Colonel Gailliard, of South Carolina, Breaks Down Under Tremendous Task.

More than any other section of the country, the South is expected to realize in prosperity and development by the opening of the Panama Canal. But the South is to pay its toll and pay for it dearly.

Just when the canal was an assured fact, Senator John T. Morgan, of Alabama, father of the Isthmian Waterway idea, died as a result of his years of ceaseless labor impressing the necessity of rthe canal on Congress.

Nok Lieutenant Colonel David Du Bois Gailliard, of South Carolina, the army engineer who dug the Culebra Cut, has had to abandon the scene of his triumph and return to the United States to give his nervous system shattered by his work, a rest which it has needed for months.

And that is not all. From the zone the advices come that Colonel William L. Sibert, of Alabama, the army engineer in charge of the work on the great Gatun Dam, is on the point of a breakdown and it is extremely doubtful if he will be strong enough to stay in the zone to see his work completed.

Careers of Two Similar.

The careers of Colonel Sibert and Colonel Gailliard have been remarkably similar. Gailliard was born in South Carolina; Sibert, in Alabama. They entered West Point the same year and both graduated in 1884 among the first five men in their class.

After their graduation, both were sent to Willets Point and in 1908, when the canal work was put in the hands of the army engineers, Colonel Goethals immediately picked the two Southerners as his chief aides. Sibert was put in charge of the work on the Atlantic side, which included the building of the Gatun Dam, while Gailliard was in charge of the work in the interior of the zone.

That Lieutenant Colonel Gaillard had suffered a nervous breakdown was known only to a few of his intimate friends in the army. A few weeks ago when his condition became serious the matter was brought to the attention of General Bixby, the chief engineer in Washington, and by General Bixby called to the attention of Secretary of War Garrison, who immediately granted the stricken engineer a long leave of absence.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles F. Mason, Medical Corps, U. S. A., the director of the Ancon Hospital, in the Canal Zone; Mrs. Gaillard and Lieutenant Colonel Gaillard's young son came with him and went with him to Baltimore, where he will enter the John Hopkins Hospital. There he will be under the care of some of the most eminent specialists in nervous disorders in this country.

Leave Did Not Aid Him.

Colonel Gaillard was in New York less than two months ago after a six weeks' leave of absence that he had taken in the hope that the rest would benefit his health to the extent that he would be able to remain in the Canal Zone. He sailed from New York on June 27 last, again to take charge of the work in the Central Division.

Those who talked with him at that time remember that he expressed a desire to get away from the Isthmus as soon as his work was finished, but, he added, with a touch of sadness in his soft Southern voice, "When I do leave it will be with deep and sincere regret."

Lieutenant Colonel Gaillard is the first of the famous army engineers employed in the construction o. the Panama Canal to be stricken as a result of his work. A few weeks ago Colonel William M. Black, Corps of Engineers, the chief of that branch of the service in this part of the United States, the officer who was head of the engineering board which solved the problem of raising the old battleship Maine, was in Panama and was Gaillard's guest.

Close Friends for Years.

The two officers have been intimate friends for years. During his stay at Empire, the headquarters of Colonel Gaillard, Colonel Black noted and realized that the builder of Culebra Cut needed a long and complete rest.

"Gaillard," said Colonel Black last night, "is one of the most wonderful organizers the army has developed. His work in the Canal Zone has been little short of marvelous. He laid out his plans in such a way that he got the maximum out of everything, especially in the handling of the railroad part of the work. He was also able within a few months after he took charge at Empire to double the work accomplished in a specified time. Some of the things that he did experienced railroad men had said were practically impossible."

Woman Given Job Of Cleaning Up State

Success in Making Tacoma a Spotless Town Causes Promotion in Service.

TACOMA, Aug. 23.—Because of her successful efforts to transform Tacoma into a "Spotless Town," Miss Arizona B. Wimple, food and market inspector, is to be rewarded with a bigger job—the cleaning up of the State of Washington.

This was the advice received here today from the Governor's office in Olympia, where it is said Miss Wimple is to be appointed State bakery and sanitary inspector.

Her methods in cleaning up Tacoma were simple and direct and included publicity as an aid in bringing about the desired reforms.

Frequent inspections of bakeries and other food dispensing establishments were made and the score announced in the newspapers.

Miss Wimple, who is young and pretty, will receive $4,000 a year from the State.

She is a graduate of the University of Michigan.

CANDLES BURNING AT WAKE SET HOUSE AFIRE

CALGARY, ALBERTA, Aug. 23.—A fire which started from candles set about a coffin at a wake, at the house of J. Selar, here burned the hair and eyebrows off the body of an aged woman. Portions of the face were charred. Firemen extinguished the blaze.

WATCHING MAN WHO STOLE AND HID A FORTUNE

Detectives Shadowing Mail Thief Believed to Have Cached $40,000 After Robbery.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 23.—Charles Savage, a negro mail robber, released from the penitentiary in Leavenworth, is being shadowed by three detectives. He will be kept under watch constantly because somewhere is hidden $40,000 of the $50,000 in currency he stole five years ago from a registered mail pouch, and nobody except Savage knows where it is.

When Savage was released he was met at the door by his mother and a young woman to whom he was engaged before he was sent to prison. They came at once to Kansas City to see an uncle, who is dying.

"They needn't watch me," he said. "If they think I'm going to dig up $40,000 they're mistaken. I wish I knew where there was $40,000 buried."

"Isn't it queer that $2,000 in $20 gold certificates of the same series as stolen from the mail sack were found blowing around in the wind near your mother's home in South Leavenworth this spring?" Savage was asked.

"Yes, that's queer. I don't understand," he answered. "I read about that, and I figured it out that some person who lived in South Leavenworth had stolen that mail sack and hidden the money there, and the rain had washed away the dirt where it was buried, and the wind got at it and blew it away."

Employees' Pension Measure Approved

Pennsylvania Cities Are Permitted to Establish Fund for Faithful Municipal Workers.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—Under the provisions of an act passed by the Legislature, which Governor Tener has approved, this city is given authority to establish a municipal pension fund for employees. The act applies to all city employees who have given twenty years of service to the city.

The act provides that in the event of the creating of the fund every employee will be compelled to pay into the fund 1 per cent of his yearly salary.

The pension to be allowed the beneficiary will be equal to one-half of the average yearly salary received by him during the last two years before his retirement.

College Professor Seeks Laborer's Pay

Unable to Make Both Ends Meet, Teacher Resigns Chair in University.

BERKELEY, CAL., Aug. 23.—Unable to make both ends meet on a salary of $900 paid him by the University of California, Paul Boehncke, an instructor in the German department, has withdrawn from the faculty and is seeking a position in which he can support himself and family of two children.

During the last few summers Boehncke has managed to augment his meager salary by working as a plasterer at from $5 to $7 a day, or nearly twice the amount he was paid by the university.

Apache War in '80's Is Cause of Divorce

Husband Deserted Thirty Years Ago by Wife Who Didn't Like Wild West.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Geronimo and his wild hordes of Apaches, who terrorized New Mexico in the eighties, were the direct cause of a divorce suit which Allen L. Eaton begun yesterday in the Superior Court against Zuma E. Eaton.

The Eatons were married in Silver City, N. Mex., in 1886, when the Apache uprising was on. Mrs. Eaton, who hailed from Pittsburg, did not enjoy the wild Western life her married life entailed, and she deserted her husband.

Common Laborer Strikes Big Gold Vein

Ore Will Run $60,000 to Ton and Mine Is Largest in Southern Oregon.

MEDFORD, OREG., Aug. 23.—What is reported as the biggest gold strike made in Southern Oregon has been been reported by Elmer Higginbotham on the mine owned by him and M. G. Womack on Kane's Creek. The ore will run $60,000 to the ton, according to assays of samples made here.

Higginbotham had been a common laborer for many years until Womack offered to "grub-stake" him on a prospecting trip up Kane's Creek.

BERI BERI CAUSED BY RICE DIET, SAYS EXPERT

Special Cable to The American.

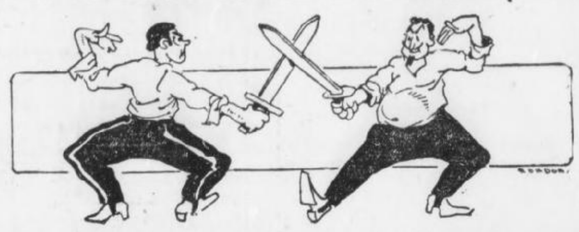
BERLIN, Aug. 23.—The Berlin Medical Association reports that the well-known investigator of beri beri, Dr. Max Moszkowski, finds, after a remarkable experiment, that the disease is caused by the use of rice.

Dr. Moszkowski for 138 days subsisted almost entirely upon rice. All the symptoms of beri beri manifested themselves.

At the close of the experiment an injection of serum containing an extract of rice resulted in a complete recovery.

Hunnicutt Won in First Round

Beat Bravo With Wooden Sword



How Atlanta's Broadsword Champion Worsted French Fencing Master.

Time was when the prize fight was not au fait, when in the best families, and even in the second best, and maybe in the third, they frowned down upon the pugilistic art as brutal and degenerate. Then it was that the youn bloods turned to cockfighting and fencing for the gladiatorial features of their lives, and were satisfied.

And that time was not so very long ago. Calvin W. Hunnicutt, who is Atlanta's oldest citizen, revived them in memory yesterday, when he fell to the young bloods turned to cockfighting between Charley White and Frank Whitney, with the remark that things were not like this of yore.

Of course, he had a dueling story of his own to tell, and he told it—of how he fought an arrogant French fencing master in a combat with wooden swords, and how all Atlanta looked on and cheered him as its champion.

It occurred before the war, when all good things, it seems, occurred. It occurred just at the beginning of the war, and had its effect in keeping Mr. Hunnicutt out of that conflict.

"There had been talk of war, war, war pretty generally," he said. The trouble clouds were thick and black, and we organized here in Atlanta a cavalry troop that we called the Fulton Dragoons. Captain Wilson was our officer, I was first lieutenant, and C. B. Whaley, my best friend, was first sergeant.

"All went well at first, and things were pleasant. But after a while politics began to leak in, as inevitably it will with all volunteer military bodies. Everybody knows everybody else so well, you see that very naturally jealousy comes in. Anyhow, when the time came for the election of a captain for a new term, Whaley and I, backing Wilson, lost out, because the other man promised horses to all members of the troop. Then dissatisfaction grew and the organization loosened.

"The new captain and his great ally, Second Lieutenant Williams, were full of ideas as to how to run a military organization, and began to put these ideas into play. That made more dissatisfaction for no volunteer soldier likes to be driven by men who were their friends and associates.

"One of their ideas was the importation of a fencing teacher to instruct the men in broadsword use. Now Whaley and I had practiced considerably with the broadsword, and were rather expert in its use, but we said nothing of it to the captain and his friends.

"Well, the fencing master came, a Frenchman from Mobile. He was a flourishing, affected sort of fellow, and considerable of a boaster. Not long after he was here, he broke off teaching and began to talk about his own great skill and to show it off.

"One day he challenged all of us.

" 'Nobody here can touch me with his sword,' he announced. 'I don't fear to let any of you try.' And he flourished his sword.

"Whaley and I decided to take him on, and I went to him. He laughed at me. But I insisted, and the date was set for our combat. That there should be no bloodshed—because we were going to do some furious fencing, it seemed—I put a negro of mine to work making two wooden swords, or sticks. These were to be our weapons.

"Somehow the tidings that there was to be a fight got abroad. Atlanta was not as large as it is now, but it was a right smart town even then, and when the day for the fight came, everybody turned out.

"We had planned to have the duel in a theater, owned in the days of old Atlanta by a man named Williams. The place was packed, and I began to be a little nervous over the public nature of the affair.

"We squared off, and the crowd settled back in the seats for a long and interesting fight. But it wasn't for long. The Frenchman came at me with a flourish, and I had a flourish to match his. Thence I made a thrust at him, the thrust that we know technically as the point tierce. It went through his guard, and to his body. If we had been fighting with real swords, my opponent would have been run through.

"All Atlanta laughed. The Frenchman had pretty generally advertised his ability to fight, and everybody was there. However, there were one or two persons who didn't like the way the fight came out, particularly the new captain of the dragoons and his ally. After the fight they began working to get me to resign. The duel, they claimed everywhere, might have an effect in breaking up discipline. And so, with their dissatisfaction showing plain, I resigned.

"The Frenchman we didn't see after the half minute duel. If the dragoons learned broadsword fencing, they learned it from somebody else.

"It's a pity the art of fencing does not survive in the popular fancy. It is clean, beneficial and interesting. But this prize fighting——"



LOOKS FOR BODY OF FATHER LOST IN ICE 43 YEARS

Miss Edith Randall, of Boston, Expects to Find Corpse on Glacier at Foot Mt. Blanc.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Miss Edith Randall, of this city, has gone to Chamonix, Switzerland, one one of the strangest errands known. She hopes to find in the glacier there the body of her father, who lost his life climbing on Mont Blanc forty-three years ago. Ten others were lost with him in a snowstorm near the summit. All told, two Americans, one Scotchman and eight guides and porters died.

Five of the bodies were recovered. It is expected by guides that the six others will be delivered up by the glacier this year.

Scientists are interested as it may supply evidence to prove their theories on the speed of the annual march of glaciers toward the valleys.

Miss Randall's father, John Randolph, a Boston banker, was fifty-four when he lost his life in 1870.

Last year Miss Randall came to Chamonix, as the ice axe and several small articles relonging to Mr. Randall had been found by guides at the foot of the Glacier des Bossons.

Many Americans and English Alpinists, as well as guides, joined in the search for the body, but without result. All hope for better luck this summer.

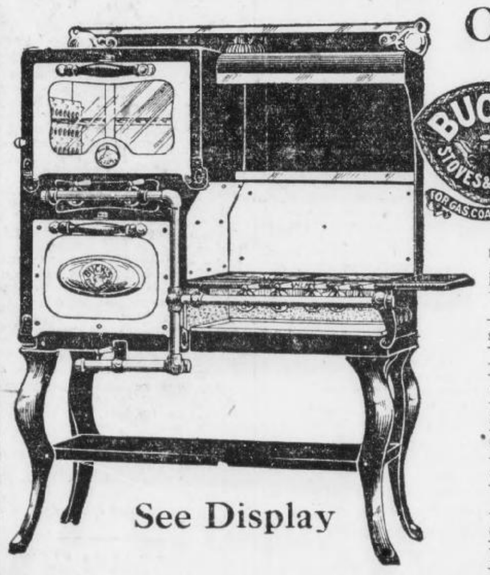
"Back on the Job"

again and very quickly, too, if you will only let Hostetter's Stomach Bitters help the digestion to become normal, keep the liver active and the bowels free from constipation. These are absolutely necessary in order to maintain health. Try it to-day but be sure it's

HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters

25% DISCOUNT

On All BUCK'S Gas Stoves and Ranges



See Display

Buck's—the most conveniently arranged, the most sanitary, and certainly the most economical gas user made—comes in for a tremendous discount this week.

They are here—anything from the small stove to the most elaborate range—and all are carrying the same big discount. Discard your old, worn, smoking, fuel-consuming cooking machine to-morrow, and let us replace it with one of these modern stoves or ranges.

The savings of your fuel bill will soon pay for any BUCK'S you may select.

Connections Free--$1 a Week Buys Your Choice

That's fair enough, isn't it? We will actually put it in your kitchen—ready to turn on the gas—and you can pay the bill at one dollar per week. Come in to-morrow and take your choice. **See our big Mitchell street window display.**

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BOLL WEEVIL COSTS SOUTH BILLION; ZONE CURE URGED

Senator Smith of South Carolina Secures Government Expert's Figures on Total Estimated Ravages During Last 17 Years.

Shows How $107,539,127 Yearly Cost of Proposed Remedy Could Be Counteracted by Diversified Crops and United States Aid.

(The zone strip to which Senator Smith refers as a remedy for the boll weevil, as proposed, would begin in Tennessee and run down through Alabama and part of Florida.)

By ELLISON D. SMITH.
(United States Senator From South Carolina.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—A few weeks ago I asked some of the officials in the Department of Agriculture to give me an estimate of the losses the farmers of the South have suffered as the result of the boll weevil. The figures furnished me are startling. From the report I make the following extract:

"The only adequate way of arriving at the losses due to the boll weevil is by studying the average production per acre by States, comparing years of non-infestation with years of infestation. It is quite noticeable that every State by the third year of infestation has shown a decided reduction in average yield per acre.

"This average production is used in connection with the acreage planted to obtain an estimate in money value of the loss from the boll weevil to the producers. This is only the primary loss and is turned over and over again as it reacts upon ginners, oil mill men, merchants, bankers, property values, manufacturers of the textile and the final consumers.

"The total loss to producers obtained by this method from 1895 through 1912 is $841,521,135, or an average during the 18 years of $46,751,174 per annum, with the loss now reaching over $100,000,000 per annum.

These Only Obvious Losses.

"Only the more obvious losses from the ravages of this pest can even be estimated. These are the losses in productivity suffered by the producers and the losses in business of the first processes in manufacture.

"Figures are presented to show the losses to the planter, the ginner and the oil mills as follows, for the period from 1895 to 1912:

Loss to the planters	$841,521,135
Loss to the ginners	17,446,295
Loss to the oil mills	72,270,421
Total	$931,237,852

"To these must be added losses in business suffered by cotton buyers and brokers, merchants, bankers and cotton mills, the loss in property values the ultimate effects upon the consumer."

In other words, officials of the Department of Agriculture estimate that the loss to the South from the boll weevil between 1895 and 1912 has been considerably more than $1,000,000,000. This is staggering.

The Government has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to stamp out the boll weevil, but without avail. The Government experts, entomologists, farm demonstration agents and others have done splendid work in teaching the farmers better methods of cultivation, rotation of crops, etc., but so far as checkmating the boll weevil is concerned they themselves admit that their work has been a failure.

Moves Eastward Steadily.

The weevil continues its march eastward at a steady pace each year, and in no section where it has made its appearance has any method been discovered of minimizing the damage done by it.

Unless something is done it will not be very long until the entire cotton area of the South is infested.

Of course, some cotton can be grown in the area infested by the boll weevil, but the yield per acre and per farm is greatly reduced, while the cost of production is greatly increased. I am told by a member of Congress who owns a large plantation in an infested section that it costs just about twice as much to produce a bale of cotton now as it cost before the boll weevil came. Many others have given me testimony to the same effect.

When one undertakes to estimate the loss to the South during recent years because of this little insect, and then tries to estimate the probable loss in the future, the result must be appalling.

I have been deeply interested in the boll weevil for a number of years. I have watched its spread from the time it made its first appearance in

Continued on Page 6, Column 4.

Commission Fight in Birmingham Is Hot

Wood and Ward File Petitions. Former Keeps Up Denunciation of Latter.

BIRMINGHAM, Aug. 23.—Clement Wood, former Recorder of Birmingham and a Socialist, to-day filed his petition in the Probate Court as candidate for President of the City Commission of Birmingham.

George Ward, former Mayor, filed his petition last Monday. Vassar Allen is expected to have his in by Monday, the last day in which the petition can be filed.

The commission race is becoming exceedingly hot, as Wood and Allen are firing hot shot into Ward.

8 Near Death From Poisoned Ice Cream

EUFAULA, Aug. 23.—Eight persons are critically ill at Abbeville as the result of eating poisoned ice cream. All the doctors in the town are working with them to prevent fatal consequences, following a social affair in connection with the Henry County Teachers' Institute at Abbeville. It is thought that the metal of the freezer affected the cream.

Those ill are Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, Miss Ann Crawford, daughter of Probate Judge Henry Crawford; the Misses Norton, of Clopton, and Miss Thomas.

Birmingham Scents Postoffice Shake-Up

BIRMINGHAM, Aug. 23.—Report that a sudden change had been made in postmastership at Bessemer and that Captain H. W. Crook would succeed J. H. McEniry, following a visit of postoffice inspectors to the district, has caused talk in the Federal office force and apprehension is now felt that the postmasters in Birmingham, Ensley and several other places in and around Birmingham will be removed, though their terms do not expire for two or three years yet.

No criminal charges have been made against anyone.

95 Dynamite Caps Explode in His Hand

HUNTSVILLE, Aug. 23.—As Tom Morris, an employee of the Madison County road building squad near Gladstone, was carrying 15 dynamite caps in his hands they exploded and six fingers and both thumbs were blown off, the little finger on each hand being all that was left.

Several of the caps were shot into Morris' breast and these may cause death. The injured man was brought to Huntsville and placed in the hospital.

L. & N. Rate Plea Under Advisement

HUNTSVILLE, Aug. 23.—Judge Shelby, of the United States Circuit Court, and Judge Grubb, of the United States District Court, have taken under advisement the application of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company for a writ of supersedeas to hold up the order of the Alabama Railroad Commission for a reduction of passenger fares while an appeal to the Supreme Court is pending.

Judge Grubb has returned to Birmingham. The railroad company claims that it is losing $400 a day while observing the cheap fare order.

PASTOR IS FINED BY CHURCHMAN IN BIRMINGHAM

Dr. A. J. Dickinson, Found Guilty of Violating Traffic Ordinance, Is Assessed One Dollar.

BIRMINGHAM, Aug. 23.—Dr. A. J. Dickinson, pastor First Baptist Church, was fined $1 in the Recorder's Court this afternoon, charged with violating traffic ordinance in cutting corners in crossing the street.

A. M. Douglass, member of Dr. Dickinson's church, presided in court. Dr. Dickinson served notice of appeal and made $5 bond. Dr. Dickinson pleaded his own case. Demurrers he presented were overruled.

The courtroom was crowded with church members. Dr. Dickinson made an argument and M. M. Ullman represented the city, charging Dr. Dickinson with seeking notoriety.

After he had been tried a call was issued by Dr. Dickinson for a mass meeting Monday night in the City Hall to memorialize the City Commission to abolish the ordinance.

Dr. Dickinson has declared his intention of carrying the matter to the Supreme Court.

Democratic Leader To Run for Senate

BIRMINGHAM, Aug. 23.—Semi-authoritative announcement was made today that Jesse Stallings, formerly a well known Democratic leader in Alabama, will be a candidate for United States Senator in the election next year.

Congressman Henry D. Clayton and Congresman Richmond Pearson Hobson already have announced. John B. Knox, of Anniston, and Captain Frank White, of Birmingham, also may be in the race.

It is now believed that Congressman Underwood will not run.

MESSENGER BOYS IN MOBILE GO ON STRIKE

MOBILE, Aug. 23.—Almost the entire force of Western Union messenger boys went on strike here to-day against the order of Manager W. Bentley, who refused to give them carfare to territory remote from the downtown district.

LEO M. FRANK as he appeared in court yesterday. The defendant was calm under the terrific denunciation of the prosecutor and watched Mr. Dorsey intently through the many hours that the Solicitor consumed in declaring the defendant one of the greatest of criminals. He seemed scarcely more moved than the spectators.



DORSEY DEMANDS DEATH PENALTY FOR FRANK IN THRILLING CLOSING PLEA

Solicitor's Scathing Address Halted by Adjournment---Had Spoken for More Than Six Hours---Cheered by Big Crowd Outside the Courthouse.

PRISONER CALM, WIFE SOBS AS STATE CHARGES MURDER

Slain Girl's Mother Breaks Down, but Defendant Faces Spectators With Hint of Smile---Case May Go to the Jury by Monday Noon.

Insisting upon the application of the Mosaic law of "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth," Solicitor General Hugh M. Dorsey demanded the life of Leo M. Frank yesterday in expiation of the murder of Mary Phagan on April 26.

Nothing less than the death penalty would satisfy justice, declared the Solicitor in one of the most bitter and impassioned addresses a Georgia courtroom audience ever has heard.

It was the closing argument of the State before the fate of Frank is placed in the hands of the twelve jurors. It was interrupted by adjournment at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The Solicitor had been speaking since 9 o'clock in the forenoon and was exhausted by his efforts. His address had begun at 3:30 the afternoon before and had consumed a total of six and a half hours.

Crowd Greets Him With Cheers.

When, weak with fatigue, he asked for a recess and court adjourned until Monday morning at 9 o'clock, a great crowd awaited him outside to cheer him and rend the air with their yells because of the magnificent fight he has put up to send Frank to the gallows for the murder of the little factory girl.

The demonstration was spontaneous and was of greater magnitude than that of the night before. He had aroused to the highest pitch the admiration of the populace for the earnest and determined battle he was conducting for the conviction of the man he deemed guilty of the murder.

Men in front of the courthouse cheered with all their might as Dorsey came in sight from out the courtroom doors. Men from across the street took up the cheer and the little Solicitor was given the demonstration of a governor or some other popular hero as he quickly tucked his books and records under his arms and escaped through the crowd into his law offices in the Kiser building.

Hurls Charge Directly at Frank.

If his tongue was tipped with venom and bitterness, it can hardly be said that the Solicitor was not sincere and in earnest. Every word and every pharse that he uttered during his long speech—the longest of the trial—carried with it the conviction that the speaker was in deadly earnest.

Much of the time he was talking directly at the prisoner and was accusing him of murder and other crimes unmentionable. He looked Frank right in the eye. He leveled his finger at the defendant sitting calmly between his mother and his beautiful wife. He called him a "red-handed murderer" and a pervert. Frank did not flinch.

During a brief intermission, Frank even walked in front of the spectators with the suggestion of a smile on his face. If there was any fear of the verdict in his heart, it was kept buried there, far out of sight of human eyes.

Likens Frank to Oscar Wilde.

Dorsey compared the defendant with that prince of perverts, Oscor Wilde, and there was never a flicker of Frank's eye nor a change in his quiet, speculative expression. Dorsey told of other men who had possessed good reputations and yet had been guilty of the most heinous offenses—Theodore Durant, of San Francisco; Pastor Richeson, of Boston; Mayor McCue, of Charlottsville, Va.; Henry C. Beattie, of Richmond; Dr. Crippen, and others. In the same connection he mentioned the name of Judas Iscariot and Benedict Arnold, both of whom, he said, were supposed to be of good character until they had become traitors and betrayers.

"Character isn't worth a cent when you've got the evidence before you," shouted the Solicitor after he had compared Frank with some of the most infamous persons he could call to mind.

Prisoner Encourages His Wife.

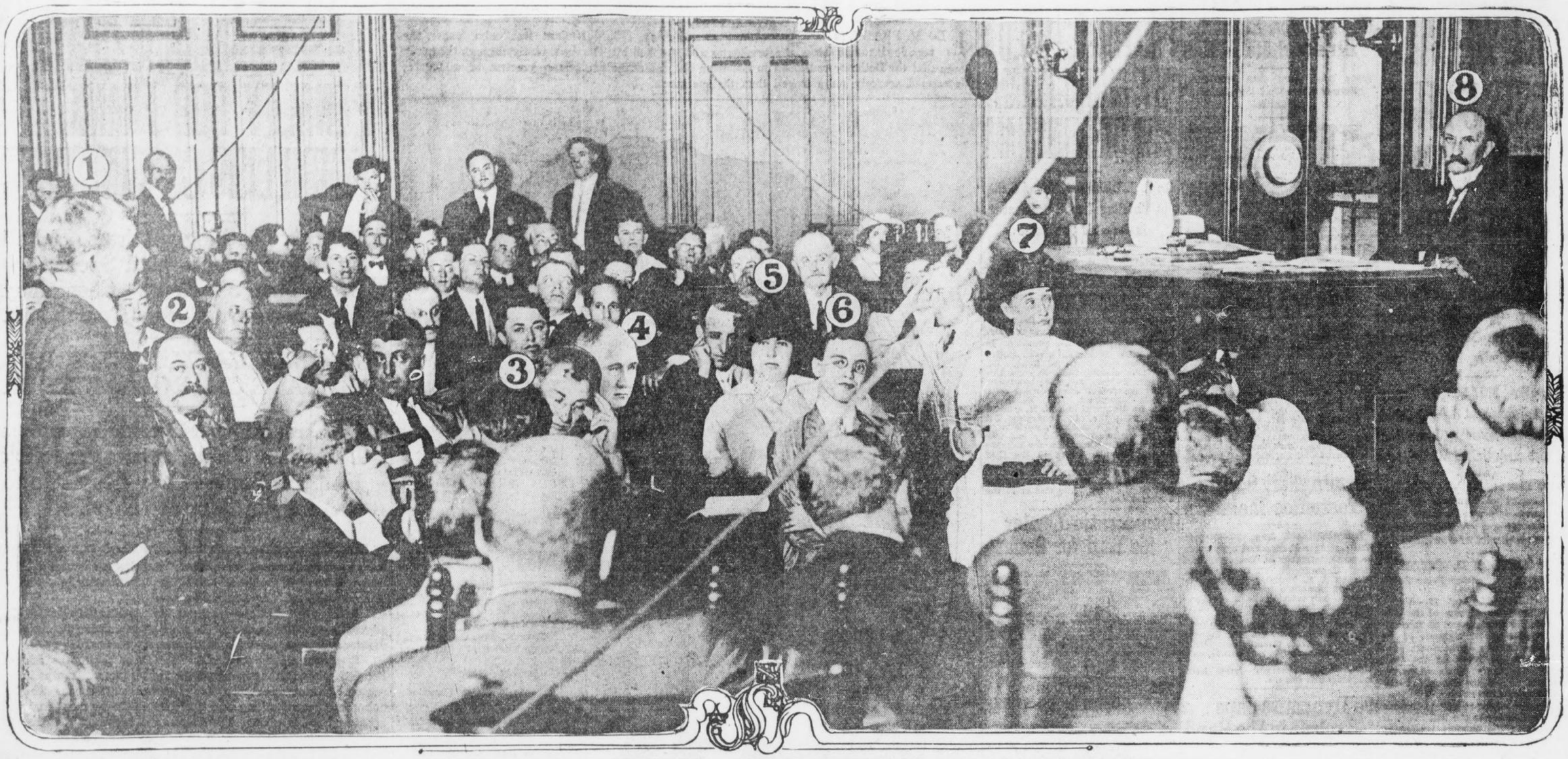
His denunciation at times was so unsparing and his words so like a physical blow that it seemed that the prisoner must quail before him. But Frank maintained his composure. In fact, during a lull in the storm of invective he occasionally would lean toward his wife or his mother and whisper a few words, accompanying them with a smile. For all that his manner betokened, he might be talking of some amusing incident that had just occured to him.

If the Solicitor's words failed to affect Frank, he was probably the only person in the courtroom who did not feel the intensity and the grim determination behind each sentence and each accusation that came from the lips of the State's representative.

So overcome at Dorsey's blunt and grewsome description of the torturous manner in which the pretty little factory girl had

DEATH PENALTY DEMANDED FOR LEO M. FRANK

A TENSE moment in the courtroom yesterday when Solicitor Dorsey was denouncing Frank in his dramatic plea to the jury. Numbered in the picture are (1) Solicitor Hugh M. Dorsey, (2) Chief of Detectives Newport Lanford, (3) Attorney Reuben Arnold of counsel for the defense, (4) Luther Z. Rosser, who has had charge of the battle for Frank's life; (5) Mrs. Leo M. Frank, wife of the defendant; (6) Leo M. Frank, whose rate will soon rest with the jury; (7) Mrs. Rea Frank, his mother, and (8) Judge L. S. Roan.



DORSEY CHEERED AFTER GREAT CLOSING SPEECH

been attacked and strangled to death was Mrs. J. W. Coleman, mother of Mary Phagan, that she collapsed utterly and wept. Frank's young wife was affected by the scene and she laid her head upon the shoulder of her accused husband and cried for several minutes.

The very manner in which Frank had borne himself during the long trial was used by the Solicitor against him. Such remarkable nerve and effrontery he declared he never had witnessed before in a court of justice. Dorsey thought it merely was one of the outcropping characteristics of the defendant's perverted moral and intellectual nature. He compared him to the brilliant Wilde, whose effrontery and insouciance in the midst of charges of unspeakable conduct was a mater of world-wide knowledge.

When he was interrupted by adjournment, the Solicitor was far from the end of his argument. He had taken longer than he expected. He had paused longer on certain aspects of the cast than he had inteded. It seemed probable that he would require most of Monday forenoon to conclude his address.

Scoffs at Frank's Alibi.

Attacking the main points of Frank's defense, he came out boldly with the declaration that Frank's alibi was no alibi at all. He said that the whole of Frank's alibi practically hinged on the testimony of Miss Helen Curran, of No. 160 Ashby street, who had testified that she saw the young factory superintendent waiting for his car at Whitehall and Alabama streets Saturday afternoon at 1:10 o'clock.

At this point Dorsey dramatically brought forth the statement of Frank, which he had made on the first day that he was detained at police headquarters.

"Listen to this," he said shaking the paper before the eyes of the jurymen. Then he quoted from Frank's statement which read:

"I didn't lock the door that morning. The mail was coming up. I locked it when I left for lunch at 1:10."

Makes Charge of Perjury.

"There goes your alibi," said the Solicitor. "It was punctured by your own statement made before you realized the importance of the time element."

Dorsey characterized as perjuries the statement of the Curran girl, that of Miss Fleming, a former stenographer; that of E. F. Holloway, day watchman, and that of Charley Lee.

He threw the suspicion of wrongdoing upon the character of the young woman, Miss Sarah Barnes, who dramatically had expressed her conviction of Frank's innocence on the stand and had declared her willingness to die in his place. The Solicitor overlooked nothing tending to point the hand of guilt toward Leo Frank.

Dorsey mentioned time and again the fact that the defense had failed to cross-examine the State's character witnesses. He said that he had dared them to do it, and that they had been afraid of the disclosures that would ensue.

Asserts Shirt Was "Plant."

He charged that the bloody shirt at Newt Lee's house, the pay envelope, the rope and the club on the first floor of the factroy were plants.

He said that Frank's statement in a letter to his unable, written the afternoon of the crime, that "nothing startling had happened," while intended to be self-serving, was in reality self-accusing.

Referring to the notes found by the girl's body, he called attention to the use of the word "did." He said that Conley always said "done," and that if "did" was used in the notes they must have been dictated by someone else.

He added that the reference in the notes to the toilet on the second floor was a strong indication that the murder had been committed there.

The Solicitor charged that Frank had been endeavoring to force his attentions upon the Phagan girl for weeks and that his advances culminated in the brutal attack of Memorial Day.

Gives His Theory of Crime.

Resisted again, Frank, in brutish fury, struck donw the girl, accomplished his purpose, and then, realizing als position, sought to escape having identified with the attack by winding a rope about the girl's neck and strangling her to death, according to the graphic words of the prosecuter.

As the hour passed noon, the Solicitor began to show signs of fatigue. His spirit was as indomitable and fiery as ever, but his features grew a bit haggard, and the weeks of tireless work on the case began to display themselves more plainly on his face.

At 1:30 he asked if there might not be a recess, as he was about exhausted. There was a side bar conference between the attorneys for both sides, and Judge Roan announced that adjournment would be taken until Monday.

It was thought likely that Dorsey would finish about noon. The judge's charge probably will occupy an hour or more, and then the case will go into the hands of the twelve jurors.

AUTOIST IS RUN OVER BY HIS OWN MACHINE

JOLIET, ILL., Aug. 23.—Because he cranked his automobile while it was in gear, Harry Lewis, a Joliet banker, was run over and badly injured. Lewis was in a hurry to take some friends to the Union station and neglected to inspect his gears, the machine would not spark the first few whirls of the crank, so he opened the throttle wider, one of the friends put on the exhilarator to help matters, and now Lewis has been two weeks in the hospital.

Policewoman Uses Her Stare as Club

Declares She Has No Trouble With Mashers After One Stern Glare.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Squelch the masher with a look. You don't need a whistle like the Boston women; hatpins do not make good weapons, and a club should be used only in a tight squeeze.

This is the opinion of two of Chicago's policewomen, both long in the business of protecting women.

"I haven't had any trouble with men on the beach this year, even those who didn't know I was a policewoman," said Officer Mary Boyd, who is in charge of the Thirty-ninth street bathing beach. "All you have to do when a man speaks to you insultingly is to look at him. He turns and runs."

Woman Toper Has Thirst Amputated

Obstruction in Her Throat Was Believed Cause of Her Longing For Alchohol.

LIMA, OHIO, Aug. 23.—Mary Calahan, 22, submitted to a surgical operation in the Chief of Police's office today, and it is hoped Mary's thirst was cut out, literally and figuratively.

Several years ago she was shot in the jaw. A splintered bone lodged against her palate, creating a continuous desire for drink. She insists the desire was for strictly alcoholic drink and that she had tried grape juice in vain. Since that time Mary and her tickling bone have given the police a ticklish time.

Chief Ernest May consulted with City Physician Steer. Between them they decided on the operation.

Offers to Serve Out Hawthorne's Term

Pastor-Classmate of Author-Convict Says It Would be 'Utmost Pleasure.'

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—The Rev. William Davis, of Everett, a member of the class of 1867 of Harvard and an evangelistic clergyman, has written his classmates, Julian Hawthorne and William James Morton, in the Federal Prison at Atlanta, offering to serve the remainder of their sentences, and states to do so would give him "the utmost pleasure."

EX-BANDIT GETS RELIGION; COLE YOUNGER CONVERTED

LEES SUMMIT, MO., Aug. 23.—Cole Younger, once a bandit, became a member of the Christian Church at a revival meeting to-night.

Dorsey's Closing Address a Scorching Attack on Frank

Hurls Charges of Perversion and Murder in Face of Defendant While Wife Bows Head and Weeps.

Probably a more stirring, denunciatory, and at the same time incisive and analytical argument, has never been heard in a Georgia court than Solicitor Dorsey's closing address in the case against Leo M. Frank. Here it is as the Solicitor delivered it:

Dorsey moved over to the railing of the jury box as he opened his speech.

"Your honor and gentlemen of the jury," he said, "I was speaking to you yesterday of the character of this defendant. This defendant has not a good character. The conduct of the counsel in this case in failing to cross-examine, in refusing to cross examine these twenty young ladies, refutes effectively and absolutely the claim of the defendant that he has a good character.

Says Defense Had Right to Refute Charge.

"As I said, if this man had a good character, no power on earth could have kept him and his counsel from asking those young girls where they got their information and why they dsai what they did. Now that's a common sense proposition.

"You know as twelve men seeking to get at the truth that they did not ask those hair-brained fanatics, as Mr. Arnold calls them, questions about Frank's character because they were afraid, and those witnesses, as good as any the defense put up, were unimpeached and are unimpeachable. And you tell me that because the good people come here from Washington street and testify to his good character is that he has one!

"It very often happens that a man's wife is the last person to know his wrongdoing. Sometimes the man uses charitable and religious organizations to cover up and hide his evil self. Very often his guilty conscience turns him that way. Many a man is a wolf in sheep's clothing.

"Many a man is a white sepulcher on the outside and absolutely rotten within. But suppose he has a good character. David had a good character until he put Uriah in the forefront of battle that he might be killed that he could get his wife. Judas Iscariot had a good character among those Twelve Men until he accepted those 30 pieces of silver.

"I have shown you that under the law they had a right to bring out all those things. You saw they dared not do it. Let's see what the law says. I'll read here from the Eighty-third Georgia Report:

"'Whenever any persons have evidence in their possession and they fail to produce it, the strongest presumption arises that it would be hurtful if they did, and their failure to produce evidence is a circumstance against them.'

"You don't need any lawbook to tell you that. It's plain common sense.

Recalls Case of Oscar Wilde.

"Benedict Arnold was brave. He enjoyed the confidence of all the people and those in charge of the Revolutionary War until he betrayed his country. Since that day his name has been a synonym for infamy. Oscar Wilde, an Irish knight, a brilliant author, whose works will go down through time, gave us 'De Profundis,' which he wrote while in jail—a remarkable work—yet when the Marquis of Queensberry discovered that there was something wrong between Wilde and his son, Wilde had the effrontery and the boldness to sue him for damages. A suit in retaliation resulted in the conviction of Wilde for criminal practices. Yet, wherever the English language is spoken the effrontery of the testimony on cross-examination of this man—an effrontery typical of this sort (turning to Frank)—will always be a matter for deep study for lawyers and for people interested in that sort of degeneracy.

"He had a wife and two children. His shame probably never would have been brought to light but for the fact that he had the effrontery and the boldness to start a suit. It ended in his being sent to prison.

"And the prosecution of Oscar!

"He was a man who led the esthetic movement. He was a scholar and a literary man. His cross-examination was a thing to be read with pride by every lawyer. The whole world took notice of his prosecution, and yet when Oscar Wilde was an old man, gray-haired and tottering to the grave, he confessed to his guilt. Prominent? Why, he was one of the most prominent men in the world! Why, he came to America and founded the esthetic movement here. He raised the sunflower from a weed to the dignity of a flower. He was handsome—one of the handsomest men to be found. He had moral courage, yet he was a pervert, proved and confessed.

"There was a handsome man in San Francisco, a member of this defendant's sect—Abe Ruef, a man who possessed all of the faculties of highest intelligence, yet he corrupted even Smith, and his corruption of the poor girls with whom he came in contact brought him to the penitentiary. I have already referred to Durant. His character did not prevent the jury from convicting him. This defendant's character, like Durant's, is not worth a cent when the case is proved.

"And crime is alike with the rich and poor, ignorant and learned. Take an ignorant man like Jim Conley. He is the man who commits the petty crimes, but take a man with high intellect, like this defendant—this intellect, when put to the right use, leads to glorious accomplishments; but if these faculties be put to the wrong use, it brings ruin to the man in the commission of the most diabolical crimes. Look at McCue, the Mayor of Charlottesville, Va. He was a man of broad intellect and high education, but, despite his intellect, despite his splendid character, he tired of his wife and shot her, and the jury, composed of Virginia gentlemen, broad-minded and fair, despite McCue's good character, found him guilty and sent him to a felon's grave.

"Take the case of Richeson, the preacher of Boston. Here was a man of highest intellect and with a brilliant future. He was engaged to one of the wealthiest and most beautiful girls of Boston, but entanglements with a poor little girl caused him to fear for his good name and he so far forgot his good character as to put this poor little girl to death. Even after his conviction in the last days of his hope he committed an act upon himself which he thought would draw the pity of the Governor and save his life. But a Massachusetts jury and a Massachusetts Governor were courageous enough to let that man's life go. They had the courage which will make every right-thinking man right by the laws of God and man and of his country.

"Take Beattie—Henry Clay Beattie, of Richmond. He was of splendid family, of wealth and proved a good character, though he did not possess it. He took the mother of his 12-month-old baby out in an automobile and shot her. He was cool, calm and deliberate. He laughed and he joked, but he joked too much, and although the detectives were maligned and abused and a large slush fund was used, a courageous, honest Virginia jury upheld justice and sent that man to death. And he never confessed, but he left a note saying he was guilty.

Likens Frank To Dr .Crippen.

"Crippen, of England, a man of high standing and recognized ability, killed his wife because of infatuation for another woman. He hid her where he thought she would not be found, as this man (pointing to Frank) thought the body of that little girl would not be found. But murder will out, and be it said to the glory of old England this man paid the penalty of death.

"Gentlemen, you have an opportunity that comes to few men. Measure up to it. Will you do it? If not, let your conscience say why not.

"But you say you've got an alibi. Let's examine that proposition. Here's an authority: 'An alibi as a defense involves the impossibility of the prisoner's presence at the scene of the offense at the time of its commitment, and the range of evidence must be such as reasonably to exclude the possibility.'

"The burden of carrying this alibi rests on the shoulders of this defendant. They must show to you that it was impossible for this man to have been at the scene of the crime—an alibi, while the best kind of evidence if properly sustained, otherwise is absolutely worthless. I am going to show you that this man's alibi is worse than useless. It is no defense at all.

"I want to give you the definition of an old darky of an alibi. It illustrates my point. Rastus asked old Sam, 'What is this hyar alibi I hear so much about?' Old Sam says, 'An alibi is provin' that you was at the prayer meeting where you wasn't, to prove you wasn't at the crap game where you was.'

"Let's see the time table of the defense. I want to turn it around for half a minute. Then I want to turn it to the wall and let it stay forever.

"'One p. m.—Frank leaves the factory at 1 o'clock. If he swore when he was on the stand the other day that he left the factory at 1 o'clock it was because he saw the importance of this time point and had to leave there ten minutes earlier than he said he had at the police station before he had had time to confer with his lawyer, Mr. Luther Z. Rosser.

"I quote: 'I left at 1:10.' Right here let me interpolate. This man never made an omission from the beginning to the end of this case. Where he knew a person was aware that he was in the factory at a certain time he admitted it. He proved, or at least attempted to prove, an alibi by the little Curran girl. They had her get up on the stand and say that she saw Frank at 1:10. Yet here is his statement made to the police April 28 in the presence of his attorney, Mr. Luther Z. Rosser, in which he said that he did not leave the factory until 1:10.

"The saddest thing in this case—I don't know who caused it, I don't know who introduced it, and I hope I will go to my grave without ever learning who brought this little Curran girl into this case—the saddest thing in this case is bringing in this little girl who is connected with Montag's and placing her upon the stand here to protect this red-handed murderer.

"Jurors are sworn, and his honor has the right under the law to charge you to consider the truthfulness or the reasonableness of that which any witness swears to. And, gentlemen of the jury, anyone who looked upon that little girl noticed her bearing upon the stand, the slightly unusual manner and her connection with Montags—consider the fact that this little girl, like the little Bauer boy, had been riding in Montag's automobile—and if you can not tell just why and how she was brought here, then I am unable to understand your mental operations.

"If Frank locked that door at 1:10, how could she have seen him at Alabama and Whitehall street at 1:10? How could she be so positive that it was him, if she really saw anyone there? For, mark you, she had never seen him but once. She comes into your presence and tells you the unreasonable and absurd story of seeing him, which is in direct contradiction to Frank's story.

"On this time proposition, I want to read you this. It made a wonderful impression on me when I read it. It's from the speech of a wonderful man. It's from a man in whose presence even lawyers of the type of Ar-

Continued on Page 4, Column 1.

You Can't Be Well When Constipated

"Keep Your Bowels Open"—Doctors Estimate 75 Per Cent of Sickness Due to Torpid Liver.

Some undigested food is left in the stomach daily, which the liver should clear away. A heavy or unusual diet, or a change in water, may cause the liver to leave a few particles to press and clog, and the next day more are left over. So this waste accumulates, clogging stomach and intestines, and causing constipation.

That is not all. If the waste is not eliminated it ferments and generates uric acid, a poison which gets into the blood and through the system.

JACOBS' LIVER SALT immediately flushes the stomach and intestinal tract and washes away every particle of waste and fermentation; it purifies the blood by dissolving what uric acid has accumulated and passing it off in the urine.

JACOBS' LIVER SALT is much better than calomel; no danger of salivation, no need of an after-cleansing dose of oil. It acts quickly and mildly; never forces, gripes or nauseates. It effervesces agreeably. Take it before breakfast and in an hour you'll feel splendid.

Don't take an inferior substitute; some closely imitate the name, but none produces the same result. All druggists should have the genuine JACOBS' LIVER SALT, 25c. If yours can not supply you, full size jar mailed upon receipt of price, postage free. Made and guaranteed by Jacobs Pharmacy Co., Atlanta.—(Advt.)

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HUGH DORSEY WINS HIS SPURS IN PHAGAN CASE

FOURTH WEEK OF FRANK TRIAL FINDS INTEREST OF PUBLIC STILL WHITE HOT

Popular Opinion Swayed, First When State Springs Climax With Conley's Story, Again When Defense Put the Accused Man on the Stand.

BY AN OLD POLICE REPORTER.

The fourth week of the Frank trial came to an end shortly after noon Saturday, with Solicitor Dorsey still far from the finish of his concluding argument in behalf of the State.

Judge Roan announced at 1:45 that he would adjourn the case over until Monday, as he has been doing heretofore, and the Solicitor will conclude his argument then.

The Solicitor had been speaking more than six hours when adjournment came, but apparently was physically able to go on if necessary.

His address, when it is finished Monday, will have been broken into three sections—one Friday afternoon, another Saturday morning, and a third Monday morning.

The Solicitor's address has been so far a wonderful piece of work.

On all sides he has been praised ungrudgingly for the fine effort he has made in behalf of the prosecution.

Atlanta will breathe a long, deep and soulful sigh of relief, however, when the last word is spoken by way of argument and the case is given into the hands of the jury for a verdict.

Leading Topic for Months.

Never before in the history of Fulton County has a criminal proceeding so challenged the unabated and undivided attention of the people.

For four months the Frank case—or the Phagan case, as it more generally is called—has been the leading topic of discussion among all classes of Georgians, rural and urban, rich and poor, high and low, informed and uninformed.

Every figure to the tragedy has been picturesque in the extreme.

Mary Phagan, a sweet young working girl, cruelly murdered; Leo Frank, a young business man of theretofore unblemished character and standing, indicted for the murder; Jim Conley, a negro, a confessed accessory after the fact of the murder, with a long criminal career attaching to him, the principal witness against Frank; Lucile Frank, the loving and devoted wife of the defendant, always at his side, with his mother, cheering and sustaining him; Reuben Arnold and Luther Rosser, two of the leading and most noted lawyers in the South, defending the accused; Frank Hooper and Hugh Dorsey, the former an attorney of established reputation, the latter a brilliant young lawyer lately named prosecuting attorney of the Atlanta Circuit; a presiding judge who has tried many of the most famous cases in the State—these make up the dramatis personae of the Frank case.

Case Fought Stubbornly.

Never before in Fulton County, if, indeed, within the State, has a case been so stubbornly and so bitterly fought as the Frank case.

It required more than three weeks to get the evidence all in. Every inch of ground was contested vigorously and to a finish.

It is estimated that the defense interposed more than 100 objections of one soft and another, as the case progressed, thus fortifying itself as abundantly as possible for an appeal, in the event of conviction.

The only party to the crime, as witness or otherwise, who has not been attacked vehemently one way or the other is the little dead girl, Mary Phagan!

All sides have agreed that, whatever else might or might not be true, the murdered child was blameless—a pathetic and unoffending victim of a brutal homicide.

Frank, the defendant, has been painted by the defense as a bright young business man, perfect in deportment at all times, a loving husband and a dutiful son, irreproachable in character, incapable of criminal deeds and thoughts, persecuted and assailed maliciously by hostile officials seeking reward both by way of fame and material gain!

By the State Frank has been painted as black as the darkest depths of Hades itself, an unfaithful husband, a vicious son, a lustful monster, particularly after young girls; a pervert, a leader of two lives, a designing and crafty monster—an inhuman murderer!

Conley Blamed and Praised.

Conley has been held up both as a witness worthy of all belief and as a witness worthy of no belief whatever—as a negro reluctant to tell the truth originally because of his disinclination to involve Frank, his erstwhile kind and profitable master, but rushing candidly and sincerely to recite the truth eventually, nevertheless, and, on the other hand, as a negro lying from start to finish for no other purpose than to save his own neck from the noose by slipping it over the head of the oppressed Frank.

Lucile Frank, the wife, has been cited both as the faithful and loving wife there at the husband's side in the courtroom and as the shrinking, suspicious wife, early indisposed even to visit Frank in his cell at the jail.

Rosser and Arnold have painted Hooper and Dorsey as direct agents of a wicked and malicious "frame-up against the life, liberty and most sacred honor of Leo Frank, deliberately and designedly seeking to hang the defendant to gratify a misguided enthusiasm and official zeal, if nothing worse; and Dorsey and Hooper have been unsparing in their criticisms of Rosser and Arnold, the paid attorneys of the defense.

An imposing array of witnesses have declared Frank's character both good and bad, while two other arrays of witnesses have sought both to uphold and to break down his alibis.

Medical experts, of repute and fame, have been set up one by one, only to be designated "fakes" and "quacks" by the other side, and vice versa.

Second Charge in Case.

Besides the original charge of murder there was injected into the case, in its early stages, an unspeakable charge of degeneracy.

First this charge went in with the defense's knowledge and consent, and then the defense moved to rule it out. It wasn't ruled out, and the defense then seized upon it and undertook to make a boomerang upon the State.

The State thereupon sought to enlarge upon it, and the State was stopped from doing that.

Three or four days was used up in attempting to show whether boiled cabbage could reach such and such a state of digestion in such and such a time, and after a long wrangle as to that, the defense and the State found that they were not particularly disagreed about the matter, anyway, as it fit both theories like a glove to show that Mary Phagan died within an hour after eating the cabbage.

The defense has contended that Jim Conley and not Leo Frank murdered Mary Phagan, and the State has contended quite as earnestly that Frank did it, and Conley was connected with it only after the exact fashion he swore to.

Looking backward over the trial from the present day point of view, one may see much that appears grimly humorous in the proceedings—and yet there has been nothing bordering ever so slightly upon the humorous, really. On the contrary, the trial has been tragedy piled uncompromisingly upon tragedy, from beginning to end!

Public Swayed Both Ways.

Into all the other complex, puzzling, elusive and sinister details of the mysterious Frank case, a large measure of prejudice was injected as it swept along.

The public has been swung first this way and then that, rushed to one conclusion, only to be rushed as madly, after a bit, to another, until, up one side and down the other, the public breathed, as aforesaid, a large and deep sigh of relief when at last the jury got the matter into its keeping, to unravel it as best it might and to speak the truth of it as nearly and as exactly as human ingenuity and the forms of law can approximate the same.

The State has fought doggedly to one theory: That Leo Frank, shortly after noon on Saturday, April 26, lured little Mary Phagan, for unspeakably immoral purpose, to the rear of the second floor of the National Pencil Factory in Forsyth street, after having paid her her weekly pittance, and there, when she refused to yield to his lustful purpose, he killed her, first by knocking her down and subsequently strangling her.

That after this horribly tragic culmination of a perhaps non-murderous original intent, Frank sought the help of a negro, Conley, with whom he had had previous very questionable relations, to hide the body, and that Conley, already deep in the mire with Frank, consented, and as a matter of fact, did hide the body of the dead girl in the basement of the factory, where subsequently he expected to burn it.

Charges Notes Were Framed.

That after this, Frank and his accomplice returned to the second floor, whereon Frank's office is located, and prepared some illiterate notes, which were placed beside the dead body for the purpose of diverting suspicion both from Frank and the negro.

That the defendant then gave the negro some money for his work, and promised him more eventually.

That Frank's actions following the murder were suspicious enough to prompt his retention at police headquarters.

That his general character is bad enough to warrant the presumption that he had lustful intentions toward Mary Phagan, as evidenced by his relations with other women and girls.

That his professed alibis are inconsequential and misleading, and not sustained by facts.

Finally, that Conley's seemingly contradictory attitude is accounted for in two directions, first by his desire to save both himself and Frank, and second by his desire to protect himself against a great measure of responsibility for the tragedy than rightfully belonged to him, when it became evident to him that Frank was preparing to let him suffer just so much measure of responsibility, even to the murder itself, as might be fixed if he did speak.

What Defense Has Claimed.

The defense has fought doggedly to this one theory: That Leo Frank scarcely knew Mary Phagan at all, and that the only time he saw her on Saturday, April 26, was when she came to his office to get her pay; that he never lured her to the rear of the second floor, or anywhere else, for any purpose whatever, and that he never saw her alive after the brief moment she stood in his office on Saturday.

That after she left his presence, happy and unharmed, she passed on downstairs, and encountered Jim Conley, the negro sweeper, whom Frank did not even know was in the building, and who was not supposed to be in the building at that time.

That Conley, then only partially recovered from a drunken debauch of the morning, saw her little mesh bag in her hand, and, being "broke" and wanting more whisky, he seized the girl, snatched her mesh bag, after knocking her down, threw her into the cellar below through the nearby open elevator shaft, whence later he dragged her to the trash pile in the rear of the building, tied the strangling rope about her neck, either to complete his dastardly work or to create a false suspicion as to the direct cause of her death.

That he then pulled the staple from the back door of the basement and thus made his escape finally from the building.

That all of Conley's story as to how he helped dispose of the body is a fabrication and a monstrous lie, framed for the purpose of shielding himself and placing the blame upon Frank.

That his story was dragged from him, bit by bit, beginning with the falsehood that he could not write, and that it was revised four times, always under oath, before its amazing and incompatible contradictions could be fixed up to stick with any degree of plausibility, and that he was helped in every one of these revisions by all too willing police officers, detectives and court officials bent upon finding in Frank a victim for Mary Phagan's murder.

Claim Negro Wrote Notes.

That the negro himself, of his own motion, wrote the notes he later confessed to having written, hoping thereby to divert suspicion from himself.

That Conley only began his series of contradictory "confessions" after he found that Frank was under suspicion, and thereby realized his (Conley's) opportunity to fasten more firmly upon Frank that suspicion, to Conley's own great benefit.

That Frank's general character is good, in contradistinction to Conley's admitted bad character.

That Frank has set up two unassailable alibis, and could not, therefore, have committed the crime charged.

That his nervousness the day following the murder was occasioned by the manner in which the fact of the murder was communicated to him, and not because of guilt.

That the long and delicate clerical work he did on the afternoon following the murder is proof that he could not then have been agitated by guilt or by any other sinister knowledge.

That Frank, as a matter of fact, knows nothing whatever of the cause of Mary Phagan's death, and is utterly and entirely guiltless of any participation therein.

Two intensely dramatic events marked the progress of the trial—and about them the entire case has revolved constantly.

Conley's remarkable story, containing the unspeakable charge of perversion, wealthy in detail and full of thrill, was the State's big point.

Frank's wonderfully clear, dispassionate and well-sustained statement from the witness stand was the defendant's big point.

These two contrary things have been pitted the one against the other, and upon which the jury finally would accept as the truth the case always has seemed to turn for final adjustment.

Attack Centers on Negro.

Every effort of the defense has been to break down Conley—including two days' unmerciful grilling by Mr. Rosser—and every effort of the State has been toward upholding him.

Every effort of the defense, therefore, has been also directed toward holding up Frank's statement, just as every effort of the State has been directed toward breaking it down.

It ever was Frank vs. Conley—the life of the one or the other as the law's satisfaction for the murder of Mary Phagan!

Regardless of all things else, the public is unstinting in its praise and approval of the brilliant young Solicitor General of the Atlanta Circuit, Hugh Dorsey, for the superb manner in which he has handled the State's side of the case.

It all along has been freely admitted that those two veterans of criminal practice, Luther Rosser and Reuben Arnold, would take ample care of the defendant.

Two more experienced, able and aggressive attorneys it would be impossible to secure in any cause.

When it was first learned that Rosser and Arnold were to defend Frank, the public realized that the defendant had determined to take no chances. He selected from among the cream of the Georgia bar.

That the State's interests, quite as sacred as the defendant's, would be looked after so jealously, so adroitly, and so shrewdly in the hands of the youthful Dorsey, however—that was a matter not so immediately settled!

Dorsey an Unknown Quantity.

Dorsey was known as a "bright young chap," not widely experienced, willing and aggressive enough, but—

He had been but lately named Solicitor General, and he hadn't been tried out exhaustively.

Maybe he could measure up to the standard of Rosser and Arnold, but it was a long way to measure up, nevertheless!

It soon became evident that Dorsey was not to be safely underrated. He could not be sneered down, laughed down, ridiculed down, or smashed down.

He took a lot of lofty gibing, and was called "bud" and "son" right along—but every time they pushed him down, he arose again, and generally stronger than ever!

Time and again he outgeneraled his more experienced opponents.

He forced them to make Frank's character an issue, despite themselves.

He got in vital and far-reaching evidence, over protest long and loud.

Whenever the Solicitor was called upon for an authority, he was right there with the goods. They never once caught him napping. He had prepared himself for the Frank case, in every phase of it.

The case had not progressed very far before the defense discovered unmistakably that it had in Dorsey a foreman worthy of its most trustworthy and best-tempered steel!

And the young Solicitor climaxed his long sustained effort with a masterful speech, that will long be remembered in Fulton County!

In places he literally tore to pieces the efforts of the defense. He overlooked no detail—at times he was crushing in his reply to the arguments of Rosser and Arnold, and never was he commonplace!

Fixed His Fame by Work.

Whatever the verdict, when Hugh Dorsey sat down, the Solicitor General had fixed his fame and reputation as an able and altogether capable prosecuting attorney—and never again will that reputation be challenged lightly, perhaps!

Much credit for hard work and intelligent effort will be accorded Frank Hooper, too, for the part he played in the Frank trial. He was at all times the repressed and painstaking first liteutenant of the Solicitor, and his work, while not so spectacular, formed a very vital part of the whole case made out and argued by the State. He was for fourteen years the Solicitor General of one of the most important South Georgia circuits, and his advice and suggestions to Dorsey were invaluable.

A noteworthy fact in connection with the Frank trial is that it generally is accepted as having been as fair and square as human forethought and effort could make it.

It may be true that a good deal of the irrelevant and not particularly pertinent crept into it, but one side has been to blame for that quite as much as the other side.

Ruling Cut Both Ways.

The judge's rulings have cut impartially both ways—sometimes favorable to the State, but quite as frequently in favor of the defense.

Even the one big charge of degeneracy, which many people hold had no proper place in the present trial, went in without protest from the defense, and cross-examination upon it even was indulged in.

Unlimited time was given both the State and the defense to make out their cases; expense was not considered. The trial has lasted longer than any other in the criminal history of Georgia. Nothing was done or left undone that could give either side the right to complain of unfairness after the conclusion of the hearing.

It is difficult to conceive how human minds and hman efforts could provide more for fair play than was provided in the Frank case.

MRS. LEO M. FRANK plainly showing the strain as Solicitor Dorsey arraigned her husband. Below is Mrs. Rea Frank, the defendant's mother, who also betrayed her agitation.



English Housewives Plan Bacon Boycott

Hope to Force Down Price by Abstaining From Buying for Fortnight.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The "English breakfast" is threatened with dire disaster. London housewives are preparing to boycott the toothsome "rasher" because of the continued high prices ruling for bacon.

They plan to refuse to buy bacon for a fortnight, beginning to-day. Enormous quantities are likley to remain in the hands of the wholesalers and prices are expected to come down with a rush.

Optimists predict a drop in price of at least 6 cents a pound.

Cost of Living Up in Britain 14 Per Cent

Prices of Foodstuffs Except Tea and Sugar Have Risen at Remarkable Rate.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Striking figures showing the increased cost of living are contained in a voluminous report issued by the British Board of Trade, according to which present prices are the highest in twenty-five years.

Retail prices of food have risen 14 per cent since 1900, while wages have increased only 3 per cent.

Prices of almost all foodstuffs, except tea and sugar, have risen, the greatest increases being in bacon, 32 per cent, and potatoes, 46 per cent.

People have been able to meet the advances only by reducing consumption.

CASTLE TO BE HOME OF TRAMPS OF GERMANY

Special Cable to The American.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—Here is perhaps a bit of news which will be of interest to some of America's "Wandering Willies." A ruined castle at Merlenhausen, Saxony, is about to be restored by the local authorities, who will use it as a free rest house and night shelter for tramps from all parts of Germany.

Mail-Wooed Bride On Journey to Coast

Millionaire Ranchman Is Given Fine Recommendation by Pastors of His Neighbor.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Theresa Patterson, a handsome widow, aged 30, of Allentown, Pa., is nearing Los Molinas to-day, a journey of 3,000 miles across the continent, to become the bride of Charles H. Smart, a wealthy rancher, after a romantic courtship by mail.

Clergymen in Los Molinas and Allentown gave each a clean bill, the former stating that while Smart is not a millionaire, he is worth nearly that sum and would make a home happy for any woman of his choice.

The marriage is to take place immediately upon Mrs. Patterson's arrival.

5-Cent Fraud in Ice; 5 Days on Rockpile

Portland Dealer Is Sentenced for Cheating Customer in 25-Cent Transaction.

PORTLAND, OREG., Aug. 23.—Five days at the rockpile for a 5-cent fraud in the sale of a piece of ice was the sentence imposed by Municipal Judge Stevenson upon Thomas Barnes, proprietor of the National Ice and Coal Company.

Barnes delivered a 40-pound piece of ice worth 20 cents, saying it weighed 50 pounds and charging 25 cents.

RUSS SERFS JOLLY, BUT LAZY, SAYS VASSAR GIRL

Special Cable to The American.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 23.—Miss Texter, a graduate of Vassar College, who has been making a tour of Saratoff and Simbirsk, typical agricultural provinces of Russia, to study the land question, has been telling the Russian newspapers the peasants impress her most by their good temper and dislike for work.

For summer complaints

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is best. It will keep your stomach and bowels in fine condition to do all the work called for, thus avoiding or relieving cramps, dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera, malaria and stomach troubles.

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4 Large Bottles, $4.30.
6 Large Bottles, $5.90.
12 Large Bottles, $11.00.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey should be in every home and we make the above announcement so that you may become familiar with a source of supply.

Remit by express order, postoffice order, or certified check to

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SOLICITOR'S CLOSING ARGUMENT A MASTERPIECE

DENOUNCES DEFENDANT AS MORAL PERVERT AND LAUGHS ALIBI TO SCORN

Prisoner Likened to Oscar Wilde, Pastor Richeson and Beattie---Charged With Committing Murder to Hide Evidence of His Crime Against Girl.

Continued From Page 2.

nold and Rosser would take off their hats.

"I refer to Daniel Webster and his argument in the Knott case. Time is identical, days, hours, are not visible to any of senses except to the schooled. He who speaks of days, hours and minutes talks at random.' It is better than I could express it. What about this time? In this table here, minutes are moved up and down, contorted and twisted to protect this man. They say he arrived at the factory at 8:25. Frank himself in his first statement said he arrived at 8:30, and poor Jim Conley, lousy, filthy and dirty, said he arrived at 8:40, carrying a raincoat, and they tried to make it appear he didn't have one. If the truth is ever known, he tried to borrow that raincoat of Ursenbach's to create the same impression.

"Mattie Smith at 9:20 (quoting from the table), and Frank and Mattie Smith both say 9:30. He called Schiff at 10 o'clock (reading again), and yet this man with all his mathematical precision and accuracy at figures, said he was at Montag's at 10 o'clock. They say he arrived back at 11 o'clock, but in his first statement he said it was 11:05. At 12:12 they say Mary Phagan arrived at the factory.

"Oh my, they have to do it. Like the rabbit in Uncle Remus, they're 'just 'bleeged to do it.' Move the minutes up or back, for God's sake, or we are lost!

"But to crown it all! In the table which is now turned to the wall you have Lemmie Quinn arriving not on the minute, but, to suit your purpose, at from 12:20 to 12:22. That evidence conflicts with the statements of Miss Freeman and the other young woman, who put him there before 12 o'clock."

Arnold—Your honor, I must interrupt. No such evidence was ever brought out. Those young women testified that they left the factory at 11:45 and that they saw Lemmie Quinn at the Busy Bee Cafe considerably after. Mr. Dorsey says they saw him at the factory before 12 o'clock.

orsey—No, your honor, I didn't say any such thing. They didn't see him there, and I don't think anyone else did.

The crowd laughed.

Arnold—Your honor, have we got to take this whole crowd into this case?

Judge Roan—Gentlemen, there must be order or I will clear the courtroom.

Dorsey—Find the records. They will show I am right. I have got Lemmie Quinn's affidavit. I am just arguing this case on the evidence.

"Jim Conley is a liar, is he? He said Quinn was there and that he was there before Mary Phagan came. Frank had a mighty hard time remembering whether Quinn was there. When Quinn saw him at the police station and said he had been there, Frank said he would have to see his lawyers before deciding whether or not to make it public.

"Is Jim Conley telling the truth or telling a lie? You can't go hot and cold on him. Why was it Frank wanted to consult his lawyers?"

Arnold—I will find the record.

Dorsey—Yes, you can find it. You can find where Quinn swore half a dozen ways. He was the most anxious witness I ever saw on a stand, except for old man Holloway. He would tell that he was there if Frank said tell it. He would keep quiet if Frank said no.

"Oh, gentlemen, let me read you what a great lawyer said on this sort of evidence. I read the words of Judge Lochrane:

"'I do not take the mere words of witnesses. I take their acts.'

"And while I am on this subject I want to read you another opinion:

"'Evidence given by a witness has inherent strength which a jury can not disregard. But a statement has none.'"

Arnold: "Now, your honor, I have found the records and it bears out just what I said."

Arnold read from the testimony of Miss Corinthia Hall that she and Mrs. Freeman went to the pencil factory at 11:35 and left there at 11:45.

Arnold: "Mr. Dorsey asked her the question, 'You saw Lemmie Quinn at 5 minutes to 12 o'clock?' Answer: 'I don't remember what time it was. He told us he had been up to the factory and saw Frank. He said he was going to the matinee.'

"Lemmie Quinn swore several times he was at the factory at 12:20." Arnold continued, "and here it is that he said that he was in a pool parlor at 12:30, just after leaving the factory."

Judge Roan: "Mr. Dorsey, have you anything in contradiction to that?"

Dorsey: "Yes, I have plenty; that doesn't scare anybody."

Arnold: "I just want to call attention to the glaring errors. The little ones I don't care anything about. I won't interrupt him except on glaring misstatements. Life is too short."

Dorsey: "Yes, you will. You will interrupt me every time I am incorrect. You are too shrewd, too anxious to let anything go by. Don't tell this jury you are going to let me say things that are incorrect.

"Here is your table turned to the wall, having the time of Lemmie Quinn's arrival at 12:20. I have an affidavit here of this pet foreman of the metal department. He said he got there at from 12 to 12:20. Those girls went out of the factory at 11:45 o'clock. They walked up a block and down a block to the Busy Bee Cafe. There they saw Quinn.

"In the name of goodness, if Frank, according to his own statement, could leave the factory at 11:10 o'clock and get home at 1:20, couldn't these girls walk up a block and down a block and see Quinn in fifteen minutes?

"I know it hurts, but this table here which puts Lemmie Quinn at the factory from 12:20 to 12:22 is a fraud on its face. There is no greater farce in this case than their straining at this particular point, with the exception of Billy Owens' pantomime. And, oh, what a farce that was!

"Gentlemen of the jury, you need not try to consider their attempts to be accurate about the time Quinn says he was there, for Lemmie says himself he could not be positive. He says he thinks he got there some time between 12:20 and 12:30.

Mentions Girl Who Would Die for Frank.

"Ah, gentlemen of the jury, whenever a man gets to swearing too definite and too specifically about time, then the words of our friend Webster, which I quoted to you, are right—'He is not to be relied upon.'

"And can you truly consider the words of a man whom your reason tells you is straining to set the exact time?

"But let's pass on from this. I will not take the time to read you everything that Lemmie says he did. Let's pass on to the perjury charge which Arnold has so flippantly made. You saw these witnesses upon the stand. You heard their words. You noticed their manner, their attitude and their interest.

"Why, one of these ladies from the factory wanted to die for this man Frank."

A titter of laughter ran around the room, and deputies were forced to rap for order.

"When did you ever know of an employee being so enamoured of her employer that she was willing to die for him, if their friendship was purely platonic? I know enough about human nature—I know enough of the passions which surge in the breast of mortal man—to know that this poor woman's anxiety to put her neck into the noose to save him were born of something besides platonic love.

"When you see a woman so passionately devoted to her employer—so anxious to die for him—you may know and you can gamble on it that there is something stronger there than platonic love. It must be a passion born of something beyond the relation which should exist between a married man—an employer—and his woman employee.

"Ah, gentlemen of the jury, we could have got witness after witness who would have gone upon the stand and sworn things about this man. There were people who would have perjured themselves. There were witnesses who came upon the stand for the deefndant who on the face of their testimony perjured themselves.

"Take this little Bauer boy. Remember his testimony before he took that automobile ride with Montag to the office of Arnold & Arnold. Before dinner he could remember each detail, but after dinner, after he had taken that ride with old Sig Montag, he had a lapse of memory. Old man Sig must have told this little boy about the Hard Shell preacher down in South Georgia who h... his congregation pray for rain. They prayed and prayed, and after a while, like old Sam Jones would have said, the Lord sent a trash mover, a gully washer.

Boy Must Have Overdone It."

"It rained and it rained until they had more water than they knew what to do with. Then the old hardshell preacher said: 'Brethren, it looks like we have a leetle overdone it.' So Montag must have whispered into Bauer's ear, 'You have a leetle overdone it.'

"And, after dinner, this little boy didn't know anything. But was that all? Why, gentlemen of the jury, before dinner that boy even remembered where his watch lay.

"Do you believe that? Talk about perjury! Willful foolishness, because an honest jury knows that it was not true. They brought in that machinist Lee. He was willing to swear to anything and there was not a man in the sound of his voice that didn't know he was telling an untruth. He wrote and signed a statement about Duffy's injuries. I brought it here and it was written in typewriting and didn't even have his name on it.

"They thought we could not find Duffy and thought you didn't have sense enough to know the first thing you do in a case like that is to wrap something around it to stop the loss of blood.

"I have never seen a case yet where women were so suborned as in this. Take this woman Fleming, his stenographer. They put her up and she swore Frank had a general good character. She only swore to what he had done in her presence when they cross-examined her. We don't contend Frank tried to seduce every girl in the factorwy. But he did pick them out. He picked out Mary Phagan and was called.

"Gentlemen, he got the wrong girl and he was called. And this stenographer said she only knew what he did to her. She testified that Frank's business Saturday morning was to make out the financial sheet. Mr. Arnold said immediately he didn't have time and she jumped at it like a duck at a June bug. Mr. Arnold was so nervous he would not let me finish the cross-examination, and interpolated that remark to guide her.

"It was unfair and not according to law and practice. But he got away with it. And then she turned right around and in the next breath said that she had never said Frank was working on the financial sheet Saturday morning.

"Oh, gentlemen, can you let a poor little girl go to her death and set her murderer free on such evidence as this? If you do, it is time to stop going through the process of summoning a jury.

"Perjury! When did old man Starnes and Pat Campbell stoop to that. And suspicions! Why didn't we get old man Lee and Gantt instead of Frank? Why didn't we get Conley? We tried it, but there was absolutely no case against either. But there is a perfect case against this man. But, oh, you cried 'Perjury.' But it is not worth fifteen cents until you put your fingers on something specific.

"And here, gentlemen, right before your very eyes, in black and white, the testimony ofthis woman, Fleming, shows that they perjured her.

"Do you tell me when that factory closes on Saturday afternoons that this man with the handsome wife that he possesses, this college graduate, who likes to read and play cards, who likes to see baseball games, would spend his time there, using the data that Schiff prepared on Saturday afternoons when he could do it Saturday morning? No, sir. Miss Fleming was right. She didn't stay there to work often on Saturday afternoons."

The jury was allowed to retire for a few minutes. When they returned, Dorsey resumed his argument.

"Now, gentlemen, I submit that this man made that lnance sheet Saturday morning. I am not going to fatigue you with my reasons. It is unnecessary. If he did make that sheet on Saturday afternoon, he did it thinking of an alibi. But don't tell me that because he might have done this on Saturday afternoon with a penmanship that showed no nervousness proves an alibi.

"If he could go home into the bosom of his family after such an atrocious crime, he could have made that sheet. But he wouldn't have done it if Schiff had not gotten up the data. He had done it fifty-two times a year for five or six years. If he would do additional work on that Saturday afternoon, it could only have been with a sinister purpose.

Witness Afraid Even to Identify Handwriting.

"In speaking of perjury, his mother said anybody ought to identify his handwriting."

Dorsey held up the photograph of the sample of handwriting Frank wrote for the police.

"Yet the man they put up to identify his handwriting was so afraid he might do Frank an injury that he wouldn't venture a guess. Grant that he did go home to his wife and those old people—his parents-in-law—and maintain a stoical countenance. Grant that he did make that sheet, which he could make up with his eyes shut. Grant that he did unlock the safe, a thing that he had done every day for years.

"But when he went to run the elevator; when he went to nail up that back door; he wavered; he paled when he talked to the police, and trembled on Darley's knee as he rode to the police station.

"He could sit in the hall and read a joke about a baseball umpire, but the frivolity annoyed the visitors at his home. It was the same kind of frivolity Henry Clay Beattie displayed when he stood beside the automobile that was stained with the blood of his wife. His joke was uttered only in annoyance; it jarred.

"But whether or not he made up that financial sheet, while waiting for old Jim to come and burn the body, one thing I grant he did. Don't forget the envelope; don't forget the way the letter was quoted, that letter he wrote to his uncle in Brooklyn, that letter that begins: 'I trust that this finds you and dear Tante well.' He had no wealthy relations in Brooklyn! That old millionaire uncle was mighty near there when Frank told old Jim Conley: 'Why should I hand? I have wealthy relatives in Brooklyn!'

Dorsey finished reading the letter and then said:

"Here is a sentence pregnant with significance. It bears the earmarks of a guilty conscience. 'He wasn't trembling when he wrote. He is capable and smart, but here is a sentence that is a revelation. Here is a document I concede was written after little Mary Phagan, who died for virtue's sake, was lying mutilated in that dark cold basement."

At this juncture Mrs. J. W. Coleman, mother of Mary Phagan, began to cry.

Dorsey read from the letter:

"'It is too short a time since you left for anything startling to have developed down here.'

"'Startling' and 'too short a time.' Those are the words that incriminate. That little sentence itself shows that the crime was committed in an incredibly short time.

"Tell me, honest men, courageous men of Georgia, that this phrase penned to his uncle that afternoon did not come from a stricken conscience. 'Too short a time since you left for anything to develop down here.'

"What do you think of that, honest men? Then notice what he writes about the thin, gray line of veterans facing the chilly weather, as if that old millionaire uncle of his traveling around Germany for his health, as if he cared for these old heroes in gray! Ample and reliable authority says that over-expression is an indication of guilt. Tell me that this old man, who was just preparing to sail for Europe, cared for these old heroes in gray—this wealthy old man who wanted to see the financial sheet. 'Too short a time'—yes, he said it was too short a time for anything to develop down here. But, gentlemen of the jury, there was something startling to develop, and it happened within the space of 30 minutes. There is nothing new in the factory to report, but there was something new in the cellar. There was something to report, and the time wasn't too short for it to happen.

"You tell me that letter was written in the morning? Do you believe it? Why, they haven't even tried to say that. I tell you that that letter shows on its face that something startling had happened, and I tell you that that rich uncle did not care the snap of his finger about the thin, gray line of veterans.

"Ah, yes, he had wealthy relatives in Brooklyn. That's what old Jim Conley said he told him. And his people lived in Brooklyn, and old Jim never would have known that if Frank had not told him. And they had at least $20,000 in cool cash in the bank; and he had a brother-in-law employing two or three people, at least, and we don't know how many more. And if his rich uncle was not in Brooklyn, he was near there.

"All right, let's go a step farther. On April 28 he wired Adolph Montag at the Imperial Hotel in New York: 'You may have read in Atlanta papers of factory girl found dead Sunday morning in cellar of pencil factory.'

"Yes, gentlemen of the jury, in the cellar of the pencil factory. There's where he placed her, and that is where he expected her to be found. And the thought of it welled up in his mind that Monday morning, April 28, before he had been arrested, and he wired Montag forestalling what he knew would certainly and surely happen unless the Atlanta detectives were corrupt and would suppress it.

Compliments Detectives.

"But, be it said to your credit, Starnes; to your credit, Campbell, and you, too, Rosser and Black, that you had the manhood and the courage to do your duty and roll the charge up to this man, protected as he was by wealth and influence.

"And notice what else he said in this telegram. Notice the credit he gives to the police: 'The police will eventually solve it.' And be it said to their credit of the Atlanta police department, they did solve it. 'Assure my uncle I am all right in case he asks. Our company has case well in hand.' Maybe he did think when he got that fellow Scott that his company had it well in hand.

"I tell you there is an honest man—this fellow Scott. If there was a slush fund in this case—and witnesses have said there was no such fund—this man Scott could have gotten it. Not at first, maybe, but he could have gotten it later on. But Scott knew his duty, and he has done it. No wonder Frank could telegraph that his company had the case well in hand, for Scott's first words could not have suited him better had he wished for them. They were, 'The Pinkerton's always work arm and arm with the police.' This suited Frank well. It was just what he wanted. He wanted to know what the police thought he wanted to know what they were going to do, and this worked well, until the chain began to tighten.

"And Haas—and he is nobody's fool—when he sa wthe trend of the case, he opened the negotiations; he gave Scott the opportunity by saying, 'Now let us have what you get first.'

"But let us pass on from that. You ell me that letter and that telegram are not significant? That the work pp this financial sheet is no significant? That Schiff's testimony as to the work on that financial sheet is not significant?

"Frank himself was not satisfied. He is as smart as his lawyers, too.

"He realized that he would have to go out and beyond the evidence, because he knew it was all bunk; and he tried to show you that he did write the financial sheet. Frank did write that letter Saturday afternoon, and he did write that telegram Monday; but he did not do any work on the financial sheet after Saturday at noon. I ask you twelve men if those documents and letters don't bear the impress of murder?

"And they still cry perjury. I just thought of another case, when that man could not identify Frank's handwriting that his own mother said was his. That was perjury, and there was perjury in the testimony of Bower and Lee. Mrs. Carson said she had worked there three years, and Arnold asked her a question that he would not ask a younger woman. He asked her about seeing blood around the toilet and in the dressing rooms. She said she saw it there very often. Then she talked about Conley being on the fourth floor that Monday. I pinned her down to say that Frank was there at the same time. It was then that Frank leaned over and said, 'Be a good boy, Jim,' and Jim, remembering his wealthy relatives in Brooklyn, and his promises of money, said, 'Yes, sir, boss; I will.'

"Surely the officers could not suborn Conley at that time. And she says she never saw the blood by the water cooler; she said she didn't look at it because she didn't like to look at things like that. But another lady on the stand says she did go back and look at it; that she was with her.

"But back again to Conley. If he had committed that crime and had not had Leo M. Frank and his promises back of him, would he have gone back to that factory every day and remained there until Thursday? They said they were going to put up all the girls on the fourth floor. But they didn't do it until we called their four-flush and put up witnesses who corroborated their witness, Miss Jackson, about the misconduct of this man.

"Miss Small, also on the fourth floor, corroborated Conley. She said she saw him on the fourth floor Monday. Now, why did Frank go to the fourth floor so often Monday and Tuesday? Because he knew Conley was up there, and he wanted to be sure the negro was not talking. Conley told Miss Carson that Frank was as innocent as an angel in heaven. We said he was merely doing what he had promised to do—protect his employer. Mr. Rosser characterized the statement as a dirty suggestion. It was, and I accept it but it is true, and you men would not sit here and see that man hang for a crime Leo M. Frank committed.

"When Conley went up to the second floor in response to Frank's signal, Frank said, 'Did you see anything?' and he said, 'I saw two girls come up, but there ain't but one of them come down.' And then Frank knew that he would have to take this negro into his confidence.

Shaking his finger at Frank, Dorsey continued:

"And you told old Jim Conley to protect you! And he tried to do it. It is infamous to try to have Jim Conley hanged for a crime that Leo Frank did. Gentlemen, I haven't got to the State's case yet; I am just cutting away some of the underbrush this defense has planted in this forest of oaks. They have played the detectives. The only thing to the discredit of the police department is that it allowed itself to be intimidated by the influence of this man and his friends and his big lawyers.

Didn't Have Courage To Put Frank in Cell.

"When they took him down there guilty of this red-handed murder they didn't put him in a cell like they did Newt Lee and Jim Conley. It took time for them to get their courage up to the point of locking him up as he should have been. Old John Black—Mr. Rosser likes to brag about what he did to him—but he didn't make so much off of him after all. Black's methods are somewhat like Mr. Rosser's. If Black had had Frank in the position that Mr. Rosser had Jim Conley, this whole trial might have been obviated with a confession."

Dorsey turned and pointed at Frank.

"You didn't get counsel a moment too soon. You called for Darley and you called for Harris; you called for Rosser and Arnold, and it took them all to bolster up your nerve. Gentlemen of the jury, you know I am telling you the truth. The only thing against the police is that this man, who had just snuffed out the life of this little girl, was given too much consideration. His able counsel and the glamour of wealth that surrounded him, overawed the police. I had nothing to do with it, but I honor them for the way they went after Minola McKnight.

"I don't know whether they want me to apologize for them or not; but do you think that in protecting the people from such crimes as this the detectives are acting like they are at a tea party?

"Should they have the manners of a dancing master? If you do, you don't know anything about it. Once get an old 'possum dog on the trail, and you can't call him off. So it is with Starnes and Black; they knew Albert McKnight wouldn't have told those young men at the Beck & Gregg Hardware Company that story about his wife unless it were true. They went after Minola. They stuck to the trail. They smoked her out. Minola's friends got a writ of habeas corpus. Do you think if Mr. Haas had come to me with a writ of habeas corpus to release Frank I would have done it? I would have said it was none of my business.

"The next time the police have to use strong methods in an effort to protect the people by going after a red-handed murderer, I won't usurp their authority or the authority of the judges. I haven't anything to do with the police department, or the functions of the judges. I am responsible only for the office of Solicitor General for the term to which I was elected. I honor Mr. Charley Hill; I am as proud that I have succeeded him as I am that I was given this place by a vote of the people. He was honorable and strong; but I tell you gentlemen, no man is my pattern; I follow the dictates of my own conscience."

Tears Come to Dorsey's Eyes.

Mr. Dorsey raised his voice and tears came into his eyes.

"If there is one thing I am proud of during my term of office, it is that I joined hand and glove with the police; and when your influence (turning to the defense) tried to get Jim Conley indicted by the grand jury, I stood out against it. If that is treason, make the most of it. If you don't want me to do it, get somebody else.

"Mr. Hill was a noble man. He had the courage of a Caesar and the eloquence of a Demosthenes. I have wished a hundred times that he was here making the speech to you that I am making.

"He would have stripped the hides off of you (pointing to the defense). Such talk as that doesn't terrify me. It doesn't disturb the serenity of the conscience in everything I have done in the prosecution of this man. Let's get back to the talk on perjury.

"Don't get up here and call everybody a liar without giving the specific instances. Take the evidence of Mrs. Small. She said she saw Frank and Miss Rebecca Carson walking along and that she stopped Frank and had him O. K. a ticket. She said it was Miss Rebecca Carson she was with. She says that Mrs. Carson was not there at all. Mrs. Carson said she was there. Mrs. Small said she saw Conley standing up there by the elevator and that Frank must have seen him—that Frank passed within 4 feet of him. She says that Jim was doing nothing; that he was standing by the elevator with his hand on a truck.

"Mrs. Small also tells us that the elevator shook the entire building. She said he couldn't helped but hear it if the machinery was not running. She said: 'You might not hear it if the machinery was in full operation, if you were not paying attention to it, but if you listened you could hear it.'

"Now here is another thing. Mrs. Carson had already sworn positively that she never went back into the metal room to see that blood. Mrs. Small said that on Wednesday a crowd of them from the fourth floor went down out of pure curiosity to see those spots, and when I asked her who went with her, to and behold the first person she mentioned was Mrs. Carson. She said she was sure she was there; she knew she was there. And when I asked why they went there, and why Mrs. Carson went there particularly, she said 'Curiosity sent us.'

Somebody Has Lied, Dorsey Asserts.

"Now, gentlemen of the jury, somebody, and I put it up to you, has lied. If this case is founded on perjury, it has been boiled until the pot is black.

"The truth is, there has not been a single instance where evidence was needed that someone has not come in to bolster it up.

"Now, let's pass on a little bit. I want to discuss briefly the writing of these letters found beside the body of the girl. If these letters were not the order of an overruling Providence, I would agree that they were the silliest things I ever heard of. But, gentlemen of the jury, these notes bear an intrinsic knowledge of this crime.

"This man Frank, by the language of these notes, in attempting to fix the guilt upon another, has indelibly fixed it upon himself."

The Solicitor repeated this statement.

"The pad, the paper the notes were written upon; the fact that there was a note fixed the guilt upon him. Tell me that a negro who, after having killed a white girl, ravished and outraged her, would have taken the time to have written these notes? And even if he did write them, would he have written them upon a scratch pad which is found only in an office?

"You tell me that a man like Jim Conley would have ravished this girl with the knowledge that Frank was in the house? You tell me that this Jim Conley, even though he has been as drunk as a sot could be, would have taken the time to write these notes?

"I tell you, gentlemen of the jury, it can not be true.

"You say that the fact those notes were written was foolish. It was foolish, but it was a mistake. Murder is a mistake. What man ever committed murder who did not make a mistake? And what man making the greatest mistake in the world would not make a lesser mistake in trying to cover up? Those notes were the lesser mistake.

"Scott said that when Leo M. Frank talked to him about the girl coming to the factory and asking him about the metal that he said, 'I don't know.' And now he says that he told her, 'No.' Arnold recognized the damage in the statement 'I don't know' getting in.

"Language of Notes Clears Conley."

"Leo Frank said in his statement again and again 'chatting' and 'chat.' Conley said that when Frank told him he wanted to watch for him that Frank said he wanted to have a 'chat.' Jim Conley said here time and again, 'I have done it,' but in the notes found near the body he said, 'did it.' Do you tell me that negro would have written the word 'did' unless it was dictated to him?

"Do you tell me that negro would have taken the time to carry that girl away back there and hide her body if he had knocked her down the hole, and then stopped to write those notes?

"No," shouted Dorsey, turning to Frank, "that child was murdered on the second floor and you wanted to get her into the cellar, just like you found her in the cellar, as you said in that telegram to Montag.

"Conley said once in his statement that when he met a man on the street that he knew, the man looked at him he though he though 'I done it.' Conley used that expression at least twenty times. He said 'I done it' when he closed the door, and in several other places I can't find just now. He didn't use the word 'did' one time.

"In the first note, the expression 'I went to make water and that long tall black negro pushed me down the hole.' You knew that toilet was back there on the second floor (addressing Frank), and you knew that was where that little girl met her death. And you knew that metal room was right back there, too.

"You tell me that negro would have written those words. Where was it she was going to make water on the first floor? Yet you tell me there is nothing in circumstantial evidence when these things creep in,

"When you wrote this note (turning to Frank), you said yourself that you had the original of the note before you, and you said yourself that you knew Conley could write because he had written you time and time again, trying to borrow money, and yet you sat there with the original of that note before you and Conley's own handwriting, the handwriting you had seen often enough to be familiar with it, and you didn't tell those officers that Conley wrote the notes.

"'I don't want you to convict this man unless you believe him guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, but I don't want you to let your verdict be governed by the opinion of a crank, but by the facts.

"Arnold and Rosser would say frequently, 'Are you going to convict this man on that, on this?'—selecting some little isolated point.

Chain Strong Enough To Hang Anybody.

"'Well, I don't want you to, but on all the facts—the chain that is unbroken and not by isolated instances, and I say that when you take them all together you have a cable that ought to hang anybody.

"I don't ask that he be convicted on this isolated instance or that, but all bound together make a cable that is as strong as is possible for the ingenuity of man to make.

"I don't know whether the statement of Frank's will rank along with that statement of the celebrated pervert Oscar Wilde, or not. He is brilliant. If you take his statement and just follow it you never would convict him. You never would convict anyone that way. But listen to this: 'I sat in my office counting over the money that had been left over.'" Dorsey read from Frank's statement.

"He wasn't talking about the petty cash," Dorsey continued. "He was talking about the money that had been left over from the payroll of $1,100. We don't know to this day how much that was. We don't know how big a roll it could have made, though Jim Conley said he saw a roll of $200.

"And he was trying to get old Jim to go down into the basement and burn the body of that little girl. Just as sure as the smoke curled from that stack toward the heavens, old Jim would have been there without a shadow of a defense. Frank would have been there with the detectives. Jim would have hanged for a crime that this man committed in his lust.

"But old Jim was too wise. He wrote the notes, but, drunk or sober, he wouldn't be entrapped like that. I do not doubt that when Frank handed him that roll of money it was like the kiss of Judas Iscariot when he kissed the Saviour, and then betrayed Him for 30 pieces of silver.

"I am going to show you that this man had long planned not murder, but to get this little girl to yield to his lust. Let me do it now.

"Back yonder in March this little Turner boy saw him making advances to Mary Phagan. Did that innocent little boy from the country lie? This little girl that came here from the Home of the Good Shepherd, she heard Frank speak to Mary Phagan and put his hands on her. She may have lost her virtue, but she is nothing but a child. Did she lie, this little girl?

Quotes From Same Poem as Rosser.

"Then there is Gantt. He quit the factory rather than make good a dollar that was charged he was short. Did he lie about Frank's inquiring of the little girl? Yesterday Mr. Rosser quoted from a poem of Bobbie Burns the line was, 'Tis human to step aside.' I want to quote a line from that same poem, 'There is no telling what a man will do when he has the lassie.'

"When convenience is snug, I tell you gentlemen, there is no telling what a pervert will do when goaded by his passion. You tell me this brilliant young man, who looked over that payroll 52 times a year, saw the name of Mary Phagan every time, then when she was dead had to get his books to find out her name? He coveted that little girl way back in March. I have no doubt those little girls swore the truth when they said they saw him making advances. I would not be surprised if he did not hang around and try to get her to yield. I would not be surprised if he didn't get Gantt out of the way because he was an obstacle to his scheme.

"He knew the day before she was probably coming. He went and told old Jim Conley, who had watched for you so many Saturday afternoons while you and Schiff were making up that finance sheet. When Helen Ferguson came and asked for Mary Phagan's money, I wouldn't be surprised if he did not refuse to give it to her because he had already told old Jim to come and watch.

"Frank's plans were fixed. Ah, gentlemen, then Saturday comes, and it is a reasonable tale that old Jim tells. He says, 'I done it just like this.' He doesn't say, 'I did.' He says he 'done it' just as the brilliant factory superintendent told him to. This thing passion works in a terrible way. Good people don't know how the mind of a libertine works. They don't know of the planning, plotting and waiting. Way back in March Frank had his eyes upon her. He was infatuated with her and did not have the will power to resist.

"You can twist and wabble all you want (Dorsey turned to Frank and shook his finger at him), but you told Detective Scott that you did not know her. Notwithstanding what you have said here, notwithstanding what your witnesses have said, you knew her.

"And tell me, gentlemen of the jury, has this little Ferguson girl lied? Has she been suborned by Starnes? Has she come here and deliberately perjured herself? I tell you that is a charge that can not stand. His refusal to give Helen Ferguson Mary Phagan's envelope is an indication that he was plotting. And old Jim Conley's tale will stand, for Frank himself corroborates Conley in many things.

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Five large size cabinet grand upright sample pianos, mahogany or dark oak cases, fully guaranteed, regular price $375. These are going at $246; $10 cash and $7 per month. They are new.

Six large size uprights; your choice oak or mahogany case; guaranteed for ten years; three different styles and makes; regular price $375. They are standard makes. Your choice for $266. Easy terms.

Five large size cabinet grand mahogany cases; three different styles and makes; guaranteed for ten years; regular price $400, your choice $276; $13 cash and $7 per month. They are new.

Ten large size uprights, mahogany cases, different styles and makes, guaranteed for ten years; regular price $450, sale price $292. Easy payments can be arranged.

Four large size, mahogany cases, best makes; fully guaranteed; regular price $500; slightly shop-worn, but absolutely perfect. They will be taken quickly at $295.

Six large size upright cabinet grands, high grade mahogany and walnut cases, regular price $550 your choice $308, $312, $318. Fully guaranteed.

Three high grade grand pianos, mahogany cases, regular price $700, $750 and $800; your choice for $468, $512 and $642. Guaranteed for ten years. They are new. One Steinway slightly used, good as new. Beautiful mahogany case, regular price $1,150. Must be seen to be appreciated. Will be offered at our regular discount. If you need a grand piano, don't miss this opportunity.

Nine player pianos, mahogany cases, some of them slightly shopworn, but in first-class condition. Some are new. They are guaranteed for five years. The best makes are included. Regular prices $550, $600, $650, $700, $750 and $800. All 88-note and new styles. Your choice, $418, $368, $396, $436, $487, $512. You must see the pianos to appreciate the values.

One large size mahogany case player piano, one of the best makes, regular price $850, slightly used. A big bargain for $256.

Fifty slightly used upright pianos. Oak, walnut, mahogany and ebony cases. Included in this lot will be found Vose & Sons, Hallet & Davis, Kranich & Bach, Painter & Ewing, Packard Conway, Bush & Gerts; Knabe Bros.; Sterling, Whitney, Cooper, Hoffman and others. Many of them are as good as new. They are all in splendid condition. Former prices ranging from $350 to $550. Your choice while they last from $75 to $268. They are guaranteed and you can make no mistake in selecting any one of them. Any second-hand piano that we sell will be taken back within one year and apply the price as part payment for a new piano.

Second-hand Organs.

Twenty-seven organs, including Carpenter, Estey, Wilcox & White, Packard, Chicago Cottage, Kimball, Mason & Hamlin and others. Former prices from $65 to $125. Your choice for $12, $17, $21, $26, $28, $34, $37, $42. All in good order and guaranteed.

Every instrument can be found on our floors and our personal guarantee goes with each instrument. Remember that we can arrange easy payments, if you don't care to pay cash. Out of town orders given special attention.

Any purchaser living nearer Macon than Atlanta will find the same bargains at our store, No. 157 Cotton avenue, Macon, Ga.

Store will be open evenings.

THE WESTER MUSIC COMPANY,
64 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.
157 Cotton Avenue, Macon, Ga.

THAW BASES HOPES OF ULTIMATE FREEDOM ON ENDLESS LEGAL TANGLE

POEM THAW WROTE IN MATTEAWAN

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The following verses were written by Harry Kendall Thaw in his room at Matteawn and found in the waste-paper basket beside his reading table last December:

"There are lights aflame on Broadway,
There are hopes and lives undone;
There are debts of sin no man can pay,
And Broadway hates the sun.

"There are vain regrets on Broadway,
There are secret sighs and tears;
For one must smile as well as pray,
And the weakling meets with jeers."

Fugitive From Matteawan, Backed by Family's Millions, Will Utilize Every Technicality to Prevent Deportation From Dominion of Canada.

SHERBROOKE, QUEBEC, Aug. 23. With Harry Thaw's case now in the courts of Canada, the prediction made that it would be months—years, perhaps eternity—before the slayer of Stanford White is again in the jurisdiction of New York State is strengthened.

His family, wealthy and powerful, has rushed to his defense. He has unlimited resources to fight the legal battle against his deportation from Canadian soil. When the first writ of habeas corpus was granted, it assured him the right to appeal his cause to the highest Canadian court.

It is believed that this litigation can be made to last over years. It will be impossible to deny him bail in the Dominion, for he is a lunatic only in New York State. His status now is that he is simply considered an undesirable by Canadian immigration authorities, who, it is thought, may override the courts and deport him.

Should the courts of Canada finally rule against him, his case might be taken up from Washington. Even then if he were finally deported, should he be sent to any other State than New York, he could fight extradition there, and there are many eminent lawyers who believe that it is absolutely impossible to bring him back into New York then.

Probably Considered These Facts.

All these things probably had been considered when Thaw made his daring escape from Matteawan Asylum, when he dashed across the Connecticut border, then through the State into New Hampshire and from New Hampshire into the Dominion of Canada.

Thaw knows well the law's delay. He remembers his long period in the Tombs before he was first brought to trial for the slaying of White. He remembers the long fight for life and liberty then. He remembers the enforced wait after the first mistrial. He remembers the weary days of his second hearing.

He remembers the slow progress of his cause during his legal efforts to get his release from Matteawan Knowing these things and recognizing that there was hardly a bare possibility that bail would be denied him, he turned toward Canada rather than seek safety at sea, as his pursuers thought he surely would do.

It was probably due to this realization that he accepted his arrest at Coaticook, Quebec, coolly and that he awaits the issue of his habeas corpus proceedings just as coolly now.

Secures Talented Lawyers.

He is represented in his application for habeas corpus proceedings by W. L. Shurtleff and Colonel H. R. Fraser, one of the most talented lawyers of Eastern Canada. He is thoroughly buoyed up in the belief that the Canadian Government will never order his deportation or extradition.

"I have studied every legal phase of my case and have arrived at the belief that I am safe here," said Thaw. "My plans did not alone include my physical escape. I looked into the legal feature to establish my status in any other State than New York and any other country than the United States. I am not a dangerous man. I do not seek vengeance. My wife, Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, need not fear me. Nor need anyone else fear me.

"All I want is peaceful and legal liberty. I feel that I am perfectly safe. I have studied law ever since I was admitted to Matteawan, and I believe that I am qualified to speak in this matter.

"Statements to the effect that I only sought liberty to kill are senseless. They are so ridiculous that I won't talk of them. I have the kindest feelings toward the people of Canada, and will retain such feelings, no matter what action the Dominion Government takes, but I hope that they do not deport me. Detention in an insane asylum is a living death. It is enough to make a maniac out of a perfectly sane man."

Refuses to Betray Friends.

Asked for a detailed story of his flight, he refused.

"Yes, I was the man they spotted in Lenox, Mass., said he. "But from that point on I must say nothing. I won't betray my friends."

Mrs. George Lauder Carnegie, sister of Thaw, arrived soon after his arrest and immediately sought her brother. Thaw sent word to Roger O'Mara, the Pittsburg (Pa.) private detective, who has been his counsellor since youth, to rush here on the first train.

He said that he wanted to get the fight over with. His first trepidation came with the news that District Attorney Conger, of Dutchess County, New York, and Dr. Kieb, of the Matteawan Institution, would come to cooperate with the United States authorities in an effort to have Thaw deported bask to New York, or extradited.

Plans for the court battle in Thaw's behalf were carefully made by Mr. Shurtleff and Colonel Fraser and hopes to have his release ordered by Judge Globensky and plans to leave immediately for Quebec if he gets out. He intends to sail for France if he gets his freedom, so that he will be sure to be safe. Ultimately he hopes to have his legal freedom established so that he can return to Pittsburg.

Contend Thaw Is Tourist.

Among the grounds upon which the Thaw lawyers put into their plea for their client's liberty is that he is only a tourist passing through Canada, and they point to the case of Jack Johnson, the negro pugilist, as a precedent.

They contend that Johnson was under conviction of an infraction of the United States law, whereas Thaw has not broken any law. They contended that Johnson was a fugitive from justice, whereas Thaw is a fugitive from an institution for the insane.

They pointed to Thaw's behavior to uphold the contention that no matter what his condition in the past, he is now sane and rational. The facts that Thaw has not broken any Canadian laws and that no indictment exists against him across the border were emphasized. Thaw offered many suggestions to his lawyers and in a way seemed to be their pilot. He looked very solemn and impressive as he gave his opinions of his own case.

"My idea is that speed is the requisite thing," Thaw told them.

News Unnerves Prisoner.

The Canadian Government and the United States Government were both represented by able counsel who resisted Thaw's efforts to gain his liberty on a writ of habeas corpus. They contended that the law governing Thaw's case is very plain and they pointed to precedents.

In fact, it was reported that Acting Superintendent of Immigration Blair in Ottawa had been counseled by the Ministry of Justice that Thaw should be deported at once. When Thaw heard this report he trembled and became pale. He was unnerved by the news and showed it.

The presence in Sherbrooke of the most spectacular and sensational prisoner in the world made a gala occasion. Not one of the Provincial fairs which are being held throughout Eastern Canada at this time could vie with Thaw as an attraction. Great crowds came into Sherbrooke from the surrounding country.

Families gathered about the jail, hoping to get a glimpse of the well-known prisoner if he was taken to the courthouse. Some came a distance of 100 miles to see Thaw. The street on which the jail is located was jammed.

Glad to Please Curious.

This curiosity tickled Thaw immensely. He said he did not want to disappoint anyone who really wanted to see what he looked like.

Mr. Shurtleff was resentful against Justice of the Peace Dupuis, of Coaticook, who held Thaw on the charge of being a fugitive and sent him here for further examination.

"We contend that Justice of the Peace Dupuis acted illegally," declared Shurtleff. "He exceeded his authority. He had no right to hold Thaw."

Colonel Fraser assured Thaw that conspiracy is not an extraditable offense and that he need not feel any great alarm over the fact that a warrant charging Thaw with conspiring to gain his liberty is on its way here from Dutchess County. He did not give such optimistic assurances about deportation, however.

Thaw lost no time in arranging to secure cash. He telegraphed to a banker relative in Pittsburg (where the bulk of the Thaw fortune is invested) to send him money to fight his case.

Thaw faced the habeas corpus hearing coolly and confidently. Before going to court, he ate a hearty breakfast and dressed with minute care, evidently realizing that he would be gazed on by thousands on the short ride from the jail to the courthouse.

Smuggling Claim Advanced.

He had prepared a number of notes to guide his lawyers in their conduct of his case, and was evidently disappointed when they did not seem to give these notes great consideration.

An investigation of the manner in which Thaw came into possession of a railroad ticket for Detroit, Mich., is being made. The Dominion authorities are not satisfied that Thaw bought the ticket himself.

It was learned from an authoritative source that immigration officers who are here plan to arrest Thaw on the ground that he smuggled his way into Canada if he gets his freedom on a habeas corpus writ.

The village of St. Hermenigilde, where Thaw and his companions came into Canada from the United States, is not a port of entry.

Evelyn Thaw, Fearing Death, Breaking Down Under Strain

'How Can He Say He Loves Me When He'd Let Me Starve?'

LATEST photograp of Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw posed especially for The Sunday American at her hotel in New York where, it is said, she is near a breakdown rfom fear that her husband will regain his liberty and attempt to do her violence, and a photograph of Harry Kendall Thaw, taken in his cell at Matteawan from which he escaped to aCnada, where he is using every legal means to prevent his deportation to the United States





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'He's a Paranoiac,' She Screams—Describes Her Sacrifice.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw is breaking down under the fear that Harry K. Thaw may evade the law and succeed in reaching her. There were visible evidences of the strain under which she has been laboring since he escaped from Matteawan last Sunday when a Sunday American reporter saw her last night in the Hotel Brevoort.

Thaw's declaration from the jail in Sherbrooke that her return to the stage had prompted him to make a dash for liberty and that he loved her more than anything else in life were called to her attention.

"Good God!" she exclaimed "How could that man say he loves me when he would have let me starve in the streets?"

"Do you love him?" she was asked.

"Love him! I love him as much as he loves me," was her derisive reply. "He wanted to keep me down after I had testified and sold my soul for him and I had done everything that a human being could do for a man; and now he makes this maudlin statement about love.

Never Knew Love's Meaning.

"He is a paranoiac, and he doesn't know what love is. He has never known the meaning of it as long as I have known him. As for taking care of me as any man who loved a woman would do, both he and his mother them me out, after I had saved him from the electric chair.

"Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw entered into an agreement with me at the time of the trial to provide me with $12,000 a year on condition that I would consent to an annulment of our marriage. I did consent, and the papers were drawn. Then his mother repudiated it. That was in June, 1912, and I have received no money from them since that time.

"Before that date I had received $70 a week and my rent. I had to dispose of pictures and scrape and save to live, and I finally came to the conclusion that I had something within myself, that I could prove I possessed the gift of making my own living, which is a gift after all.

Breaks Into Tears.

"I thank God that I have that gift or his mother would be jeering at me in the gutter," and Mrs. Thaw broke into tears.

"He wants to spoil my life and my work," she continued, turning to John Reilly, her counsel, who was in the room. "I told you that if I made a success he would want to injure me, and here he has stated that my success was the thing that impelled him to break for his liberty. He wants to injure me and he will bend everything to that end.

"I told you also," she added to her lawyer, "that he would not be free long before he would betray himself through his excessive egotism.

"But there is worse coming if he retains his liberty. Things will begin to happen when he gets his drink. He is going to do something desperate, I know, just as surely as I could foresee the things I have referred to. Wait until he gets drink in him—it is horrible to contemplate!" And Mrs. Thaw again broke down and sobbed.

"Desperate and Dangerous."

"Don't you think that you may be exaggerating because of your overwrought state of mind?" was asked.

"I wish it were so," she replied. "But anyone who thinks Harry Thaw will not be a desperate man when he gets the opportunity to satisfy his appetite for drink, knows nothing of him. I know him. Dr. Flint knows him. Judge Jerome knows him. He will be a desperate and dangerous man.

"This great State ought to be ashamed of itself to allow a paranoiac to make and unmake its institutions. Thaw was permitted liberties that no man in his position had ever before enjoyed. Thaw has not done it, it has been the Thaw money.

"Do you know that when I used to see him in the Tombs he used to be drunk on Scotch whisky? Let the Tombs officials deny it if they dare. I know it and they know it. Harry Thaw told me he could get all the liquor he wanted there."

Mr. Reilly warned his client that she was overtaxing her strength, but she persisted in unloading her mind.

Old Graveyard Must Give Way to Railroad

Milwaukee Line Is Compelled to Move Old Burial Ground Near For Alcohol.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Aug. 23.—Among various other activities the Milwaukee Railroad people have found themselves engaged in rebuilding their line across Iowa is that of moving a cemetery.

In securing a right-of-way near the Des Moines River it purchased an old burial ground, one long since abandoned. Among the bodies the railroad men have removed is one that had been buried seventy-five years. The remarkable state of preservation of clothing and lack of decay of the bones after such a long period has been a source of surprise to the men exhuming the bodies.

U. S. Officer Invents Airship Destroyer

Balloon Equipped With Explosives and Wire Feelers Will Protect War Craft.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Joseph Steinmetz, a retired lieutenant of artillery in the United States army, has just perfected an invention that is likely to interfere greatly with the effectiveness of the aeroplan in naval warfare. Steinmetz is now negotiating with the War Department for the use of his invention. It consists of a captive hydrogen ballon suspended over either an arsenal or battleship. It carries a large quantity of explosives, which would be touched off by any aircraft coming in contact with wires extended from it. The airship would at once be blown up.

Couple Will Re-wed To Gain $1,000,000

Ceremony by Mormon Judge Is Called Unsatisfactory by Administrators of Estate.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 23.—In order to comply with the wishes of the administrators of the $1,000,000 estate of her father, the late Thomas R. Lamb, of Edinburgh, Scotland, Mrs. Anna B. Lamb-Wilson must be married to her husband again.

The husband is E. Douglas Wilson, of this city. He pursued Miss Lamb more the Pennsylvania Rubber Company, of an 10,000 miles across the United States and over the Pacific Ocean before he married her in Honolulu last April. The ceremony was performed by Judge Hernandez, whom Wilson says is a Mormon. This marriage, though legal, did not meet with the approval of the administrators.

Edwin Booth Saves Lillian Russell

Rescuer Is Only Nine and His Playmate at Maine Resort Was Drowning.

PORTLAND, ME., Aug. 23.—Edwin Booth saved Lillian Russell from drowning at South Harpswell when she fell from the wharf. Both are summer visitors.

Edwin is 9 years old, and the son of Charles E. Booth, of Yonkers, N. Y., while Lillian is 13, and the daughter of Charles A. Russell, of Boston. Edwin, her playmate, was fully clad, but he dove into the ocean like a veteran, drawing the girl to safety.

Thieves Warn, Then Rob Rail Station

Telephone Central Office They Had Looted Pay Phone, Then Steal Instrument.

NYACK, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Before carrying away the telephone from the Stony Point station of the West Shore Railroad last night, thieves telephoned to the central office to say that they had robbed the office and telephone coin box. The operator thought some practical joker was at work and paid no attention to the man who called.

This morning it was found that the money drawer at the station had been robbed of 75 cents in cash, and from the telephone box had been taken about $3 in coins. The thieves also took the telephone.

WOMAN POLITICIAN IS MAD.

Special Cable to The American.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—Countess Elizabeth Emilie Von Wedel, a Frenchwoman and a former "political agent," who was quite a celebrity, has been placed in a German asylum for the insane.

SENT FREE TO MEN

A Most Pleasing Remedy Given to Quickly Restore Lost Vitality.

A Free Trial Treatment Sent by Mail To All Who Write.

Free trial treatments of Enervita, a most pleasing remedy, are being mailed to all men who write to Dr. John S. Howell. So many who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of man weakness have written thanking him for the great benefit received, therefore, Dr. Howell has decided to send free trial treatments to all men who write. It is a home treatment, and all who suffer with any form of weakness, resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, lack of vitality and confidence can now receive this strength-giving treatment at home.

The treatment has a peculiar grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, promoting strength and development just where it is needed. It is given to relieve the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions, and has met with remarkable success, even in cases approaching advanced age. A request to John S. Howell, M. D., Suite 1221, Auditorium Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, stating that you desire one of his free trial packages, will be complied with promptly.

He is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to successfully treat man weakness when the proper remedies are employed. Dr. Howell makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample and literature, carefully sealed in a plain package, so that you need have no fear of embarrassement or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

SCHOLAR BARES HOSEA FAMILY'S SKELETON NOW

University of Chicago Professor Declares Prophet Took Wife as Horrible Example.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Hosea's family skeleton has come to light, if not to life. The domestic scandal of ancient Israel's prophet has been removed from its closet, scoured with higher criticism and rattled in the face of Biblical scholars, who were perfectly willing to let it rest. Professor J. M. Powis Smith, of the University of Chicago, exhibits it in an article on "The Marriage of Hosea," in the current number of The Biblical World.

Hosea's wife, Gomer Bath Diblaim, is the villainess of the story reconstructed by Professor Smith from the account of her marriage to the prophet, and in the first three chapters of the book of Hosea, Professor Smith asserts that Gomer, contrary to the usual interpretation of the Scriptural account, was a person of evil reputation before the wedding ceremony was performed.

Prophet Knew His Faults.

Professor Smith adds to his version the fact that Hosea knew of Gomer's faults and took her "with his eyes open." In short, the prophet married Gomer with the curious purpose of making the match a horrible example to the rest of the Israelites, he asserts.

The marriage was to impress Israel with the fact of its own disloyalty to God.

According to the professor's view, the belief that "Hosea, as a young man, fell in love with Gomer and married her, supposing her to be all his youthful imagination fancied her to be," that she later left his home to live with another man, that he bought her back and then become a prophet, will not hold water. The scholar declares that this version is founded on an imperfect notion of the physiology of prophets.

Professor Smith asserts that the wife's name, which means "Gomer, daughter of Fig Cakes," signifies that she was held in low esteem. He retranslates several words in the Biblical account and gives the following as the proper version:

"Hosea, a prophet already burdened with the sense of his people's sin, felt himself called upon by Yahweh to marry a lewd woman, to the end that through such a marriage he might open the eyes of Israel to the enormity of its offense in being disloyal to Yahweh, its rightful lord. In pursuance of this conviction, Hosea bought Gomer, a woman living in public shame with her paramour.

Placed Her Under Restraint.

"But he at once placed her under restraint, denying her association with himself as well as with others, and seeking by such discipline to fit her for her position as his wife. This phase of the experience was interpreted for Israel as meaning that she as Yahweh's bride must be disciplined by exile before she could expect to enjoy any further favor from Yahweh.

"After this period of restraint for Gomer she was taken by Hosea into his home and became the mother of three children. Each of these in succession was given a prophetic name, and, like Isaiah's children, became a walking sermon to Israel just as the institution of marriage itself had been."

Hard Fall Re-sets Dislocated Spine

WIMINGTON, DEL., Aug. 23.—An expenditure of $16,000 and treatment for years in sanitariums in Germany and Paris failed to accomplish what a fall downstairs did. Mrs. William Heim, of Ellendale, Del., was cured of a dislocated spine in this unusual manner. The fall forced her spine into place. To-day she says she is well.

Her head is bandaged, but she was able to preside over a recent meeting of the Ellendale Ladies' Social, of which she is president.

Small Expenses **Small Profit**

This Advertisement Is Worth 50c

AT THE

Royal Shoe Shop

86 N. BROAD, NEAR LUCKIE ST.

This week, in order to introduce our new lines of Goodyear Welt and English Welt Dress Shoes for Men and Women, we will sell for

$2.50

If offered at our store, together with this advertisement ONE PAIR TO A CUSTOMER Our extra quality shoes as described above

ALL LEATHERS—Gun Metal, Kid, Russia and Patent Colt. ALL SIZES, All New Goods.

Made by one of the Greatest and Best Manufacturers in this Country.

We Make a Specialty of Comfortable Work Shoes for Mechanics and Workingmen

Certainly! We Sell EDUCATOR SHOES for the Whole Family

No reasonable offer refused on the remainder of our Low Shoes in stock. Come while the coming is good.

SAVE HALF A DOLLAR

The ROYAL SHOE SHOP

IRISH RAISE HUGE FUND TO ASSURE HOME RULE

American Hibernians Respond Liberally to Appeal Made After Great Demonstration in Chicago Against England's Domination.

Another Feature of Meeting Was Adoption of a Resolution Condemning Great Britain's Policy Toward U. S. in Canal Dispute.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Following the gigantic demonstration for Irish home rule at the thirty-eighth annual picnic of the United Irish Societies of Chicago, held in Brands Park, sons of Erin here are confident that in a few weeks American Hibernians will have raised a fund that will insure the home rule for which they have fought so long and which they have almost brought about.

Fifteen thousand persons visited the park during the day and they responded liberally to the call for funds with which to carry on their campaign. Three thousand dollars was raised at that time and the fund has grown steadily since.

A feature of the occasion was the reading by James T. Clark, president of the United Irish Societies, of a telegram from William Randolph Hearst, in which he warmly favored home rule. The president was quick to reply, expressing the thanks of the societies for the co-operation they have received in their work from Mr. Hearst's papers.

British Canal Stand Scored.

Another important feature of the day was the resolution prepared in advance and passed by a unanimous vote, opposing the British contention over the Panama Canal tolls.

The resolutions strongly uphold the views of the United States that this country, having built the canal and paid for it without aid, should have the right of passing her own ships through it without paying tolls, and that this action of the United States is entirely within its rights as a nation and is not subject to the criticism of any other nation.

The work of John Redmond, parliamentary leader, in forcing the home rule bill to the verge of final passage also was commended highly.

One of the most impressive features of the occasion was the exhibition of a full-size model of the statue of Colonel F. Finerty, the famous soldier-journalist and a son of whom Erin is very proud.

Colonel Finerty wrote the story of the Custer campaign against old Sitting Bull, and the massacre in which Custer's whole command was wiped out. In his later years Colonel Finerty was editor of the Irish-American, and devoted all his energies to the home rule campaign, now so nearly won.

Work of Irish Sculptor.

The splendid statue of the old fighter is the work of Professor Charles J. Mulligan, of the Art Institute, a pupil of MacMonnies and Saint-Gaudens.

Among the speakers who addressed the enthusiastic throng were United States Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon, former Attorney General Maurice T. Maloney, P. H. O'Donnell, Joseph E. Ryan, John T. Sutton, of Lincoln, Neb., and Harry W. Smith, of Springfield, Ill.

In part, Mr. Maloney said: "We of the Celtic race have always struggled for a place in the sun, and have made a good deal of history, but we have been accused in the past of not being quite what we ought to be in the old country, and did not act to our own interest. English misgovernment and oppression were solely to blame for this.

"Now I can see a new Ireland rising above the horizon, a nation once again. The Irish people had advanced with giant strides, now that the long tribulation of our night is passing away."

Senator Twists Lion's Tail.

United States Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon said:

"My people came to this country to avoid persecution in the mother country, persecution by the English Government. Ireland had no measure of freedom in those times."

Speaking on the Panama Canal, he said: "We have a perfect right to arrange to suit ourselves charges on a canal that was made in America, solely by American money. If England will not send her exhibits to the San Francisco Exposition on this account, I would say let her keep them at home.

"If we were not careful to withstand these encroachments of the British Government, we might in the end find ourselves in the same case as Ireland finds herself to-day. I foresee home rule for that country, within the next two or three years without question of doubt."

Tight Skirts Make Idle Factory Girls

Mill Men Assert Present Styles Curtail Demand for Goods and Cause Lack of Work.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS., Aug. 23. That the factories manufacturing cloth are suffering from the present styles in women's wearing apparel, owing to the smaller sale of cloth, and that many operatives are being thrown out of work in consequence, is the opinion of many leading New Bedford manufacturers.

In the past three years the circumference of women's skirts has been cut down on the average about two yards. The smaller sales of cloth have necessitated a curtailment in the payroll and hundreds of idle operatives are waiting until the styles change before they will be put to work again.

Irish Societies Leader Thanks Mr. Hearst for Support of Home Rule

CORDIAL telegrams of congratulation and thanks were exchanged between William Randolph Hearst and James T. Clark, president of the United Irish Societies of Chicago on the occasion of their annual picnic recently. Mr. Hearst expressed his belief in the justness and the ultimate success of the cause of home rule, while the head of the Irish societies in his reply earnestly thanked the publisher for his co-operation in their work in behalf of their fatherland. Mr. Clark's message follows:

CHICAGO, Aug. 20, 1913.

Hon. William Randolph Hearst,
San Francisco.

The sentiment of the United Irish Societies toward your papers has always been one of appreciation. Often in the past we have admired your unselfish advocacy of the cause of liberty and the 15,000 Irish-Americans at the ceremony of unveiling of the John F. Finerty monument were thrilled by your message in favor of home rule for Ireland. This monument is symbolic of the revitalized Irish nation that has been the inspiration of Parnell, Redmond and other patriots, and we believe it would strengthen the home rule cause immeasurably if you would publish in your Sunday papers, in the near future, a comprehensive account of our recent demonstration here, and emphasize its significance to Irish liberty.

JAS. T. CLARK, President,
United Irish Societies.

Mr. Hearst's Home Rule Message

San Francisco, Aug. 15.

As an American believing ardently in liberty and opportunity in equal rights and equal justice, I believe sincerely in home rule for Ireland.

If I were an Englishman I would believe with even greater earnestness in home rule not only for Ireland, but for every individual integral part of the British Empire.

I would believe in genuine home rule and in general home rule. I would believe in home rule which would insure complete independence in local government for every state and in a general government which would afford every state equal rights, equal liberties and proportionate representation.

Such just and genuine home rule is the best and perhaps the only remedy for the threatened decadence and possible dissolution of the British Empire. The preservation and perpetuation of the British Empire in its full prestige and power are only to be found in a voluntary federation of independent states, not held together loosely by compulsion but molded into an imperial entity by the natural and nationalizing forces of mutual confidence, mutual affection and mutual interest.

If I were an Irishman I would take pride in this fight for home rule, first because of the benefit I was helping to confer upon my country and my own countrymen, and, secondly, because of the benefit which will inevitably ensue to all other sections of the British Empire and to other nations throughout the world.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.

'Perfect Baby' Fed on Soup and Vegetables

Hundred Per Cent Child Also Gets Abundance of Water and Fresh Air.

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 23.—"Good, substantial food, well cooked, is what I feed him," said Mrs. Thomas Watterston, of No. 110 Central avenue, when asked how she reared her son, Leslie, just declared the only 100 per cent perfect baby in the "better babies" contest in Passaic. Three hundred infants contested. He is 27 months old.

"He gets soups, fruit, vegetables, puddings, cereals," continued the mother. "I give him very little meat, few eggs, but plenty of water, inside and out."

Baby Leslie goes to bed about 8 p. m. and arises about 7:30, awakening of his own accord and bounding out into the fields before breakfast. He has a two-hour nap every afternoon, and always sleeps with the windows in his room wide open.

Women Voters Save Mayor From Recall

Committee From Their Organization Canvasses Every Ward to Prevent His Defeat.

JANESVILLE, WIS., Aug. 23.—Mayor James A. Fathers was the victor by a narrow margin to-day in Wisconsin's first recall election of importance under the commission form of government. He was elected by 98 votes, with a total of more than 3,00 votes cast, more than were ever before voted in a Janesville municipal election.

Mayor Fathers received 1,570 votes and his opponent, John C. Nichols, 1,472. Fathers carried three wards, the First, Second and Third, those chiefly occupied by the church and aristocratic elements, while Nichols carried the Fourth and Fifth Wards, the homes of the poorer people.

The election follows the trouble over saloons six months ago, when the Fathers administration started a campaign to clean up the town. Every ward in the city was canvassed by women's committees in the interest of Fathers.

Standardize Book to Simplify Grammar

Educators Work to Have Study of English Language Made More Uniform.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 23.—Standardization of grammatical nomenclature, which will do away with the confusion in the study of English, as well as other languages, in American schools, has been effected by a committee of fifteen, of which Professor Hills, of Colorado College, was a member.

The committee made a report to the National Educational Association in convention at Salt Lake City and its adoption without amendment virtually insures the following of the committee's recommendations in all schools and colleges.

According to Professor Hills it was found that in the sentence "John is good," the word "good" was called by nine different names in 26 grammars, the word "John" in "This is John," was called by nineteen terms, and in "We made John president," the word "president" was given eighteen different names in the text books examined.

Philippine Hero Can't Re-enlist in Army

Battle-Scarred Pensioner Rejected by Recruiting Office on Account of Wounds.

SPOKANE, Aug. 23.—One of the seven heroes of the United States army who survived the bloody massacre of Balinigiga, P. I., when he saw more than 100 of his comrades and officers go to their death at the hands of a savage Philippine tribe, and himself, was mutilated in many places on his body and given up for dead, John M. Newhouse, applied for reenlistment in the United States army.

Newhouse is 37 years old and came from Helena. He is now drawing $30 a month for the injuries he received in the massacre. Newhouse told of his experience while pleading with local army recruiting officers to take him into the army again.

Officials were compelled to reject the applicant on account of a stiff right arm caused by one of the cuts from a bolo.

Lightning Bug Used To Illuminate House

West Virginian Discovers New Light Medium Which He Declares Surpasses Electricity.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., Aug. 23. Thornton Flowers, of Mora, claims that by treating the common firefly or lightning bug with a secret chemical process he has produced a light surpassing the tungsten incandescent. He has his home illuminated with the new light.

Several weeks ago, Flowers says, he captured an immense lightning bug. It gave out a brilliant light, and this gave him an idea that the light from fireflies would illuminate a room if they were made to glow incessantly. He hit upon a mixture of chemicals, which, he says, not only will retain the glow after the insect's life is extinct, but will increase it.

He captured the insects by hundreds, treated them with chemicals and placed them in globes throughout his home.

Blind Girl Student Marvelous Gardener

Produces Daisies Three Times Size of Ordinary Flowers and Vegetables Just as Big.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 23.—Twenty-seven deaf and dumb girls and boys, ranging from 10 to 17, are being taught to speak, read, write stories, sew, make biscuits, solve arithmetic problems, spell and garden at the Sixteenth Street school here, where an exhibition of their work was held recently.

Miss Elizabeth Kenealy, 15, is creating a sensation at the school because of her wonderful success in raising flowers and vegetables.

In a middy blouse and dark skirt, Miss Elizabeth works in her gardens, one at home and the other at school, producing daisies three times the size of the ordinary flowers, and beets that make the average vegetable look like radishes in size.

SMITH URGES ZONE CURE FOR BOLL WEEVIL

Senator From South Carolina Declares South's Loss in 17 Years Is $1,000,000,000.

Continued from Page 1.

an isolated spot in Texas until it has now reached the State of Alabama, and I have been appalled by the damage wrought by its ravages. During all these years I have been hoping for the discovery by which the pest could be exterminated, or even checked, but in both I have been disappointed.

Likes Zone Remedy Plan.

Some time ago the suggestion was made to establish across the entire cotton belt, east of the areas infested by the weevil a zone of 100 miles, in which no cotton should be planted. It was argued that this would check the eastward advance of the weevil, as it subsists only on the cotton plant, and it was also argued by entomologists and other experts on plant and insect life that my moving this zone westward from year to year all the weevils in the Cotton States would be starved out and entirely exterminated until the Mexican border was reached.

The idea appealed to me very strongly, and I have given the subject a great deal of study ever since. I believe this plan is entirely feasible, and while at first thought the cost may seem prohibitive, yet when the estimated cost is compared with the estimated saving the zone plan must be looked upon as a very sound business proposition.

The Government entomologists, farm demonstration agents and others admit that if this zone plan is put into operation it will undoubtedly check and finally exterminate the boll weevil, as it will have nothing to feed upon, and they admit at the same time that no other plan that has been tried so far has been at all effective.

I have had an estimate made of the cost of the proposed zone and I think it is a very liberal one. It follows:

"The cessation of cotton growing over an area of 46,245 square miles, in which the crop is valued at $98,990,047 per annum, is at first glance such an appalling suggestion that few have even thought to look deeper.

Sees Need of Substitute.

"We must add also to this the loss in ginning business, which is computed at $2,915,518 per annum and the loss in seed products totaling $5,633,562. This means that there must be compensation for a loss in earning value of $107,539,127 per annum.

"In the first place, any scheme which would call for the cessation of cotton growing must provide the means and knowledge for growing something else in the place of cotton.

"A large crop of trained agriculturists instructing in the cultivation of new and profitable crops and in the principles of rotation, maintenance of soil fertility, etc., would help the people to double and treble the output of their land within very few years. It would also be necessary to supply seed for planting the 2,573,672 acres of cotton land in other crops. Thus the greater part of the prospective loss can be met at a reasonable expense.

"The loss of the ginners and part of the loss of the oil men will have to be assumed by the Government. This loss would not exceed $9,000,000.

"It would be necessary for the western portion of the quarantine area to remain out of cotton for possibly three years.

"East of the proposed quarantine line there lies an area of 112,027 square miles of territory in which cotton can be produced. The average yield per acre (1908-1811) for this territory has been 3,051,103 bales (500 pounds), of which 32,892 bales (500 pounds was sea island cotton. The value of the latter was $4,224,235.

Places Faith in Expert.

"The value of the remaining or upland cotton, valued at 11.9 cents per pound, was $174,345,554. The value of the equivalent amount of seed produced would be $33,943,532. Thus the annual value of the producers of the crop to be protected is $217,514,211.

"History of the boll weevil has shown that if this area is not protected its production will be lowered year by year until possibly 50 per cent of the crop is taken, and sometimes as high as 75 per cent."

The zone plan is the only suggestion that has yet been offered that holds out any promise of relief. The cost of the zone plan is undoubtedly great, but when the estimated cost is compared with the estimated saving, the protection of sections not yet reached and the ultimate eradication of the boll weevil throughout the entire cotton belt, the cost does not seem to be prohibitive. In fact, the cost of the zone system will be mild compared with the loss that will be entailed if the boll weevil is not exterminated.

Sea Island Crop Imperiled.

It is practically certain that if the boll weevil spreads to the South Atlantic States the sea island cotton industry will be wiped out entirely. This is by reason of the semi-tropical nature of the islands, the luxuriant foliage which affords a safe harbor and breeding ground for the insects during winter and summer, and the fact that there is neither extreme heat nor extreme cold, both of which are destructive to insect life. It is my deliberate judgment that if the boll weevil reaches the sea islands, there will be no more sea island cotton.

I have spoken of the aggregate loss to the country, but the feature that appeals to me most strongly is the loss to the individual. The country may eventually recover from the damage done to the cotton crop, but the individual cotton farmer whose income is cut in half or destroyed, and whose property is made to depreciate in value, may never recover. The loss to him will be irreparable.

My object in writing this is in order that the people may know just how seriously the cotton crop is being menaced, and that they may discuss and understand the only plan that has been offered, which promises to accomplish the result needed. If any other plan is suggested that promises to accomplish the result at a less cost or in a quicker manner, I will give it my heartiest indorsement.

I will be glad to have the farmers and others of the South consider this problem carefully and write me what they think of it.

WOMAN IS KEY IN STRUGGLE TO UNSEAT SULZER

New York Governor's Foes Call Wife's Illness a Sham and Confession a Ruse.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Apparently deadlocked until the High Court of Impeachment meets September 18 to try the charges of high crimes and misdemeanors against Governor William Sulzer, both the accused Executive and Lieutenant Govefnor Martin Glynn are busy, the one strengthening his defense, the other preparing to invigorate his attack. In the meantime, the official business of the Empire State is at a standstill.

The government of New York presents a paradox unique to republican government. The State has two Governors, and it has none. Two men maintain they have the right to transact the State's business. No business is being transacted.

And in this struggle for power, the battle seemingly centers about a woman, a woman who has no voice in the government, who is not even allowed to vote under the statutes of the State.

Wife's Illness Questioned.

In addition to the law point raised by the defenders of Sulzer that he can not be impeached or tried for things he did before he took the oath of office, the defense lays greatest stock on the declaration by Sulzer's wife that she, not the Governor, used checks he had received as campaign contributions to speculate on the stock market.

On the other hand, it is learned that the Frawley Committee, which brought to light the charges on which the Governor was impeached, will make her confession the subject of a rigid examination to shatter, if possible, the defense, which will be based largely on her statement.

In the meantime, Mrs. Sulzer, it is reported, is dangerously ill, her nerves broken, it is said, under the strain which she has experienced since the charges were brought against her husband.

Sulzer's enemies even question this illness. They question it so seriously that it, too, is to be investigated. The first step in this investigation,

Both Accused of "Shamming."

The committee believes that "talking too much" consisted of telling stories of Mrs. Sulzer's true condition which were not to the liking of the Governor. An inkling of this purpose was contained in an interview with Assembly Majority Leader Aaron J. Levy, who declared:

"Not only is Mrs. Sulzer's confession a sham, but the pretended illness of Mrs. Sulzer is a sham, of which William Sulzer is the chief perpetrator."

However, should Sulzer be removed from office by Tammany votes, with all the judges of the Court of Appeals voting in his favor, he would count it a vindicaton and proof of his assertion that he is being persecuted because he would not turn over the State to Tammany Hall.

'Wild Man's' Haircut Fills Bushel Basket

Tramp That Frightened Woman and Children Gets Cleaning When Arrested.

MILLVILLE, N. J., Aug. 23.—A "wild man" was reported to the police as roaming the woods west of Millville and frightening women and children. Marshal Biggs hastened to the locality and discovered an uncouth man with shaggy beard which reached to his waist and long hair which hung matted over his shoulders.

When taken to the City Hall the man said he was Waldron Furry of Low Banks, Canada, and that he was simply tramping.

Marshal Biggs acted as barber for the stranger and his hirsute adornment filled a bushel basket.

Pastor Adopts Wife He Had Divorced

Girl Becomes His Ward as Soon as Decree Was Granted by Court.

WOODWARD, OKLA., Aug. 23.—A divorce on unusual grounds has been granted here to B. F. Willett, who is an ordained Baptist minister, and who has served several terms as prosecuting attorney for the county.

Willett gives up his wife that she may become again, in effect, his adopted daughter. Years ago he adopted a little girl who took the name of Clara Willett. She put her in school at Enid, determined to give her the best education obtainable.

Six years ago, when Clara reached the age of 16, Judge Willett made his adopted daughter his bride.

In his petition for divorce the lawyer and former preacher set forth that Mrs. Willett had told him she never could love him as a wife should, but that she could be devoted to him as a daughter.

Girl Wins First Wireless License

She Installs Her Own Apparatus

Miss Alice McConaughy, of Cincinnati, at the key of her wireless instrument.

This girl operates under a license granted under the new wireless laws.



CINCINNATI, Aug. 23.—Miss Alice McConaughy, 13-year-old schoolgirl, is the first person to obtain an operator's license under the new laws regulating wireless telegraphy on the Great Lakes, even if she did get it on something of a fluke.

The license was issued before the inspector discovered that he had failed to notice the age of the applicant, whose father is a national bank examiner of Ohio.

"I did give them the right age," declared Alice. "I sent for the blanks and filled them out myself."

Her work on the demonstration set was satisfactory. The youthful operator installed her own apparatus at home, doing all the wiring and even erecting the 50-foot aerial.

Chester Boynton Sue By Wife for Libel

Echo of Famous Litigation Against Rev. William B. Ayres in New Case.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Helen Theresa Willet Boynton, of Wollaston, Mass., wife of Chester A. Boynton, who some time ago created a sensational church scandal by suing the Rev. William B. Ayres, pastor of the Park and Down Congregational Church, Wollaston, for $10,000 for alienation of Mrs. Boynton's affections, has filed a libel for divorce from her husband on the grounds of cruel and abusive treatment.

Boynton claimed in his suit that the minister had broken up his home after joining the Boynton household as a boarder. Mr. Ayres and Mrs. Boynton in the former's case of defense denied all of the husband's allegations and declared that the whole trouble in the Boynton household sprang out of Boynton's attentions to a choir girl at the Park and Down Church, at which Boynton and his wife were both prominent members.

Boynton lost his suit and was expelled from the Wollaston church. Boynton is now living at Los Angeles.

Has $18 Salary Cut To $10 to Spite Wife

Judge, However, Orders Bookkeeper to Pay Alimony Just the Same.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—G. Lester Pinkham, a bookkeeper of Flushing, sued by his wife for alimony, testified that he was receiving only $10 a week.

His employer, A. M. Ryon, called as a witness, corroborated him.

"Is he worth more money?" asked the Magistrate.

"He certainly is," replied Mr. Ryon; "formerly I paid him $18 a week, but he asked to have his salary reduced to $10."

The Magistrate promptly ordered Pinkham to pay his wife $5 a week and furnish a bond of $520 to guarantee payment.

College Girl Walker Goes 25 Miles a Day

Little Pedestrian Reaches Pittsburg on Jaunt From New York to San Francisco.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 23.—With a jaunty rose-colored hat, Miss Gladys Mason, a petite New Yorker, who is "footing it" from Broadway to the Golden Gate, is on her way West.

The little pedestrian left New York on June 29 and has averaged 25 miles a days. Her high mark for a day is 41 miles, made east or Harrisburg.

Miss Mason is 22, a graduate of Emerson College, Boston. She expects to reach San Francisco Thanksgiving Day.



SAYS WIFE AND MAGICIAN WERE IN DEATH PLOT

Husband Declares That Their Conspiracy Kept Him in Bed Three Years.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Alleging that his wife was madly infatuated with a man of strange, weird, magnetic powers, and that they conspired to incapacitate him by administering mysterious potions, Theodore Speaber, a former undertaker of Chicago, filed suit for divorce from Anna Speaber in the Circuit Court at Laporte, Ind.

Through the machinations of his wife and a man who represented himself as being a magnetic healer, assuming the name of Louis Odillo, Speaber avers that they tried to convince him that he had become a victim of tuberculosis. Odillo then injected a chemical in his ear, he alleges, which brought on an illness that confined him to a hospital bed for three years. This, he charges, was done with the deliberate intention of causing a fatal sickness to set in and get him out of the way.

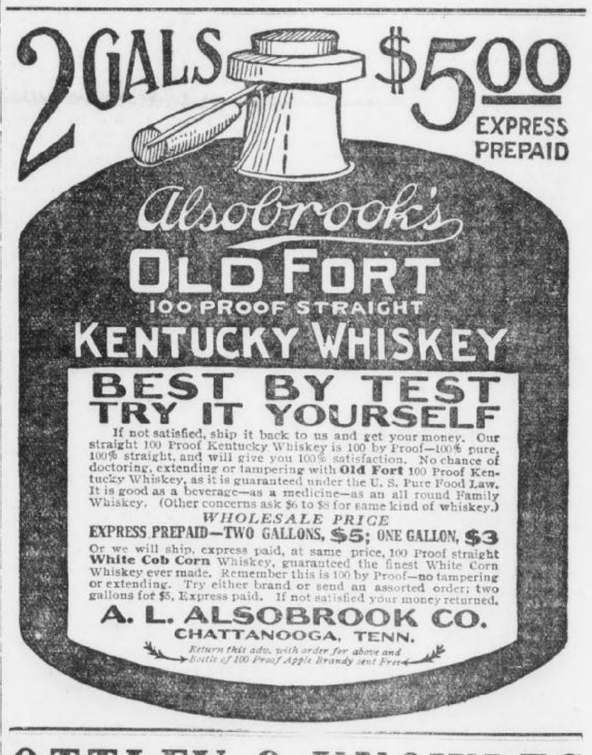
His wife then sold out his undertaking business and their household effects, he charges, for less than one-third of the real value. She then refused to see him after he had been released from the hospital.

Friends of Speaber say that he was at one time an inmate of the Elgin State Insane Asylum. But he was released later as cured.

COUNTY TO GIVE COOK BOOKS TO NEWLYWEDS

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Leaden biscuits and leather-crusted pies and all the other dinner delicacies of Mrs. Newlywed soon may cease to cause physical pain and matrimonial estrangement. Their existence is threatened.

Authorities of Cook County are considering the advisability of giving away official Cook County cook books with all marriage licenses. Robert M. Sweitzer, County Clerk, will present the plan to the County Board.



OTTLEY & KNOWLES

General Insurance

1508 Fourth National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

For the six months ending June 30, 1913, of the condition of the

Svea Fire and Life Insurance Company (Limited)

OF GOTHENBURG, SWEDEN,

Organized under the laws of the Kingdom of Sweden, made to the Governor of the State of Georgia, in pursuance of the laws of said State. Principal office in United States, 100 William street, New York, N. Y.

I. CAPITAL STOCK.

Whole amount of capital $200,000.00
Amount paid up in cash 200,000.00

II. ASSETS.

Total assets of the company, actual cash market value $1,422,807.30

III. LIABILITIES.

Total liabilities $1,422,807.30

IV. INCOME DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1913.

Total income actually received during the first six months in cash ..... $ 417,212.42

V. EXPENDITURES DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1913.

Total expenditures during the first six months of the year in cash ..... $ 379,770.04
Greatest amount insured in any one risk ..... $ 37,500.00
Total amount of insurance outstanding 121,363,329.00

A copy of the act of incorporation, duly certified, is of file in the office of the Insurance Commissioner.

STATE OF NEW YORK—County of New York.

Personally appeared before the undersigned M. L. Duncan, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the United States manager of the Svea Fire and Life Insurance Company, Ltd., and that the foregoing statement is correct and true.

M. L. DUNCAN, United States Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of August, 1913.

EDWIN F. COREY,
Commissioner for the State of Georgia.

Name of State Agent—DAN B. HARRIS, Atlanta.
Name of Agents at Atlanta—OTTLEY & KNOWLES.

MRS. GODBEE CALM; CALLS SELF A TOOL OF JUSTICE

Divorced Wife of Millen Judge, Who Killed Him and Young Bride, Shows No Remorse. Planned Shooting With Care.

Trouble Alleged to Have Started Twenty Years Ago Over Prisoner's Property—Jurist Is Said to Have Slain Brother-in-Law.

MILLEN, Aug. 23.—Convinced that she has been an instrument of justice, satisfied that the work she had planned for days has been well performed, Mrs. Edna Perkins Godbee, in her cell in the Jenkins County jail, to-day calmly and confidently awaits the hour when she will face a court to answer to the law for the slaying of her former husband, Judge Walter M. Godbee, and the bride who had taken the slayer's place in his affections.

Mrs. Godbee saw life pass from the body of the man with whom she had lived for years, and there was no remorse shown on her face. While imprisoned for his slaying she was told that she must also answer to the charge of having murdered his wife. She did not blanch.

She had determined on the death of both. She had planned her deed carefully. She believed that she was justified in resorting to arms to avenge her real or fancied wrongs, and persons who know her best declare she is ready to meet the consequences.

No effort to obtain bail has been made by her. She has waived the right of preliminary trial. She is content to remain in jail until her time of trial comes.

Started Twenty Years Ago.

The attitude of this woman, who has passed her fiftieth year, is one of the most remarkable features of this remarkable tragedy.

Twenty years ago, when Judge Godbee and his second wife found they were mismated, the foundation for the double slaying was laid. The climax came Monday morning in the Millen postoffice, when Judge Godbee was almost instantly killed and his young wife fatally wounded by pistol shots fired by the woman from whom he had been separated by the courts.

Both Judge Godbee and the woman held as his slayer are of prominent Jenkins County families. Godbee had been prominent in politics. He had been married three times.

His first wife died many years ago, but, at his request, he is buried at her side in the cemetery at Waynesboro. Soon after her death he married Miss Edna Perkins, daughter of the late Mills Perkins, and heiress to considerable property.

They lived in apparent happiness until the early nineties, when the first signs of trouble came. At this time Judge Godbee acquired rights to certain properties which belonged to his wife before their marriage. It is charged that the judge afterward sold this property and reinvested the proceeds for his own personal benefit.

Shot Brother, Is Rumor.

Then there is an old story that years ago in Burke County Judge Godbee became involved in a difficulty with a brother of the woman he afterward married, and killed him. He pleaded self-defense and was acquitted.

There is no record, though, that this trouble had any bearing on the marital differences of the couple.

Friction between the couple reached a critical stage ten years ago, when Mrs. Godbee filed suit for divorce in Jenkins County, charging cruelty on the part of her husband.

She declared that the judge had humiliated her before her children, had driven her from his room and had nailed the entrance between the two chambers in which they lived.

Even after this suit was filed there was a reconciliation, but the trouble cropped out again about five years ago, when Mrs. Godbee again entered suit. She was granted absolute divorce, but the judge was successful in resisting her plea for allmony. Mrs. Godbee was also given the custody of her minor child, Miss Sarah Godbee, with whom she lived at the time of the tragedy.

Divorce Didn't End Trouble.

The divorce decree did not end the troubles of the pair, however. Mrs. Godbee always contended that the money on which Judge Godbee was living luxuriously after the decree rightfully belong to her.

It is certain that she was in straitened circumstances at the time of the killing, and it is believed that the sight of another woman enjoying the fortune she believed hers, while she virtually was living in poverty, had no little to do with her determination to take justice into her own hands.

For after the divorce Judge Godbee married again. His third wife was Miss Florence Boyer, 25 years old, of Youngstown, Ohio. After their meeting at the sea shore Judge Godbee continued his courtship at her home, and little more than four months ago he brought her to Millen as his bride.

A crisis was reached. Soon after the judge's return, it is declared, he received demands from his former wife that he contribute to the support of her and her daughter. In these demands she cited the fact that she was entitled to at least part of the income he derived from property which had originally been hers.

Judge Feared for Life.

Intimate friends of the judge say that from that time on he feared, not only for his own life, but for that of his bride.

So alarmed did he become that on receiving a threatening letter Sunday he refused to take his bride to church, although he was a steward of the First Methodist congregation, and requested the pastor, the Rev. E. E. Rose, to come to the Hotel Estelle, where he had apartments, to conduct private prayers.

It is evident that on that same day Mrs. Godbee No. 2 decided on the deed she committed Monday. She got into communication with Marshal P. T. Foote and requested him to call on her at her daughter's home.

There, the marshal says, Mrs. Godbee showed him a .32-caliber pistol.

"Will this kill as quickly as a .38?" was the surprising question he was asked.

"It will if it hits the right spot," he replied. She seemed satisfied with the answer and the interview closed.

This same pistol was in Mrs. Godbee's handbag Monday morning when she went to the Millen postoffice. She knew that each day the judge visited there early in the forenoon to inquire for mail. She was seated writing as he entered the building, accompanied by his young wife. The slyaing followed.

Mrs. Godbee died Tuesday night in the apartments in which she and her husband had lived during the two months of their married life. Mrs. G. W. Boyer, mother of the slain bride, was en route from Williamsport to Millen when her daughter died.

Bulk of Estate to Daughter.

The will of Judge Godbee has been found in the possession of W. B. Wallace, a merchant, and one of the dead man's closest friends. The value of the estate is between $45,000 and $50,000. He bequeathes the bulk of his property and securities to his daughter by his first wife, formerly Miss Maggie Godbee, now married and living in Augusta.

Small portions of the estate are left to Frank Mills and King Godbee, sons of the divorced wife, and Miss Sarah Godbee, also an issue of the second marriage. The divorced wife is not provided for in the instrument. Frank Mills Godbee has been appointed temporary administrator of the estate of Judge Godbee, and A. S. Anderson, temporary administrator of the estate of Mrs. Florence Boyer Godbee.

The third Mrs. Godbee has been buried beside her husband and his first wife in Waynesboro. The condition of Mrs. Boyer, the slain bride's mother is said to be somewhat improved following her collapse upon first seeing the dead body of her young daughter. Her two sons have come from Pennsylvania and will remain with her until she returns to her home at Williamsport.

Neither of the boys expresses any animosity toward the slayer of their sister and her husband, but both join their mother in hoping that exact justice will be done. Archibald and LeRoy Boyer the brothers, have not yet decided whether they will attend the trial of the second Mrs. Godbee.

Vincent Astor Reported Captured

Name Is Linked With Miss Sands

Match Long Predicted by Gossips

Miss Elizabeth Sands and Vincent Astor.



Fiancee-To-Be Measures Up to Rigid Requirements of Young Multi-Millionaire's Mother.

NEWPORT, Aug. 23.—Decidedly the most interesting aftermath of the recent Newport yacht races is the persistent report that Miss Elizabeth Sands, beautiful daughter of Mrs. Frederick Sands, of this city, occupies the place of honor in the affections of Vincent Astor, head of that family and heir to its huge estates.

This report, which has been current in social circles here and in New York, took the form of a practical certainty, according to society's self-constituted soothsayers, when it was noted that in the party taken to the races by young Astor was only one of three girls to whom he paid marked attention last year. That one, of course, was Miss Sands.

It has long been known and greatly gossiped about at afternoon teas and other social functions that young Astor has felt a strong liking for the young beauty ever since they were school children.

Society wiseacres, who have long ago hung up in their mental art galleries a picture of young Astor and Miss Sands as a happy married couple, were not at all discouraged when the young man's affections at times seemed to wander from his childhood's choice.

"Just wait until Vincent's mother gets back to America and resumes her place at the 'helm,'" said these social clairvoyants, "and you'll notice a sudden slump in the fortunes of Elizabeth Sands' attractive rivals."

The prediction was based upon a firm belief that the aristocratic former Ava Willing would see to it that her son, who is now the head of the family and chancellor of its inexhaustible exchequer, should marry someone who measured up in every way to her rigid requirements as to ancestry, connections and social standing.

$175,000 TO BE GIVEN IN PRIZES FOR LIVE STOCK

Harness Race Purses at Panama-Pacific Exposition Will Total $225,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—The greatest live stock show in the history of the world is assured at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in 1915. Following the appropriation by the exposition management of $175,000 for awards for prize-winning live stock, and the news that $225,000 is offered in purses for harness races, each new announcement by Chief of the Department of Live Stock D. O. Lively discloses increasing interest in the forthcoming live stock exhibition.

The live stock department has at its disposal 50 acres of ground which will be devoted to the erection of live stock buildings, a hall for live stock congresses and agricultural meetings, a race track, and an open field upon which will be held drills, international cavalry horse contests, polo contests and exhibitions of the prize live stock of the world.

The live stock buildings will be constructed more from an exhibition standpoint than in keeping with any farm utility plan; the vast rows of barns which have characterized the live stock departments of other expositions will be avoided. Every separate section will be shown under a single roof.

In addition to the $175,000 set aside by the exposition management to be used in cash premiums, more than $45,000 has been offered by organizations representing various phases of the live stock industry. Of the prizes offered by the exposition, $50,000 will be given to horses, $30,000 to cattle, $25,000 to sheep and goats, $25,000 to swine, $12,000 to poultry, pigeons and pet stock, $7,500 to carloads of cattle, sheep and swine, $5,000 for prize-winning dogs and cats.

The department is making arrangements for holding the biggest poultry show on record, and birds from all over the world will compete for international prizes. The pigeons will take their place in the exposition not only as applied to the fancy, but as a utility, and some of the birds will be used as carriers, taking part in races across the continent from San Francisco.

Under the auspices of the Pacific Coast Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, the exposition will give two harness race meets, one in the spring and one in the fall of 1915, at which there will be offered $225,000 in stakes and purses. With one or two exceptions, the special stakes included in the grand aggregate of $225,000 will be the greatest that ever have been offered.

America's Oldest Church Discovered

Ruins of Centuries-Old House of Worship Off Yucatan Visited by Explorers.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 23.—The ruins of the oldest Christian church in America have been discovered on the Island of Cozumel off Yucatan by Professor Morley and Jesse Nusbaum, of the Sarvard-San Diego expedition.

Cozumel has not been visited by white men for almost a century, and Morley and Nusbaum had thrilling adventures, but deny that its people are cannibals. The scientists were equipped with a moving picture outfit, but in leaving the island for the mainland their canoe was upset and much of the photograph material was spoiled.

While Cozumel is only 30 by 7 miles in extent, it was found extraordinarily rich in monumental and architectural remains. It was here that Cortez had a fierce battle with the natives and erected what is declared to have been the first Christian church in America.

Repeats His Wedding Date as Punishment

Husband Who Told Court He Wished to Forget Marriage Has New Litany.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 23.—"June 14 1887." Philip Leborski will have to repeat ten times a day for the next 60 days in order to keep out of the house of correction, by sentence pronounced upon him by District Court Judge Elsner.

Leborski, who is a wealthy real estate owner, was arrested when a patrolman found him shaking his fist and swearing at his wife, while she was perched on the gable of their residence.

In the trial Leborski told the Court he was trying to forget he was married and that he had succeeded in forgetting the date of the ceremony. The Court informed him that no man had a right to forget such a date and then ordered his case continued 60 days and told Leborski to recite the date of the wedding ten times daily or he would have to go to jail. Leborski started his recitations before he was out of the courtroom and his wife was doing the counting.

Crusade Started on Big Sunday Dinners

Domestic Science Teachers of Kansas Schools Are Enlisted in The Campaign.

TOPEKA, KANS., Aug. 23.—The custom and the physical requirements that a man must rest at least one day in seven have brought about a campaign in Kansas against the big Sunday dinners that have so long been the delight of the average man. The domestic science teachers of the schools have enlisted the aid of domestic science students throughout the State and the big Sunday dinner is going the way of the hard biscuit and the underdone meat in the Kansas homes.

The campaign was started a year ago at the University of Kansas, but it now has the support of every high school and college with domestic science courses.

Maryland Jews to Raise Shaft to Friend

Thomas Kennedy, Who Passed Law Giving Them Right to Hold Office, To Be Honored.

HAGERSTOWN, MD., Aug. 23.—Mendes Cohen, of Baltimore, a grand-nephew of one of the first Jews elected to office in the State of Maryland, will act as treasurer of the fund to be raised to build a monument to Thomas Kennedy, author of the law passed in 1826 that gave Jews the right to hold office.

Kennedy was famous in several other respects than as champion of the cause of political equality, for which he fought as a member of the Legislature eight years. He wrote many ballads that aroused the martial ardor of his fellow citizens in the days preceding the War of 1812.

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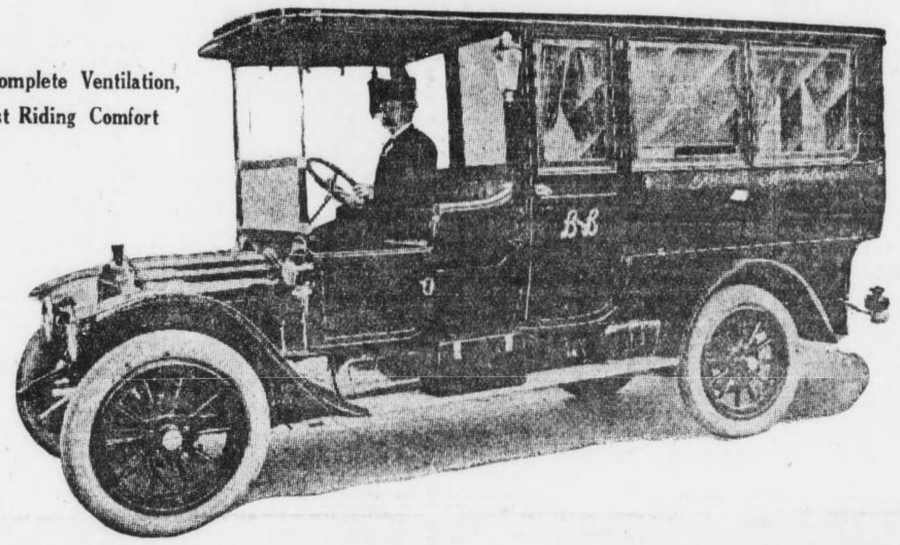

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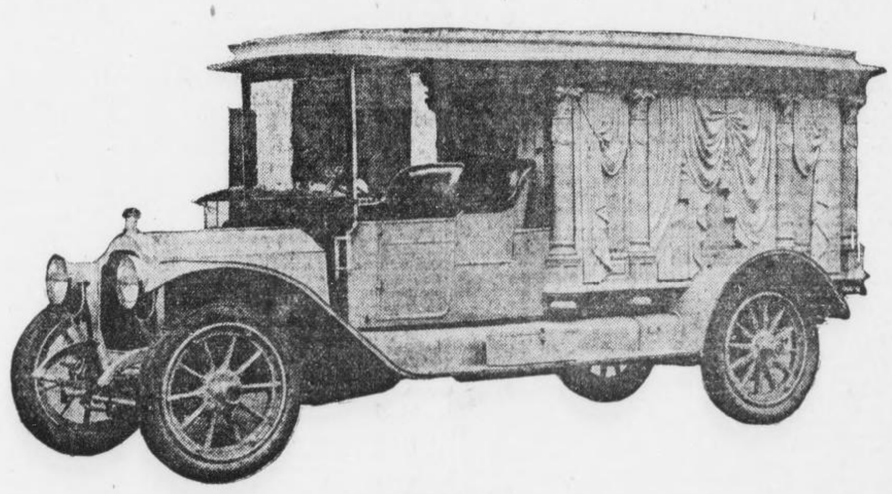

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Columbus · Latest Southwest Georgia News · Albany

TWO BROTHERS GIVE 116 YEARS TO MINISTRY

The Revs. E. H. and John B. McGehee Oldest Active Workers in South Ga. Conference.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 23.—Perhaps there are no more interesting characters in Georgia than the Rev. E. H. McGehee, of Columbus, and his brother, Dr. John B. McGehee, of Oglethorpe, whose combined services in the ministry are 116 years. Both were born in Perry, Houston County, and were admitted to the ministry when young men.

Sunday night at East Highlands Methodist Church in Columbus, the Rev. E. H. McGehee, who is pastor of the church, will give some reminiscences of 55 years as an itinerant minister. He was admitted to the South Georgia Conference 55 years ago next November, in Columbus. Since that time he has served two years as a missionary to the negroes, ten years on circuits, fifteen years as a presiding elder and twenty-eight years on stations. Of the class of 29 ministers admitted to the conference with him, he is the only living, active minister. In the past 60 years he has not been confined to his room for a period as long as four days at a time from sickness.

The record of his brother, Dr. John B. McGehee, who is now 80 years of age, is still more remarkable. He has been a minister for 61 years, during which time he has served thirty-nine years as presiding elder, two or three years as president of Andrew College and the remainder of the time on circuits and stations. During his long and successful career he has represented the South Georgia Conference at nine sessions of the General Conference, which meets every four years.

Dr. McGehee is said to be the oldest presiding elder in the Southern Methodist Church from a standpoint of service, while he and his brother are the oldest effective ministers in the South Georgia Conference, and they are strong refutation of the idea that a man when he reaches an advanced age is no longer capable of rendering service to the church.

The Rev. E. H. McGehee, of Columbus, is exceedingly active for a man of 74 years of age, and on his seventy-fourth birthday, which occurred recently, he preached three sermons and made a Sunday school address in addition to making a number of pastoral calls.

It is probable that there is not a charge within the bounds of the South Georgia Conference that one of these old and highly esteemed ministers has not served in some capacity since their admission to the ministry.

During their ministry they have served a number of the leading churches in South Georgia, and both have been regarded as among the ablest preachers in the conference throughout their long careers.

Begin Married Life With 24 Chlidren

Moultrie Bride and Bridegroom Had Even Dozen Each.

MOULTRIE, Aug. 23.—It is a very rare thing for newlyweds to begin keeping house with 24 children to make things lively from the first day of married bliss, yet this was the experience of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Truit, who were recently made man and wife by Justice J. J. Serrell in the Lee district of this County.

The bride was Mrs. M. J. Flowers, a widow with twelve children, and Mr. Truit, whose first wife has been dead for some time leaving him with an even dozen motherless children. Both of the participants in the recent wedding were bereaved about the same time and, living in the same community, they naturally turned ot one another for comfort, and finally agreed that the best thing to do was to marry.

SEABOARD CONDUCTOR GIVEN $10,000 DAMAGES

CORDELE, Aug. 23.—After a strongly contested trial, both sides being represented by able counsel, a verdict was returned yesterday afternoon in Crisp Superior Court for $10,000 in favor of W. B. McMichael, of Jackson, against the Seaboard Railroad Company. McMichael had been in the employ of the road as a freight conductor and in an accident near Birmingham on the Atlanta and Birmingham division he lost a leg. He entered suit for $25,000 and the case was brought to this court for trial under the Federal employees' liability act.

NEW SCHOLARSHIP AT WOODBERRY SCHOOL

THOMASVILLE, Aug. 23.—Miss Rosa Woodberry, of Atlanta, has notified the Thomasville Study Class that she has given a scholarship in her school in Atlanta to the class to be awarded by them to any deserving girl that they may select.

This action on the part of Miss Woodberry is appreciated by the members of the class, as it will afford advantages to some deserving girl here who is not able otherwise to have them. It is not known yet who has been selected for the place, but the class has the matter under advisement.

ALBANY GETS ANOTHER LARGE OIL COMPANY

ALBANY, Aug. 23.—Present indications are that another large oil company will make Albany a distributing center in the near future. N. H. Cook, of Atlanta, district superintendent of the Texas Oil Company, one of the largest of the independent companies, has looked over the situation here with a view of locating a distributing plant for the

Miss Lillian Roberts

Popular Valdosta society girl, whose engagement to George L. Patterson, a prominent attorney, has been announced. The wedding is to take place on October 8.



Thomas Farmers Can Own Products

Vegetables Put Up at Home Find Ready Sale In Thomasville Market.

THOMASVILLE, Aug. 23.—Thomas County canned vegetables are on sale here at many of the grocery stores and are proving very popular.

There were more vegetables canned in this county this year than was ever known before, and it has been found to be quite a profitable business, the stores in Thomasville taking them readily and paying the highest market price for them.

Tomatoes especially have been canned in large quantities, and they are unusualy fine, better than the best quality bought heretofore by the merchants from wholesale houses in the North.

The advantage of the home product is that the tomatoes are gathered fresh from the vines and canned before they have had time to get old or damaged.

One farmer, who recently sold about 2,000 cans, said that he had received many compliments in regard to their quality by those who had used them.

CAMILLA TO VOTE ON SCHOOL TAX SEPT. 30

THOMASVILLE, Aug. 23.—September 30 has been set by the City Council of Camilla as the date for holding an election to ratify the schol tax bill for that town recently passed by the Legislature.

The election will be held under the same rules as elections for members of the General Assembly and the same qualifications will be required in registering. It is probable the opening of the school of Camilla will be deferred somewhat on account of this election.

RULES FOR PRIZES AT FAIR DECIDED UPON

THOMASVILLE, Aug. 23.—The Directors of the Thomas County Fair to be held here this fall have received from the committee in charge the rules and regulations for measuring all crops to be exhibited for premiums and they will be followed closely.

J. Willis Moore has been named general director and will measure all acres and crops free of charge. It is said all indications point to the finest exhibit at this fair that has been known since it was organized.

THOMAS COUNTY FARMER EXHIBITS PRIZE CORN EAR

THOMASVILLE, Aug. 23.—J. P. Cary, residing near Coolidge, had on exhibition here this week some corn grown by himself which is an example of what Thomas County can do in that line. One ear of this corn weighed two pounds and nine ounces and when shelled the grains filled a quart measure. The ear was twelve inches long.

Mr. Cary has a half acre of this corn which he will exhibit at the fair here this fall. He thinks his chances for first premium are fine.

Bumper Cotton Crop In Albany District

Several Hundred Bales Have Already Been Received in Market.

ALBANY, Aug. 23.—That about 50 per cent of the cotton in the Albany territory is from ten to fifteen days earlier than last year is the estimate of well-informed cotton men in Albany. The fact that Albany has received several hundred bales already, not counting that moved direct to the compress, is considered evidence that its estimate is approximately correct.

Last year, in addition to making a poor cotton crop, the farmers had no forage and have had to buy high-priced feed for eight months. While the acreage in feed crops this year is not much greater than it was last, the farmers have paid more attention to its cultivation, therefore making a better cop. With a bumper cotton crop and plenty of feed for their stock, the farmers expect a season of prosperity.

COTTON RECEIPTS SHOW DECLINE AT COLUMBUS

COLUMBUS, Aug. 23.—Taking the position that Columbus has suffered the past few years because her cotton receipts have fallen off materially, the Columbus Board of Trade has inaugurated a campaign for the purpose of bringing more cotton to this city. Last year an effort was made to stem the tide of cotton going elsewhere by placing buyers on the streets, and while it had some effect, it did not counteract all the damage that has been done. An effort will be put forth to make the cotton market one of the most attractive in the State.

NEGRO SLAYER IS GIVEN LIFE SENTENCE AT ALBANY

ALBANY, Aug. 23.—In Superior Court of Baker County, which convened at Newton this week, several cases were tried. Simon Johnson, a negro, who killed his stepson on the Grant place in July, was found guilty and given a life sentence. Will Bodford, a negro, was found guilty of attacking a negro girl and sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary. Jake Rhoades was found guilty of violating the prohibition law and given a six months' sentence or a fine of $200.

BAPTIST ASSOCIATION TO MEET IN COLUMBUS

COLUMBUS, Aug. 23.—The Columbus Baptist Association will meet in its annual session on Wednesday after the third Sunday in September in Manchester. Dr. B. W. Bussey, the moderator, will preach the doctrinal sermon. There are more than 30 churches in the association.

ASKS $5,000 DAMAGES FOR INJURIES IN MILL

COLUMBUS, Aug. 23.—Because of alleged injuries Charles Wiggins claims to have sustained while employed by the Swift Manufacturing Company of Columbus, on July 7, he has brought suit against the mills for $5,000. He claims that he has been unable to earn a livelihood since he received his injuries.

NEGRO SLAYER DIES OF WOUND IN MACON JAIL

Rushed From Albany for Safekeeping by Officers Who Captured Him.

MACON, Aug. 23.—Dock Mathis, the negro who shot and killed B. L. Jossey, near Leesburg several days ago, died Friday night in the Bibb County jail at Macon, where he was brought for safe keeping.

During the shooting Jossey is said to have shot the negro in the side. The wound was not serious, but the negro hid in the woods for several days and then laid in a shanty in the western part of Albany for a number of hours without receiving medical attention, blood poisoning set in and he died.

Officer R. M. Denson, of the Albany police force, through whose efforts he and Sheriff Barbre were enabled to capture Mathis, has received the reward of $100 that was offered by Sheriff Moreland, of Lee County, for the capture of the negro.

Officer Denson has not heard from G. A. Wallace and W. B. Bothwell, who each offered a reward of $100, but both are satisfied with the arrest of the negro and will pay the reward at the proper time.

The negro was located in the western part of Albany by Officer Denson, and with the aid of Sheriff Barbre he was captured and spirited through the country to Macon, where he was left for safe keeping.

Columbus Fights For Better Service

Board of Trade Wants Central of Georgia to Put on More Passenger Trains.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 23.—The Columbus Board of Trade has inaugurated a campaign to secure better passengere service over the Central of Georgia to points east and west from Columbus, it being claimed that the service that is now being given by the road is not satisfactory.

The Board of Trade is anxious to have the Central put on an additional train or two, or to have trains that come to the city reach Columbus in time to allow the people coming to the city an opportunity to do their shopping and return home if they wish in the afternoon of the same day. The trade organization has the backing of practically every business man in the city.

Runs Small Farm In Heart of Griffin

Young Man Makes Large Yield of Irish Potatoes and Corn.

GRIFFIN, Aug. 23.—James C. Nutt, one of Griffin's best-known young men, is running a small farm in the heart of the city, and is making good at it. On a plot of land adjoining the cemetery, Nutt planted four acres of Irish cobbler potatoes. So many Irish potatoes in one field had never been seen in this section before.

For some time now the crop has been in process of harvesting. Up to date only a portion of the crop has been disposed of, but 400 bushels of the potatoes have been sold at a price ranging from 80 cents to $1 per bushel.

To increase the returns from the land, Nutt has planted rows of corn between the rows of potatoes, and the corn is now over shoulder high. The corn gives promise of making not less than 25 bushels to the acre, and if season is propitious, a good deal more.

JUDGE DANIEL TOO ILL TO PRESIDE OVER COURTS

GRIFFIN, Aug. 23.—Judge R. T. Daniel, of the Flint River Circuit, who was so ill last week that he had to adjourn the August term of Spalding Superior Court, and who has not been able to attend the Butts County Court this week, continues quite ill at his residence here on Poplar street. He will not be able to preside over the Monroe Superior Court, which is to convene at Forsyth Monday.

Judge H. A. Matthews, of Macon, presided over the Butts court for Judge Daniel, and it is likely that he again will preside for ihm next week.

WOMAN'S MISSION UNION CONVENES IN GAINESVILLE

GAINESVILLE, Aug. 23.—The annual meeting of the Woman's Missionary Union, auxiliary to the Chattahoochee Baptist Association, was in session at the First Baptist Church here several days the past week, bringing a number of prominent women church workers to this city. It is said that the work of this union has become one of the most important in the denomination.

HALL SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION TO MEET

GAINESVILLE, Aug. 23.—One hundred delegates representing 65 Sunday schools of Hall County will come together in an interdenominational association, the first annual session to convene in this city next Tuesday morning for a two days' session. Hammond Johnson is county president, Henry H. Estes county secretary, and J. T. Telford, treasurer.

REVIVAL AT ELBERTON.

ELBERTON, Aug. 23.—The Rev. R. C. Cleckler, pastor, is conducting a series of meetings at the First Methodist Church. P. M. Boyd, of Nashville, is in charge of the singing.

Lineman Fights With Rattlesnake

Hemmed by Reptiles Under House in Thomasville—Desperate Battle.

THOMASVILLE, Aug. 23.—Employee Rogers, of the Southern Bell Telephone Company, in this city, had an experience with snakes a day or two ago which was something of a thriller and which he is not likely to forget soon.

Rogers was sent out to C. B. Parsons' winter home near the country club to do some work on a broken telephone wire where he was trapped under the house by two rattlesnakes. There was nothing within reach that could be used for killing a snake so he had only to wait and see what would happen. After about a quarter of an hour one snake crawled away and Rogers slipped down and, grabbing a stick, attacked the one remaining. He managed to kill it, but only after a desperate fight, the snake coiling up and fighting for all it was worth. It was over five feet long and a bad looking enemy. The other could not be found.

Columbus Treasury Is Short of Funds

Assessor Issues Order That City Taxes Must Be Paid Promptly.

COLUMBUS, GA., Aug. 23.—As an evidence of the depleted condition of the city treasury of Columbus, it has been announced by the City Tax Assessor that all city taxes due September 1 and not paid promptly, steps will be taken at once to collect same, and to this end will issue executions against the property in order to collect.

While the date upon which the taxes are due is still several days off, there is already much dissatisfaction over the announced intention of the City Tax Collector. Heretofore when it was not convenient for property owners to pay their taxes when due, they were given more time and given the privilege of paying interest at the rate of 7 per cent. It is known that much dissatisfaction is going to be felt.

Cupid Hits Old Mark; Children Wed, Too

One Pair Experienced in Matrimony, While Other Had to Run Away.

DALTON, Aug. 23.—The northern part of the county was this week the scene of two weddings of interest, owing to the wide difference in age of the couples, together with their popularity.

At Cohutta the Rev. W. C. Haddock and Mrs. Mary Ann Hartley were married. The wedding proved "Uncle Billy" Haddock's fourth venture, while his bride, Mrs. Hartley, was marrying for the third time. The Rev. J. C. Parrott performed the ceremony.

On the same date Miss Nola Starks, of Concord, became the wife of William Crain, of Beaverdale, the ceremony being performed by 'Squire J. D. Brackett. Mrs. Crain is 14 and her husband is just two years her senior.

While the wedding of Miss Starks and Mr. Crain was a runaway match, witnessed by only a few intimate friends and coming as a distinct surprise, there were fully 100 friends assembled to witness the Hartley-Haddock nuptials.

Auto Traded for Horse Wouldn't Go

Doctor Calls on Other Man to Swap Back, and He Says Was Cheated Again.

ROME, GA., Aug. 23.—Dr. W. A. Wright's fondness for automobiles was the cause of trouble with A. W. Williman, of Cave Spring, which resulted in the arrest of the latter on a warrant charging him with cheating and swindling.

Dr. Wright has discovered that an automobile, which looks as good as new standing still, easily could be not worth anything running. It is alleged that William traded an automobile to the doctor which, after the deal, refused to move.

A horse and buggy was given in exchange. When the physician called upon Filliman to trade back, he was quite willing, but had sold the horse. He, however, agreed to give him another. This horse was defective, Dr. Wright alleges. The case will be aired in the September term of the City Court.

COLQUITT LIKELY TO VOTE $400,000 BONDS FOR ROADS

MOULTRIE, Aug. 23.—A bond issue of $400,000 soon will be submitted to the voters of Colquitt County. The money is for public roads. Prominent politicians are firm in the belief that the issue will carry.

CITY RESERVOIR TURNED INTO A SWIMMING POOL

CORDELE, Aug. 23.—Those of Cordele who like an occasional dip into the water to alleviate the suffering of the summer heat probably will have their desires satisfied during this season of next year.

It is proposed to convert the reservoir at the old waterworks station into a swimming pool when the new plant is constructed.

FLAG AND BIBLE ARE PRESENTED TO SCHOOL

DALTON, Aug. 23.—The Patriotic Order Sons of America of Dalton yesterday afternoon gave to the Dug Gap School a handsome American flag and a Bible.

Appropriate exercises marked the flag raising, Senator M. C. Tarver and the Hon. T. R. Ridley being among the speakers.

COTTON BUYERS REFUSE TO PAY TAX IN CORDELE

Local Men Claim Transients Are Given Advantage—Big Yield Increase in Crisp.

CORDELE, GA., Aug. 23.—Becoming dissatisfied over the tax of $1 per day recently assessed by the City Council on transient buyers, local cotton men have refused to pay the tax of $25 assessed them.

It is claimed that the tax on transients is so low that it practically gives them free rein to come into the city and buy up all the cotton. The local buyers state that they will not be satisfied until the tax on transients is made the same as was assessed them. Some of them paid the license and then recalled it. Cases were made against them by the police, and the matter will have to be settled by Mayor Harder.

The movement of cotton in the Cordele market is getting well under way, over 500 bales having been ginned and warehoused. Within the past several days the receipts have been increased rapidly, the farmers making a strenuous rush to get the crop gathered and on the market to take advantage of the very fair prices that now prevail. Not a bale has been held for better prices, and most of the staple is classing as good middling, with the prospects of the grades nolding up well through all of teh season.

Five thousand bales above the receipts of last year are expected in the local market, due altogether to the increased yield in Crisp County over last season.

TIFT COUNTY VETERANS TO HOLD ENCAMPMENT

TIFTON, Aug. 23.—The annual encampment of the Tift County Camp, U. C. V., will be held at Murrow Springs, four miles west of Tifton, on Little River, September 3.

Arrangements will also be made for holding a big barbecue on September 4, in which the Charlotte Carson Chapter, U. D. C., of Tifton, and the Sons of Veterans will assist the veterans.

Columbus Girl and Escort Near Death

Cling to Overturned Boat Until Rescued by Fishermen at Lanark, Fla.

LANARK, FLA., Aug. 23.—William Byrd, of Tallahassee, and Miss Leonora Goldin, of Columbus, Ga., narrowly escaped drowning when Byrd's swift little cat-rig sailboat was overturned by a stiff wind in the bay off the beach here.

They were rescued by fishermen after clinging to the overturned boat for more than an hour. They were almost exhausted when assistance reached them.

BRUNSWICK TO HAVE ONLY ONE ELECTION THIS YEAR

BRUNSWICK, Aug. 23.—Brunswick will have only one election this year, which will take place in November, when four members of City Council will be elected. From present indications it will be one of the quietest ever held in this city—in fact, it is doubtful if there will even be any opposition for the four Aldermanic places.

For society news of the South see page 10 of this section and the Society Section.

SUNBURNT SKINS NEED



CUTICURA SOAP

And Cuticura Ointment. For heat rashes, itchings, sunburn, wind irritations, redness and roughness of the face and hands, Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, has no rivals worth mentioning. No others do so much for the complexion, hair and hands.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. book. Address post-card "Cuticura," Dept. 13G, Boston.

Men who shave and shampoo with Cuticura Soap will find it best for skin and scalp.

Shaves Himself 50 Years With Cleaver

Moultrie Pioneer Takes Pride In Neat Job He Does With Old Blade Whetted on Boot.

MOULTRIE, Aug. 23.—Hezekiah Adams, of this county, has shaved himself twice a week for 50 years, but never owned a shaving mug, a razor, a strop or a hone.

It is Mr. Adams' boast that he keeps his instrument used in lieu of a razor, an old cleaver—twice the size of a common razor—in the finest trim with the least trouble of any man in the country.

He wears old-style boots, and still has one pair which he purchased 26 years ago. Wishing to shave, Mr. Adams first puts on these boots. He then smacks the razor substitute back and forth along the leather leg of the left one for a minute or two. His next operation is to moisten his face with rain water—no perfumed soap for him—and then he just shaves.

Church to Reopen Big Night School

Columbus Baptists Make Decided Success—Enrollment More Than 100.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 23.—The night school, which was conducted so successfully last year under the auspices of Rose Hill Baptist Church, will begin its second scholastic year Tuesday night, September 9.

In addition to the useful branches taught by the school last year, a department of theology has been added, of which Rev. J. C. Wilkinson, pastor of the church, will be the teacher. The school is absolutely free, and among the things taught is bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting, domestic science and a number of other useful occupations. More than one hundred were enrolled last term, and it looks as if the enrollment will be still larger next year.

STREET PAVING MATERIAL HAS ARRIVED IN ALBANY

ALBANY, Aug. 23.—Material for paving North and Pine streets from Washington to Front has been contracted for and work on the North street paving will begin as soon as the materials arrive. The Pine street paving will not be started until after the cotton season is over, as two large warehouses are located on the street. The brick will come from Chattanooga, while the slag and cement will move from Alabama points.

GENERAL MELDRIM MAY HEAD BAR ASSOCIATION

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—That General Peter W. Meldrim, of Savannah, will be elected the next president of the American Bar Association at its meeting on September 1 at Montreal, Canada, is thought by many to be very probable. For a number of years General Meldrim has been regularly attending the annual meetings of this association, and he has been regarded for some time as one of its most prominent members.

NEW SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTING TO BE GIVEN TRIAL

City Government of Savannah Will Adopt Method Recommended by Auditors.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—It is not likely that the new system of accounting, recommended by the auditors who recently checked up the city's books, will be put into effect before the first of the year. Likewise none of the changes recommended along with the new system will be made before the first of the year. Preliminary reports on the proposed new system, together with the several recommendations for changes in the methods of conducting the municipal government, are now in the hands of Mayor Richard J. Davant.

The most important change recommended, perhaps, is that a department of finance and accounts be established, with a Comptroller in charge. It is not the intention to have the office of City Treasurer abolished, but to let him perform merely the functions of a cashier. His office will be in addition to that of Comptroller, to which official he will be responsible. Neither is it intended to abolish the offiice of City Marshal, but to have an additional officer, that of City Collector, created. The Marshal will be the man in authority, and he will report directly to the finance committee of Council.

The auditors recommend the creation of a purchasing agent, who would be at the head of the department of purchases and supplies. This official would probably be directly under the Mayor and the finance committee.

In the matter of the exhausted cemetery funds, the auditors submit a complete report. They show that a fund was created for the purpose of perpetuating the care of lots in the cemeteries. Funds to the amount of approximately $12,000 should be on hand at this time, besides the interest that would have accrued during the years the fund has been in existence. This trust fund, it is claimed, was protected by ordinance, but the auditors show that the securities—stocks, bonds and cash—were diverted to the general treasury and spent.

It is understood that former Mayor George W. Tiedeman is to make a statement in a few days explaining what he knows about the cemetery trust fund matter. Mr. Tiedeman has called on Mayor Davant for certain information.

The investigation covered only the tenure of office of Mayor Tiedeman and his administration.

MELL BAPTISTS TO MEET.

TIFTON, Aug. 23.—The Union meeting of the Mell Baptist Association will be held with the Brookfield Church, Tift County, August 30-31. An interesting program has been arranged, the subject being: "Office and Work of the Holy Spirit."

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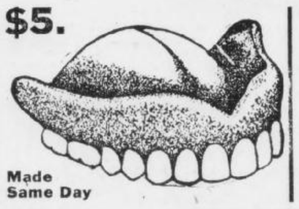

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Latest News of South Georgia

MURPHY HOLDS POSTOFFICE JOB TO END OF TERM

Scramble for Waycross Postmastership Temporarily Suspended. Dozen Candidates.

WAYCROSS, Aug. 23.—An effort to discredit the Waycross postmaster, Charles E. Murphy, met with complete failure, it developed to-day, and instead of any grounds being made for a request for his resignation the investigation made locally has shown that he is stronger than before and not apt to be removed by the present administration until his term expires, which will be some time in 1916.

Despite this there are not less than a dozen active candidates for the position, some of them being among this section's best known men. The candidates known include former Mayor J. A. Jones, Dr. W. H. Buchanan, who is a relative of Congressman Charles G. Edwards, of the First District; Harvey C. Bunn, cashier of the Citizens Bank; County Commissioner G. P. Folks, Assistant Postmaster A. H. Morgan, J. D. Crawford, Transfer Clerk E. D. Carswell and J. E. T. Bowden. The latter denies that he is seeking the place, but it is generally known that he is in the race. He was Congressman Randall Walker's Ware County campaign manager, and also had charge of Woodrow Wilson's South Georgia headquarters at Waycross.

Information from Washington states that no charges have been made against the incumbent, Postmaster Murphy, but on the other hand it is known that his record is unusually good. He has the backing of a number of staunch Democrats, too, which will undoubtedly aid him in holding to the position until his term expires.

Congressman Walker to-day advised parties here that he is not considering anyone for the Waycross office at this time, which puts an end to the various rumors to the effect that the present postmaster had been asked to resign and that the Eleventh's Congressman had decided on his successor.

Waycross Council Asked to Explain

Claimed Number of Transactions Were in Violation of City Charter.

WAYCROSS, Aug. 23.—It became known to-day that some time during September City Council would be requested for information of a number of transactions which have taken place within the past eighteen months, many of the alleged to have been in direct violation of the city charter. It is further alleged that a city employee while drawing his full time salary from the city looked after other work for which he was amply paid.

No namese have been disclosed as yet, and it is not known who will be mentioned when the request reaches Council. Some members of Council are inclined to demand an explanation of the published reports, but have not done so.

Pugilist Trains In Savannah Jail

Jeff Gaffney Keeps in Condition, Despite His Confinement in Prison.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—Even though confined in jail, with the odds against him, Jeff Gaffney, the stocky little pugilist, who is held for trial in the Federal Court for violating the "white slave" law, has not forsaken his training.

Jeff's favorite pastime and mode of exercising is skipping the rope. The jail provides cold spray showers, which Jeff enjoys when he has limbered up his muscles.

Jeff is a lightweight. There are other prisoners who are in the heavyweight class. Jeff enjoys wrestling on the floor with these, with a few blankets for a mat, and sometimes one of the prisoners will muster sufficient courage to spar a few rounds with him without gloves.

Sale of Drainage Bonds Authorized

Finance Committee of Savannah City Council Is Given Power to Act.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—Authority for the printing and sale of the $600,000 of drainage bonds has been vested in the Finance Committee by City Council.

This does not mean that the bonds will be placed on the market right away, however. First it will be necessary to advertise for the printing of the bonds, and then, after the contract has been awarded, it will be several weeks before they can be delivered to the committee.

It is the desire of the Drainage Commisison to start the work as soon after October 1 as possible. Council has been requested to prepare to sell the bonds as soon after November 1 as possible.

WARE COUNTY TAX RATE REDUCED 10 PER CENT

WAYCROSS, Aug. 23.—Because of the big increase in the taxable property in Ware over last year's returns, the county tax rate was to-day reduced from 80 cents a hundred to 70 cents a hundred, with prospects bright for the same decrease another year. Approximately $50,000 will be spent by the county on road work this year, according to the budget an-

SCHOOLHOUSES UNFIT FOR GOATS SAY TEACHERS

Ware and Clinch County Institute Starts Campaign for County-Wide Taxation.

WAYCROSS, Aug. 23.—Stating that a great many of the buildings now in use as school houses in Ware and Clinch Counties would not make good goat houses, the joint institute of teachers of the counties named have just passed resolutions asking for the aid of the citizens in a campaign for better schools.

County-wide taxation for school purposes in place of the district taxation now in vogue is also urged, in view of the slight prospect of additional aid from the State for school purposes.

Condemnation of the recent State Legislature in providing prompt payment for all legislators, convict guards, and janitors of the public buildings, while not providing for the full payment of accounts due school teachers is also contained in the joint institute resolutions.

Ware County's report showed a big increase in school attendance, which is due to the steady campaign that has been and is still being waged for better rural schools. New buildings have replaced old ones in many of the school districts and there is a marked improvement in the work in Clinch. Within a few years it is claimed that every school district will be provided with the proper buildings, in view of the sentiment created in favor of general improvements for rural schools.

Fight Over Waycross Fire Department On

Council Likely to Pass Bills to Enlarge Brigade Over Chairman's Protest.

WAYCROSS, Aug. 23.—Unless Chairman H. Hengeveld, of the Police and Fire Committee, changes his opinion, a resolution providing to enlarge the Waycross fire department will be passed over his head. Two resolutions on the subject have been introduced in City Council, one by Alderman Beaton and the other by Alderman Morton.

Chairman Hengeveld claimed the city's financial condition would not permit any further expense for the fire department. Alderman Morton replied that when there was talk of making former Fire Chief Thomas Ballentyne, of Savannah, chief of the Waycross department, Chairman Hengeveld was willing to pay more money to get Ballentyne, and it seems the city is as well off now as when Mr. Hengeveld wanted to make the change.

The resolution for the employment of more men has enough votes to pass, according to Mr. Morton, but he will make no effort to get it through Council until Mr. Hengeveld makes a report.

Edwards Approves Military Highway

Savannah to Tybee Road Would Cost About $300,000—Congressman Sees Benefit.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—That the construction of a military highway from Savannah to Tybee, as advocated by Congressman Charles G. Edwards, would be of great benefit to the entire State, is the belief of J. N. King, well-known cotton factor of Rome.

At interior points the project is not looked upon as one that will be of benefit to Savannah alone, but is considered a movement on the part of the Government that would result in good to the State at large.

The proposed highway will cost approximately $300,000, but it is believed that it would be money well expended since all sections would be benefited.

LARGEST HOO HOO KITTEN IS TAKEN IN AT WAYCROSS

WAYCROSS, Aug. 23.—At an all-night concatenation of the Order of Hoo Hoo, Waycross came in for the unique honor of offering for initiation the largest kitten who ever applied to the order for membership. He was W. T. Brinson, whose weight is around 600. He was one of 35 kittens who emerged from the night's "horrors" a full-fledged cat. Mr. Brinson is the biggest Elk in the world, the biggest Knight of Pythias, and now ranks as the bigest Hoo Hoo.

EXTENSIVE IMPROVEMENTS ON BRUNSWICK HARBOR

BRUNSWICK, Aug. 23.—The extensive improvements and additional facilities for handling cargoes at both the Southern and Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic terminals, just completed, means a material increase in export business through the port of Brunswick. Colonel Dan C. Kingman, United Statse army engineer of this district, has recommended extensive improvements in Brunswick harbor. From the estimates the additional depth sought can be obtained at a reasonable cost as compared to the cost at other South Atlantic ports.

FIVE SCHOONER LOADS OF CROSSTIES AT BRUNSWICK

BRUNSWICK, Aug. 23.—The Joyce-Watkins Company, which entrede the local field in May, now has over 325,000 crossties on the local docks, which will be shipped in five schooners during the next two weeks. This will be one of the largest shipments to leave this port in some time.

Waycross to Vote on Government Change

Hard Fight To Be Made by Both Sides—Election October 4.

WAYCROSS, GA., Aug. 23.—Voters of Waycross on October 4 will decide whether to change the form of city government to a combination city manager-commission form or retain the aldermanic form with a board of aldermen of twelve members instead of six.

A special election will be held then and the registration books are now open. It is known a strong fight will be made by both sides, and at this time it is hard to predict which will win. The city manager form of government has much support, but it is doubtful if those in favor of the change will work as hard to get the new charter approved as the opponents will work to defeat the measure which the Legislature passed this year.

If the city manager plan is approved Waycross will be the first Georgia city to adopt it.

Gov. Slaton Vetoes Chatham Land Grant

Says Resolutions Had Not Been Properly Passed by the Legislature.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—Savannahans were surprised to read that Governor Slaton had vetoed a resolution providing for land grants to the trustees of the Chatham Academy.

Governor Slaton explained he vetoed the resolution because it had not been properly passed. It relates to disposition of ungranted lands in the county. Acts passed in 1788 and 1856 vested in the Chatham Academy and the Union Society considerable ungranted lands in Chatham. The purpose of the resolution is to authorize these institutions to claim the lands under the old acts.

Famous Vessel in Brunswick Port

Old City of Washington Is Now Used as Barge—Rescued Marines From Maine.

BRUNSWICK, Aug. 23.—There is now in Brunswick harbor one of the most famous boats traveling on the Atlantic coast. The vessel is the old Ward liner, City of Washington, which was within 30 yards of the Maine when she was blown up in Havana harbor over fifteen years ago and whose captain was instrumental in saving scroes of lives after the explosion.

The liner has been converted into a barge and is now used for carrying lumber and coal from Atlantic coast ports to New York. All the machinery has been taken out of the boat and she is now towed by tug from port to port.

Ice Supply Gives Out at Brunswick

Machinery Breaks and Famine Is Feared—Waycross Relieves the Situation.

BRUNSWICK, Aug. 23.—Brunswick suffered a temporary ice famine yesterday morning due to the machinery at the local plant breaking down, and as a result the places of business that get their ice every day were compelled to wait some time before it could be furnished.

When it was discovered ice could not be had for four or five hours and that the people would suffer, a hurry call was sent to Waycross and a large supply was brought here on the next train.

After being closed down nearly ten hours the machinery was fixed and the first ice famine Brunswick ever had ended.

New Road Planned For Chatham County

Would Tap Trunk Lines of Three Big Railroads—To Be Built Within Year.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—Tapping the trunk lines of three big railroads and running diagonally across a part of Chatham County to Effingham County, a fifteen-mile railroad is to be built within a year.

Eastern capitalists, it is said, are backing the enterprise. The complete right of way was all bought or options taken several months ago, and it is understood that the construction of the new line will begin in the near future.

SAVANNAH SHRINERS PLAN BIG RECEPTION

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—Completing preparations for the reception of William W. Erwin, of Wheeling, W. Va., Imperial Potentate of the Shriners of North America, other members of the Imperial Divan of the Shriners and visitors from various temples, who will come to Savannah next month, the entire seventh floor of the Hotel Savannah has been reserved for them.

The Shriners of the Imperial Divan came in response to an invitation from Potentate Robert L. Travis, of Allee Temple, of this city, to attend a ceremonial session of that temple on September 12.

OVER 50 DIVORCE SUITS SET FOR HEARING IN SAVANNAH

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—Fifty-five divorce suits have been assigned for trial in the Superior Court before Judge Walter G. Charlton during the week which begins October 27. There are about an equal number of first and second verdict cases in the batch, which are divided among three days.

AUDITORIUM FOR SAVANNAH NOW ASSURED

Election for Bond Issue Will Win Out by Big Majority—Artillery May Co-operate.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—With a registration of 1,651 and with at least 75 per cent of those registered understood to favor the auditorium project, the success of the proposed bond issue to secure this important public utility is pretty well assured. It will require two-thirds of the registered voters to pass the bond issue.

The auditorium proposition is not being made an issue by either political faction, and for this reason it can be safely said that the majority of those who registered are in favor of an auditorium. Their interest in registering was not due to political pressure, but by a desire to see a needed improvement provided for.

The Chamber of Commerce and the retail merchants are responsible for a good portion of the registration. They carried on an active campaign for registration, and everybody, perhaps without exception, who registered as a result of their efforts will vote for the bonds.

If the issue is approved by the voters at the election on September 15, the city will have $200,000 with which to build an auditorium. The Chatham Artillery, which organization has made arrangements for the construction of any armory, is awaiting the outcome of the bond election before proceeding with its plans. If the issue is authorized, the city will in all probability make the artillery company a proposition regarding a joint auditorium-armory.

Of course, it will not be binding upon the Chatham Artillery to accept this proposition, and the impression is that it will not listen to the city unless the proposition is especially attractive. Most of the Artillery prefer having their armory unincumbered, and do not wish to subordinate their interests by allowing the city to join with them in the erection of an auditorium-armory.

But the city will not be dependent upon the Artillery. There will be enough money at the disposal of the city to purchase a lot and build an auditorium. According to an estimate already prepared, it would cost the city about $190,000 to go in with the artillery company.

The building committee of the Artillery has had several conferences recently with Captain Richard A. Davant, commandant of the organization and Mayor of Savannah, on the proposition. The committee is going ahead and getting everything in readiness for the construction of the armory, so that in the event the city's proposition does not suit them they can go ahead with the work. A contract has already been let for an armory to cost something over 70,000. The contractor is now waiting for instructions to start the work.

Beaton to Run for Mayor of Waycross

Announcement of Several Candidates Expected To Be Made in Few Days.

WAYCROSS, GA., Aug. 23.—While there have been no positive announcements so far for Mayor of Waycross, it has become generally known that within a short time, probably about September 1, Alderman Scott T. Beaton, of the Fourth Ward, will announce.

His announcement will be followed by several others. J. E. T. Bowden, former Mayor John M. Cox former City Clerk J. W. Strickland and ex-Alderman James Sinclair are all probable candidates.

The only aldermanic candidate to date is Dr. J. H. Lattimer, of the Second Ward, who is expected to announce in opposition to H. Hengeveld, the present Alderman of the Second Ward.

THEFT OF MONEY PACKET ADMITTED BY EXPRESSMAN

WAYCROSS, GA., Aug. 23.—It was stated to-day that no action would be taken in the case of B. E. Lakin, former night money clerk for the Southern Express Company at Waycross, until the Grand Jury meets in December. Lakin was brought to Waycross from Savannah yesterday and has made no further statement concerning the robbery than the one in which he admitted taking a money package.

The package taken was signed for by another employee of the Waycross office and contained $430.50.

RECORDER'S COURT TO OPEN IN WAYCROSS ON MONDAY

WAYCROSS, GA., Aug. 23.—The first session of Recorder's Court ever held in Waycross will be called to order Monday by the newly-elected Recorder, Charles L. Redding, former City Attorney.

The position was created by an act of the Legislature this year, and pays $50 a month. The duties of the Recorder in the past have been filled by the Mayor.

Jerome Crawley, a brother of Representative J. L. Crawley, succeeds Colonel Redding as City Attorney.

DENIES DISCRIMINATION CLAIMED BY SAVANNAH

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—J. C. Whitney, president of the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company, is in Savannah for a conference with the directors of the Board of Trade, to go over the allegations of discrimination against Savannah in favor of Jacksonville. Whitney asserted that there was no discrimination against Savannah. Except in a very few instances, he said, the freight rates to Jacksonville from Baltimore and other points in the North are higher than they are to Savannah.

HON. RALPH O. COCHRAN DELIVERS ∴ ∵ OPENING SPEECH AT CLAYTON, GA.

Candidate for United States Senate in Strong Address Outlines His Views On State and National Issues.

I am glad to be in Clayton and have an opportunity of addressing the people of Rabun County. You have heard the expression, "From Rabun Gap to Tybee Light," and it is fitting that in my campaign for the United States Senate I should deliver the keynote address in this county—the address that in a substantial measure carries my position on the questions that the people of Georgia will be interested in in casting their votes in the election next summer for a United States Senator—and this for the reason that I will show considerable activity in this campaign which will extend from the mountains to the sea.

It is further true that you people of Rabun live in a county that was established in 1819, almost a hundred years ago, and it bears the name of one of the Chief Executives of this State. This county has furnished many men in the public arena during its history who have been worthy sons and distinguished servants of the people.

I am here to-day in advocacy of my candidacy for the United States Senate. At the suggestion of some zealous friends, I entered this race some time ago. It is an undertaking worthy of any man's highest ambition, and I entered the field conscious of the great responsibilities that will rest upon me if elected, and also conscious of the difficulties that confront me in achieving this ambition.

I want to tell you here to-day that I am going to Washington. I expect to win this race, and I have every confidence in ultimate success. It is a big undertaking, but I believe that the sentiment of the people of Georgia to-day is in favor of electing a business man, a man in the best vigor of his life, and one who will endeavor to represent all people alike and all interests alike within the borders of the State.

It is true that probably in point of years, as I am only 39 years of age, I am the youngest man who has ever offered in the State of Georgia for this high position. During the progress of the campaign I will be confronted with the charge that I am too youthful, and further that I have not had sufficient experience. I want to say in advance in answer to any such criticism that may be raised, that many of the best political servants that this country has ever had have been men who have achieved success and attained high political positions early in life. With a long stretch of years before them they well used them, and therefore their services were of inestimable worth. As a matter of fact, it is common knowledge that any man is in his prime from thirty-five to fifty years of age. In fact, the Constitution of the United States requires that one must be only 30 years old to be eligible for the United States Senate.

I am frank to tell you that at no period in life do I anticipate ability for greater labor or clearer thought. It is true that I am inexperienced on many matters pertaining to state affairs, but I do insist that I am capable of learning and that I can count upon a reasonable number of years in which to be of service to my State and country if honored with this high position.

In advocacy of my candidacy, I place before the people of Georgia the proposition of electing a business man. I can properly be classed as one of the young business men of this State. It occurs to me that in these times of industrial growth and progress that the best thing that the people of any State can do is to elect a larger percentage of the men of the business circles of their State. If there is any question that requires business ability and skill to properly settle, I should say that those which pertain to the nature of the laws under which we shall live are pre-eminently the ones where business experience, understanding of the people's wants and the ultimate effect are the ones that literally demand the business man to pass upon. A slogan of the day in which we live is more business and less theory.

Prejudice and Demagogy to Play No Part in Campaign.

I want to tell you here and now that as far as I am concerned you will never see any trace of demagogy in anything that I may say or do. I shall deal frankly with the people of Georgia, and my campaign will be devoid of tricks and shrewdness. My candidacy will be put up to the people of Georgia strictly on its merits, without frills or deception. I am nothing more than a plain business man. I have no pre-eminent ability on any lines, but I assure you in advance that if I am elected I shall ever endeavor to follow the paths of right and do my duty. This campaign as far as I am concerned will never be marred with the demagogism that arouses the prejudices of the rich against the poor, the city man against the country man, or the young man against the old man. I shall take the position in the beginning and shall maintain it throughout the campaign that if I am elected I want to be elected by all classes of our citizens, and if elected I pledge you most sincerely and earnestly that I will represent all the people of Georgia and all the lawful interests within her borders.

Under my political canopy, so to speak, all classes of our citizens can rally. No prejudice has ever taken root in my bosom against the Jew in favor of the Gentile, against the Catholic in favor of the Protestant, against the Third party man in favor of the Democrat or against any man or class of men within our State who may belong to different parties, political faith, social circle or other relation contrary to that I occupy. I am frank to say that any man who harbors hatred for any class of our citizens is unworthy of the high position to which I now aspire. In truth, the bigot, the maligner of character, the small man, should have no place in shaping the policies and destiny of this country. The same sun shines on all of us alike, we are the children of the same Creator, and in its last analysis there is no great difference in us anyway.

I have always endeavored to be fair to all the interests of capital; I have always endeavored to be fair to the cause of labor; I shall endeavor to be fair in all of my relations with my fellow man, whether that relation be in private business matters or in public position, and if I go down in defeat contending for the wisdom of such a position I shall do so gladly and you shall have my approbation. It is well that I state on this occasion that I have never been aligned with any of the political factions of Georgia. During the past few decades when partisan heat reached high water mark I have always stood, since the early years of my manhood, as a free man and have acted on every election day in the way that I thought my vote would count for most looking to the best interests of the people of this State. We have been confronted at a number of elections with partisan politics and partisan issues. I thank God that we are now living in a more desirable day.

I am in favor of no class legislation. All legislation should be founded on the idea of the greatest good for the greatest number, irrespective of nationalities, wealth, education or anything else. However, if there is to be any class legislation, it should be in favor of the biggest class, and I should say that this class is composed of those of moderate means. If I ever cast a vote, if elected to the United States Senate, for any class whatsoever, it will be for the class here designated.

In my campaign for the Senate throughout the entire time I shall remain absolutely a free man. I shall not tie myself up with promises and political alignments. If elected I want to be a free man to represent the entire people of Georgia.

To men of experience and men of business affairs it is an accepted truth that no man need be a Croesus or an intellectual giant to represent well his people in legislative halls. What counts most is industry, integrity and sound common sense. If these elements are united in a candidate, he deserves well at the hands of his people. The making of laws and the administration of government is largely a business matter where good judgment and good conscientious service avail much.

Permit me to say also that God has endowed me with a degree of manhood and independence, so much so that I can tell you in all frankness and truth that if you do not see fit to elect me that it will be perfectly right and I assure you that no scars will be left behind over which I will brood through the coming years. In this independence and manhood that I declare to you, there is no place for mudslinging and assassination of character. I will not indulge in any of this nor will I permit any of my friends to do so if within my power to prevent. The campaign does not involve personal issues. The issues are more substantial and more worthy of the intelligence of the people of Georgia.

I stand for good government in all of its forms, and I shall ever be the enemy of those principles and practices that are opposed to its preservation and promotion. I shall ever stand for the principles of government that represent the best interests of the farmer as well as the merchant, and in general, the best interests of every man of every class of citizens within the confines of this great State. I was born and reared on a farm in Campbell County, and I feel that my years of association with the people of the rural districts, their needs and their interests, have made me to know once for all the important recognition that should be accorded to them. Then with the business experience that I have had elsewhere, as an education in after years, I feel that I can represent the entire people of this State with fellowship of feeling and wisdom and justice to all.

Economy in National Expenditures Insisted Upon.

At this time I want to put the people of Georgia on notice that, if elected as one of the United States Senators from Georgia, I will become in a measure a watchdog of your treasury. I have long been convinced that the practices that we are following of constantly raising taxes on property, businesses, corporations, and otherwise, should be stopped. There is hardly a session of the Georgia Legislature or a session of the United States Congress that some new form of taxing the people or else increasing the old forms is not projected. I ask you, in the name of reason, when and where will these agitations and practices stop? There is an eternal cry of more money, that our institutions are being throttled and that the State and nation are lagging in progress on account of insufficient funds. You know as well as I do that if the State of Georgia had five times as much revenue for the Legislature to spend that every dollar of it would be spent and they would still be in need of more money.

As a matter of fact, unless the increase of the burdens of taxation is not halted, taxes will become very oppressive to the people of this country. Take your State tax, your county tax, your city tax, your professional tax, your corporation tax, your inheritance tax, your income tax, your occupation tax, your road tax, your local school tax, your poll tax, and possibly others, and I tell you when any man gets through at the end of the year with paying these various amounts he has done a fairly good year's work to have made profit enough out of his business to meet them. The philosophy of all taxation, according to my thinking, is that instead of the everlasting increase in the forms of taxing the people and also the amounts, that the revenue of the State should only increase with the enhancement of property, more money coming into the State, and more citizens as our common population. With an increase of revenue along these lines, with a corresponding limitation of appropriations, our State and country will always be in a solvent condition and our people will be prosperous and happy.

I have all along been of the opinion that our people should not look too much for support to the Government under which they live. The greatest men that this State or country have ever produced have been men who have worked their way through difficulties and hardships. The best principle of government that can be advocated is that of throwing every citizen that is able-bodied upon his own resources. Therefore, the sentiment that is rapidly taking root in the States of this country that we should look more to the bounties of the Government is a cancer in the body politic and will ultimately prove fatal if it is not checkmated. History records the fact that the decline of the Roman Empire set in with the free corn that was distributed to the population. It has been estimated that at one time more than 300,000 people were fed at public expense. The manhood of this country has always been honest and hardy, and we have builded a republic that is the light of the world, and if it continues in its leadership the same manhood and independence that led us into freedom must care for the affairs of state through the coming years.

Opposes Unnecessary Legislation.

In our zeal for this cause or that cause that may be advocated, we should always be conservative in our thoughts, speech and actions. There is no business, much less a government, that can go forward in splendor and success where fits and spasms characterize those who are interested. Sanity should characterize every man's discussion of public questions, and I tell you that when your vote is cast on the side of conservatism you will seldom err from what is best for your family, yourself and your country.

It is true that State laws and National laws, in fact laws of all kinds, should be somewhat in the vanguard of actual practice and in a measure become high ideals for the manhood and womanhood of this State and country, as well as for the rising generation. However, we all know that laws that are not supported with public sentiment are of no avail and become nullities on our statute books.

I am further of the opinion that we are passing too many laws in our State and Nation. It seems that we have arrived at the point where we are law-ridden; almost unnumbered laws that everybody is presumed to know, but on the other hand there is no one who does know. There is much legislation that is transgressing the inalienable rights of property and person and much of that that is suggested tends too much this way. I took occasion not long ago to count the sections of laws that compose the Code of Georgia. It is astounding but true that there are approximately 8,000 sections of laws under which we are living this day. It has almost gotten to the point where a man's mind must be an encyclopedia to carry the innumerable laws governing cities, counties, State and Nation. It reminds one of the old adage that that people is best governed which is least governed.

Favors Federal Aid for Good Roads.

I want to say on this occasion that, if elected to the United States Senate, I shall stand at all times for the cause of good roads. If we ever expect to have great systems of roads traversing this entire country the National Government will have to take hold of the proposition. It strikes me that money appropriated for this purpose is just as much within the Constitution of this country as the right to appropriate funds to deepen the waterways and improve harbors. By navigation the products of the country are distributed and it is a method of travel. The public roads of the country are the avenues of distribution whereby the products of the country reach the centers and are ultimately distributed throughout the country and the world. Furthermore, public roads are used by everybody, and the benefits derived from appropriations for this cause are participated in by all the people of the country. What cause more equitable or more worthy could be mentioned for the appropriation of public funds? The additional circumstance associated with improved public roads is the enhancement of property. Down in my country it is generally estimated that property on a macadamized road is never worth less than double as much as property on a road that has not been so improved. Also think of the convenience, pleasure and general benefits that are derived by reason of the construction of such thoroughfares. Think of the benefits to your county or any county that might be mentioned that would be derived from the construction of such highways. In consideration of these substantial reasons, I shall ever be a friend to the cause of good roads.

High Cost of Living Caused by Not Producing Enough.

Any people or any legislative body has lost sight of the greatest cause when they do not cultivate and improve the great agricultural interests of their county and State. You may talk of laws that curb vice, you may ponder over measures that involve appropriations, you may consider well laws that look to the raising of revenue, but back and more fundamental and of far greater importance is the great proposition of production. What we need most is more corn, more cotton, more of all the farm products, more manufacturing, more businesses that produce, businesses that feed and clothe the world. That is to-day, in my opinion, the prime reason for the high cost of living. We are just not producing enough.

The people of Georgia will never reach that point of prosperity that is most desired until they have learned to produce enough to get the other man's money and then have enough to live on so as to save them from the condition of having to buy the other fellow's products. I trust that I will live to see that day when by education and disposition the people of Georgia will learn and desire to produce more than they consume in the way of farm products, that splendid day when cotton, the staple product, will be the surplus crop, that new era when every town and hamlet can boast of numerous manufacturing enterprises, when Georgia-made goods are sold around the world. Let us make the people of other States become the buyers of our products, and we the recipients of the splendid income.

If elected to the United States Senate I shall always do the best that in me lies to get increased appropriations for the educational interests of the various States of this Union where agricultural training is taught. The National Government, in wisdom, through the Agricultural Department, has started up a system of education and experiment along agricultural lines which will prove, I have no doubt, to be of the greatest service to the material interests of this country of any department known to the National Government. It will be my purpose to work for and to vote for all measures and appropriations which look to the improvement and enlargement of this great cause in the dispensation of National funds.

If I am elected to the United States Senate I want to pledge you here and now my unswerving support of all measures that look to the general betterment of humanity. We must live in lines with the humanity of man manifested in its most splendid form. Laws that are humanitarian in their nature, just in their spirit, broad in their conception of human rights will always find a friend in me. The old idea has long since passed away that every man should live for himself. Thank God that we live in a better and brighter day when the living and the hopes of humanity are upon a more just basis and there is recognition of the higher laws of nature and the beneficent conceptions of the Creator of us all.

As an incentive to high purpose and lofty achievement, we should bear in mind that the names and memories of those only are revered and live in history who lived and worked to do something for others. Selfishness, living for self, has never made any man great in the estimation of his fellowman. The world has gotten rid of most of the tyranny that has characterized it in the past, but the tyranny of brain and the tyranny of worth should continue and will continue as long as civilization endures. Ambition to do something for others as well as self should characterize the life of every man.

Favors Exploiting the Great Resources of Georgia.

There is another matter that I wish to speak of to which I will give as much of my ability and time as possible if elected. I refer to the advertising of the resources of Georgia and the entire Southland. This advertising by one in this exalted position by speech and otherwise can be made of inestimable worth to this State and section. Georgia and the entire South needs more capital and more people. Any man who is in favor of any law or laws that tend to antagonize capital and the institutions in which it is invested is an enemy of his State. In addition, what county in Georgia would not be better off if it had twice as many people in it as it has to-day? A multiplication of population means better roads, better schools, better churches, better mail facilities and better communities in general. These ends are worthy of note and should always receive the attention of the representatives of this State in these high positions.

If elected to the United States Senate, it will be my purpose to perform well what might be termed the small duties incident to this high office. Those who might desire positions either for themselves or their boys, who might care to have information concerning any matters in the city of Washington pertaining to the Government, or local matters, those who desire appropriations for this purpose or that purpose in their respective cities and districts, in general those who want ready service of their representative in getting something or doing something where their United States Senator can be of service to them, I will be the man to call upon. I pledge you in advance that no considerable amount of my time will be taken up in the study of foreign questions or the preparation of what might be termed big speeches, but, on the other hand, I will try to inject as much business in the situation as possible and serve in a business way the people of Georgia, not only consulting such matters as I hear mentioned, but in promoting and voting for legislation which will promote the general interests of the State, as well as the country at large.

I am deeply interested in the cause of education in all of its forms. Our public schools are the greatest institution that has become a part of the government of this State. Public schools touch every man's interest, and in them is involved the element of an elementary education which means better citizenship and more happiness on the part of our entire population. Almost as essential are the institutions of higher learning of this State. Also our colleges of technical training which prepare the young man and young woman to make a living have probably become the most popular institutions in the way of higher training that we have in the State. The old idea was to educate the smart boys in classical training either for the ministry, medicine or the law. This conception of higher learning is in a measure passing away, and technical training is largely the slogan of the times in which we live.

I do not know how you people in Rabun County feel about it, but I imagine that you have about the same feeling and sentiment that we people of Fulton have, as well as the people of all the other counties of this State—that is the constantly recurring panics that disturb and distress the business interests of this country. I do not know whether or not any man can assign with accuracy the immediate causes of these recurring panics. However I am inclined to believe that the most prominent cause is the drastic reform legislation that sets up about every eight or ten years. I am in favor of a certain amount of reform. We all know that in the great economy of nature change must take place either for good or ill. The country that does not improve its condition must of necessity retrograde. On the other hand, I am opposed, and I shall always vote accordingly, to reforms and reform measures which come in bunches and have the inevitable effect of unsetting the entire business of this State and country. As far as I am concerned I want a little rest so that I may have an opportunity of accumulating some of the world's goods while in the vigor of manhood, and not look too much to the eradication of evil and the improvement of our institutions and country on the Utopian idea for our children and our children's children. As I see it, the prescription we now need most is the rest cure.

We often lose sight of the untold good that has been accomplished by the people of our day and our fathers before us. In fact, we live in the best times and we constitute the greatest people that this world has ever seen. Six thousand years of recorded history does not find a parallel. There is not so much ill in man and the human race as we are often led to believe. I have often said that the sorriest man in any community is a pretty good fellow after all. Think of man in this day of enlightenment and the society in which we live. He works hard and usually by the sweat of his brow he provides for wife and children. He is interested in educational advantages of his family, he looks forward with a feverish mind to the ultimate condition when no longer he will be the mainstay of these loved ones. We are rich in charity, we are humane in the treatment of those who are unfortunate, our ideals are high, and we are recipients by reason of our intelligence and industry of most of the good that the world affords.

Another point that I wish to bring out: Too much experiment is always dangerous. The people of any State or country that is experimenting with this law, this institution, and this new idea are apt to fall into the ways that will lead them into departures from the fundamentals of their institutions which probably will prove dangerous and fatal. It is always better to let other people, other States and other men, whether in business or affairs of state, experiment and ascertain the truth, and then the wisdom of its adoption becomes clear and of no loss to that people who follow in the light of this experience. Of course some experiment along sane and conservative lines is good for all people, and if such is not indulged in, they are liable to become laggards and drones. However, the people of Georgia should never become distinguished as a people of experiment, and the State should never be known as an incubator of new ideas.

If I am elected to the United States Senate, I shall always stand for clean government, wise laws and pure administration. We live in a country where in theory every man's chance is alike. God has made us unequal in body and mind, but under the Constitution and laws of the United States, as drawn by those immortal men, the fathers of this country, whose names shall live as long as recorded history is preserved, imbedded in that great instrument and laws, the general principle of equal rights to all and an equal chance in the struggles of this life. No man should ask for more than justice and an equal chance. No man should be willing to surrender to any other man his equal chance and justice in the race of life. I shall always be opposed to plunder in any form and shall ever stand for the best laws to perpetuate and preserve the Government as founded by the fathers of this country.

However, it is true that it does seem like something is wrong at times with our institutions when one man in the short space of a lifetime can accumulate a billion of dollars. We have in these United States one-sixteenth of the population of the world and we possess one-fourth of its entire wealth. Such a splendid commentary upon the people who in only a century or two past found the vast expanse of our country a wilderness and here the institutions and wealth to which we are heirs.

Amid the masterful strides made by this country within the past fifty years, on account of a serious handicap, the South is just now coming into her own. Georgia and the entire Southern States are rich in natural resources—we have the climate, we have the soil, we have the minerals, we have the water power, and, thank God, we have the brain and the industry that will yet make of our Southland the fairest spot beneath the sun.

There is no use for history except the lessons that it teaches. We are living in the light of many experiences of the past, and as the light of these experiences falls upon our pathway our days will be splendid and our accomplishments beyond the dreams of men.

I love Georgia and her people. Born within her borders, educated within her institutions, associated with Georgia people, I bear to her the warmth of sympathy and childish affection that I trust will continue unabated during the time that I shall live. The mountains lifting their lofty peaks amid the skies, the old red hills of Georgia, dear to the heart of all, the tableлands, rich and fertile, and extended in area, her rippling streams in music wind their way to the mighty sea, seven out of the nine climates with which the Nation is characterized, I am devoted to this people and this mighty State.

With renewed purpose, and a common ambition, let us press forward in the mighty causes of civilization and the accomplishment of higher ideals.

(Adv.)



SOCIETY NEWS of the SOUTH



Waycross

WAYCROSS, Aug. 23.—Mrs. V. L. Stanton and Miss Mary Stanton have returned from a visit to Atlanta and points in North Georgia.

Miss Clifton Wing, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. B. Thorpe, has returned to her home in Macon.

Mr. and Mrs. Deasau Bunn, en route to their home at Fairfax from St. Simons Island, where they spent the summer, were guests of relatives in Waycross this week.

Miss Jessie Lou Stanley visited relatives in Brunswick this week.

Miss Leila Paschall, who has been visiting in Atlanta, will spend some time in Rome before returning home.

Mrs. R. E. Brown and children have returned from a visit to relatives in Scranton, Pa.

Mrs. J. F. Dukes and children visited in Savannah this week.

Misses Viola and Ruby Clemens are visiting relatives in Savannah.

Following a short visit in New York City, Mr. L. Volney Williams will join Mrs. Williams and children in Michigan for an extended visit. Mr. Williams sailed for New York from Savannah Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Gaston Lewis, of New York, are in the city for a visit of several months.

Mrs. E. J. Seay and Miss Elwood Seay have returned from a visit to Columbia, S. C.

Mrs. J. P. Moody, of Florida, is the guest of Mrs. W. T. Seaman.

Mrs. A. J. Miller left Thursday for Wilmington, N. C., where she will visit relatives.

Mrs. M. Z. Hinnant and children have returned to Wilmington, N. C., after a visit to friends and relatives in Waycross.

Mrs. C. R. Powrie and little daughter, Jean, of New York, arrived Wednesday to join Mr. Powrie and will make Waycross their home.

Members of the Friday Club were entertained yesterday by Misses Lucile and Susie Sutton.

Miss Aline Jeffers is expected home shortly from a visit to her sister, Mrs. John D. Tucker, in Birmingham, Ala.

Crawfordville

CRAWFORDVILLE, GA., Aug. 23. Miss Virginia Butler, of Madison, is the guest of Miss Frances Burgess. Several delightful entertainments have been given in her honor among them receptions by Misses Melton and Asbury.

Miss Mattie Jordan, of Atlanta, spent a few days here the past week the guest of Miss Blanche Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Golucke, Mr. A. G. and Mrs. R. W. Golucke and daughters, Anna Catherine and Mary Gordon, are spending the week at Hot Springs, N. C.

Miss Lillian Asbury leaves this week for Elberton to visit Miss Allen, who was one of Miss Asbury's attractive guests last week.

The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Owens and daughter, Alleene, of DeLand, Fla., are spending some time here with friends.

Colonel and Mrs. J. Frank and daughters, Cornella and Nell, of Dothan, Ala., spent several days here as the guests of Mr. W. P. Reid.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Leary and Guy, Jr., have returned to Augusta after spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Gee. Miss Martha Griffith returned home with them.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Anthony and Mr. L. P. McCord, of East Palm Beach Fla., are here visiting.

Miss Mary Fannie Harris, of Augusta, is the guest of Miss Emma Chapman.

Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Gunn have returned from Augusta and Atlanta, where they spent several days last week.

Colonel and Mrs. J. A. Beasley are visiting in Atlanta.

Mesdames J. V. Andrews, J. H. Callahan and W. C. Andrews, all of this city, are spending some time at Borden Wheeler, Ala.

Miss Minnie Olive Park will entertain a house party this week. Those invited are Misses Mary Holden, of Athens; Anita Sanford of Augusta, and Kathleen Kendrick, of Sharon.

Milledgeville

MILLEDGEVILLE, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Joseph Cleveland Cooper entertained on Thursday evening in honor of her sister, Miss Carrie Talbot. Hearts-dice was played, after which a delightful salad course was served. Those present were the Misses Susan Myrick, Jesse Allen, Maggie Bivins, Floride Allen, Isabella Allen, Pauline Nisbit, Helen Maxwell, Hattie Pottle, Mary Amos and Francis Conn, Edwin Allen, James Sibley, Erwin Sibley, John Sibley, Malcolm Flemister, Charles Conn, Henry McAuliffe, Charles Brown, Arthur Carr, Stewart Wootten and James Clark, of Atlanta.

Miss Marguerite Joseph entertained on Monday at a suit-case shower for Miss Katherine Scott, who leaves soon for an extended trip through the North. Each lady brought some gift for the honoree.

Mrs. Frank Bone entertained at her home on Greene street Wednesday afternoon in honor of Miss Francis Stevens, of Macon, when "42" was played, after which a salad course was served. Those present were Mrs. W. T. Garrard, Mrs. Y. A. Little, Mrs. Cleve Cooper, Mrs. Lodrick Jones, Mrs. Culver Kidd, Mrs. John Barrett, Mrs. I. C. Case, Mrs. E. A. Tignor, Mrs. E. E. Bass, Miss Carrie Talbot, Miss Beuna Barrett and Miss Annie McKinley.

Another social event of the week was a party given by Miss Katie Cline on Tuesday afternoon, her guests being Mrs. L. M. Jones, Jr., Mrs. Harry Bone, Mrs. Frank Bone, Mrs. Logan Griswold, Mrs. Bee Bethune, Mrs. George Brantley, Miss Francis Conn, Miss Frances Stevens, Miss Pauline McKinley, Miss Annie McKinley and Miss Hattie Pottle.

Covington

COVINGTON, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Clarence Terrell entertained at the Lyric Theater on Thursday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Alve Cooper, of Savannah, who is the guest of Mrs. J. O. Cooper. Mrs. Terrell's guests included Mrs. Alva Cooper, Mrs. J. O. Cooper, the Misses Eloise Cooper, Ida and Annie Higgins, Eleanor Butler, Frances Henderson, Hyda Heard and Bonner Sims, Mrs. H. D. Terrell and Mrs. J. Bain Terrell.

Miss Louise Whitehead entertained on Tuesday evening at her home on Monticello street with a progressive conversation party in honor of her house guest, Miss Ella Mae Ellis, of Macon. The guests included the Misses Natalie Turner, Annie Pauline Anderson, Lartrelle Meadors, Dorothy Lee, Ruth Weldon, of Talladega, Alabama; Frances Dearing and Marion Sherman, James Lester, Jim Wells, Rufus Franklin, Charles Ellis, Guy Robinson, Candler Harwell, Ivey Smith, Lamar Smith, Reginald Robinson, Perrino Dearing, Fred Bush and Guy Rogers.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Fowler, Miss Louise Fowler, Mrs. J. W. Stephenson, Miss Eva Stephenson, Mrs. Lillian Stephenson Weaver, Roy Stephenson, of Tampa, Fla., and Hugh Wright were among those from Covington who attended the Duffy-Stephenson wedding, which was a pretty event of Thursday, taking place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Parker Ernest Duffy at Morrow.

Mrs. Thomas Berry entertained a number of relatives last week at a family reunion, the guests including Mr. and Mrs. John P. Blanton, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Harris, of Alabama; Mrs. J. W. Loyd, of Dawson, Ala.; Mrs. R. L. Tee, of Mansfield; Mrs. H. B. Thacker, of Oxford, and Mrs. A. J. Blanton.

Moultrie

MOULTRIE, Aug. 23.—Miss Lucile Autrey entertained the members of the Entre Nous Club on Saturday morning. Assisting Miss Autrey were her sisters, Mrs. Roy Autrey and Mrs. Clyde Taylor.

Complimentary to her sister, Miss Mary Walker, of Atlanta, Mrs. T. W. Maddox entertained at a "42" party on Tuesday morning.

Mrs. A. W. Chase entertained a number of her friends on Thursday afternoon at a domino party.

Sylvania

SYLVANIA Aug. 23.—Miss Nelle Davis entertained at cards on Tuesday morning for the Misses Willie Christie and Lucile Evans, of Savannah. First prize, a box of stationery, was won by Miss Ruby Mauldin. Those present were the Misses Mary Lizzie and Annie Dixon Homer, of Atlanta; Bertha Pearson, Maud Hilton, Juanita Williamson, Ruby Mauldin, Kate Patrick, Lucy Morel, Sadie Lovett and Esther, Ruth and Kathleen Mimms.

Mrs. John C. Hollingsworth entertained the Ladies' Culture Club on Tuesday afternoon. The program consisted of a study of "Famous Georgians."

A party enjoying an outing at Brannen's Bridge on Wednesday included Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Powell, Mesdames A. T. Perkins, Lecie Davis and J. W. Overstreet, the Misses Mattie Zoe Mallory, Willie Christie, Lucile Evans, Nelle Davis and Mary Lizzie and Annie Dixon Homer, Julian Cooper, Willie Robbins, Spencer Powell, Bates Lovett and Edward Overstreet.

Mrs. R. F. Jarrell, Jr., entertained the Civic Club on Wednesday afternoon. An interesting program was rendered, followed by delicious refreshments.

Mrs. J. C. Hollingsworth entertained at cards on Tuesday evening for Miss Mattie Mallory and Paul Mallory, of Clyo. Those present were the Misses Mary Lizzie and Annie Dixon Homer, of Atlanta; Miss Mattie Zoe Mallory, of Clyo; Miss Ruby Mauldin, Miss Nelle Davis, Paul Mallory, of Clyo; Abe Greenberg, Spencer Powell, Edward Overstreet and Bates Lovett.

Miss Margaret Flood

of Savannah, one of the popular members of the school set. Miss Flood is also taking an active part in the girl scout movement, being captain of a patrol.



Tallahassee

TALLAHASSEE, Aug. 23.—Mrs. H. T. Felkel entertained informally at her home on College avenue Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. W. E. Shackelford, of Jacksonville, was a recent visitor to the Capital City.

Governor Park Trammell left Thursday for a ten days' vacation at Waynesville, N. C., where he joined Mrs. Trammell.

Mrs. S. D. Chittenden at her beautiful home on Park avenue on Wednesday morning entertained at auction bridge in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Walter Wight, of Cairo, Ga., who is visiting her for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Winthrop returned Thursday from Atlantic Beach, having made the return trip from Tallahassee in their automobile.

The regular Thursday night's dance was enjoyed by the society folk at the Elks' Club.

Pensacola

PENSACOLA, Aug. 23.—Pensacola society was much interested in the marriage on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock of Mrs. Mary Dallas Strong, formerly a social favorite in Pensacola, to William F. Quicksall, which took place in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Strong recently visited Mrs. Albert Hyer at her beautiful Bayshore residence, Virginia Lodge, and while here was entertained by Mrs. E. J. Wilson and many other of her old friends.

Mrs. W. H. Northup, who has been spending the past month in the North Carolina mountains, in the beautiful Sapphire Country of Saluda and Waynesville, returned home on Tuesday. Mrs. Northup stopped a few days in Atlanta, where she met Mrs. Pat McHugh, formerly Mrs. Pebley, of Pensacola, at the Hotel Majestic.

Miss Madge Cushman, of Knoxville, Tenn., accompanied by her nephew, Robert Daniels, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Daniels, arrived Saturday on a two weeks' visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Carlton H. Cushman.

The North Carolina mountains are a favorite summer resort for Pensacolans, and at Waynesville this summer there is quite a colony. Mrs. C. W. D'Alemberte, who is now in Rome, Ga., and Mrs. W. H. Northup spent some time at Waynesville, and Mrs. Smithwick, two children, William and Mary, and Mrs. Smithwick's sister, Miss Verren, are now there. Mrs. Alice Aylward, who formerly made her home here and who was recently the guest of Mrs. J. J. Hooton, is also at Waynesville.

Griffin

GRIFFIN, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Carlton Jones entertained her bridge club Tuesday afternoon at an al fresco party. On Wednesday afternoon she was hostess at a domino party.

Miss Mamie Slade and Miss Carrie Slade were hostesses Wednesday evening at a lawn party in honor of their guests, Miss Irene Dempsey, of Cedartown, and Miss Inez Hyman, of Cordele.

Miss Mary Bass was hostess at an automobile party to Barnesville in honor of Misses Mamie and Carrie Slade, Irene Dempsey and Inez Hyman.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Baxter were hosts at a lawn party Friday evening in compliment to their guest, Miss Jessie Robertson, of Forsyth.

On Wednesday morning Miss Olive Boyd was hostess at a rook party in honor of her guest, Miss Mary Watkins, of Atlanta.

Mrs. James Nutt entertained Monday afternoon at a bridge party in honor of Miss Katherine Wooten, of Washington.

Mrs. John Henry Newman entertained fifty ladies Friday afternoon at a theater party especially in compliment to her sisters, Mrs. H. L. Wheat, of Macon, and Mrs. Idus C. Doe, of LaGrange.

Mrs. James Kimbrough entertained Wednesday evening at a dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Burr, of Atlanta. Invited to meet Mr. and Mrs. Burr were Mr. and Mrs. John B. Mills and Mrs. James Mills.

Mrs. Charles Murray and Mrs. Frank Ingram were hostesses Wednesday morning at a sewing party in compliment to Mrs. James Porter and her daughter, Mrs. Everts, Miss Della Porter and Miss Laura Porter, of Houston, Texas.

Little Miss Ethelyn Ison entertained twenty of her little friends Friday morning in honor of the fifth birthday.

Master Ernest Carlisle was host Wednesday afternoon in celebration of the fourth anniversary of his birth.

Little Miss Lily Rivers Griffin entertained a party of her young friends celebrating the fourth anniversary of her birth.

Cordele

CORDELE, Aug. 23.—A congenial party of young people enjoyed a picnic and fish fry Monday afternoon on the Flint River, the affair being in honor of the Misses Ruth and Clara Mae Jefferson, of Columbus.

Mrs. I. J. Lamb and daughter, Miss Mae Lamb, entertained Tuesday afternoon in honor of Miss Grace Dill, of Ocilla, the guest of Mrs. P. C. Dill and Misses Jefferson.

Mrs C. E. Todd was the hostess Monday afternoon to the Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church.

Durham

DURHAM, Aug. 23.—Misses Margaret and Bessie Erwin, with W. A. Erwin, "cotton king" of North Carolina, gave an elaborate dance at the Durham Country Club in honor of guests who were attending a house-party at "Hillcrest," the Erwin home. It was the most brilliant social affair of the season and was attended by young folks prominent in society through the State.

The guests of honor were Miss Agnes Tinsley Harrison, Atlanta; Miss Sadie William, Augusta; Miss Katherine Overman, Washington, D. C.; Hamilton Jones, Charlotte; Hugh Thompson, Raleigh, and Terry Lyon, Fayetteville.

West Point

WEST POINT, Aug. 23.—Miss Mary Booker entertained at rook Thursday evening in honor of Mrs. John T. Ivey and Miss Eloise Sikes, of Luverne, Ala. After the game sandwiches and tea were served.

Dublin

DUBLIN, Aug. 23.—Miss Ruth Toole, of Macon, was the guest of honor at an auction bridge party which Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Toole gave Tuesday evening. Playing were the Misses Ruth Toole, Mabel Harvard, Dorothy Hooks, Mamie Ramsay, Frances Webb and T. W. Hooks, O. G. Sparks, J. B. Hicks and W. R. Brigham.

A much-enjoyed affair of the week was the auction bridge luncheon which Miss Dorothy Hooks gave on Wednesday for Miss Ruth Toole. Miss Hooks' guests included Mrs. E. S. Street, Mrs. J. M. Finn, Mrs. T. R. Ramsay, Mrs. H. P. Shewmake, Mrs. A. J. Toole and Miss Frances Webb.

Of much interest socially will be the wedding of Miss Mary Lee Randall, of Grovania, and Richard P. Hicks, of Wrightsville, next Tuesday evening at the home of the bride's parents in Grovania. A party of friends from Dublin and Wrightsville will go over for this event. A reception will follow the ceremony.

The visitors in the city were honorees at a dance on Wednesday evening at East Lake. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Graham, Miss Lucy Gibson, of Macon; Miss Pearl Dowling, of Lake City, Fla.; Miss McLendon, Miss Otelia Gibson, of Macon; Miss Algie Prince, Miss Leonora Starr, Robert Hightower, Ramsay Fuller, S. Dixon, Paul Williamson, Dewitt Varnadoe, Cliff Holcomb, Clay O'Neal, Alex Blackshear, Claude Brantley, Alex Burch, Patrick Roach and William Brunson.

Senoia

SENOIA, Aug. 23.—Miss Lena Hand entertained a large party of Shorter and Wesleyan girls at a party at her home Monday evening.

The Methodist Missionary Society was royally entertained Monday afternoon by Mrs. H. B. Sasser.

The caming party given at Starr's Mill by Misses Lois and Annie Lou Hardy the past week was one of the most enjoyable events of the year. Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Hardy chaperoned the party. The out-of-town guests included Misses Helen Carpenter, Newnan; Elizabeth Baker, Macon; Minnie McMichael, Buena Vista; Sallie Thompson, Hawkinsville; Mary and Lena Render Greenville; Messrs. Tom Tolleson, Fayetteville; Kendal Fielder, Cedartown; Albert Jelks, Hawkinsville; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Freeman and Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Hunter.

Miami

MIAMI, Aug. 23.—Miss Josephine Bravo, one of the first children born in Miami, was united in marriage on Monday night to Dallas D. Hoffman, of this city. The ceremony took place at the bride's home in the presence of a number of friends and relatives and was followed by an informal reception.

One of the pretty dinner-dances of the summer was that given Tuesday night at the beach by Clement and Bazil Brossier, in honor of the Misses Frances and Jane Tatum, two of the charming buds of the city, who leave soon for an exclusive girls' school in the North. The guests were the Misses Frances and Jane Tatum, Jewel Green and Ruth Rose, and Victor Moffat, Merle McLeannon and B. B. Tatum. The affair was held at the Casino at the beach.

Complimentary to the Misses Maude and Alice Reilly, of New Haven, Conn., who are visiting their brother, John B. Reilly, a luncheon was given at the Dade Club by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coleman Romfh. Roses were used for the decorations. Covers were laid for the Misses Reilly, Miss Flavia DeCamp, R. B. Black, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Reilly, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McDonald and Mr. and Mrs. Romfh.

A Cooncan Club has been organized by a group of the young women of the city. Miss Cornelia Leffler was hostess at the last meeting of the club. Those present were the Misses Myrtle Rose, Hilda Baile, Christine Worley, Ruth Rose, Helen Skelly and Mildred Taylor.

Mrs. Everett George, Sewell is spending the latter part of the summer at Asheville, N. C., where many other Miami people are stopping.

Jackson

JACKSON, Aug. 23.—Mrs. L. M. Crawford complimented her guest, Mrs. James Crawford Nutt, of Griffin, with a "42" party on Thursday morning.

The young men of the city gave a moonlight picnic at Indian Springs on Tuesday in honor of Miss Sarah Wylie, of Cartersville, the guest of Miss Mary Land.

In compliment to her niece, Miss Julia Collier, of St. Louis, Mrs. Levi entertained four tables of bridge on Wednesday evening.

Tampa

TAMPA, Aug. 23.—Dr. William Monroe Rowlett and Miss Gregory Walker, daughter of Mrs. Julian Walker, of New York City, will be married at the cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York on September 10. Dr. Rowlett's brother, Calus Rowlett, and the bride-elect's brother, Hewitt Walker, will be best men and will be the only attendants. Dr. Rowlett and his bride will take a trip to Canadian resorts before returning to this city about October 1 to make their home. Dr. Rowlett is one of the young physicians of the city and is very popular. Miss Walker is related to many families here, and she and her mother spent last winter here, taking a house on the Boulevard. This summer they have been spending in the Berkshires. She is an accomplished pianist.

Two well-known young couples of Winter Haven, one of the fine resorts and orange grove towns of interior Florida, are to be married at the same time on September 14. They are Norman Wyckoff and Miss Laura McCrary and Leslie Winston Anderson and Miss Kathleen Winston Perder. The double ceremony will take place at the First Christian Church of Winter Haven, and the young couples will go for a wedding trip together.

Mrs. A. B. Gerner, of this city, is chaperoning a house party at Wall Springs. The party is made up of Tampa and Dade City people, and they are enjoying the bathing at this resort. Among the Dade City members of the party are the Misses Lulu and Ethel Cochrane. A number from Dade City motored over to the camp at various times during the last week or so to spend a few days.

Buchanan

BUCHANAN, Aug. 23.—The recital and reading given at the Methodist Church Tuesday evening by Miss Shirley Sutherlin, of Cave Springs, was enjoyed by all present. Miss Sutherlin has accepted a position with the Southern Female College at LaGrange next year.

Tifton

TIFTON, Aug. 23.—Miss Aline Shipp entertained in honor of her guests, Misses Julia Williams and Florence Parks, with a Japanese party Monday night. Those present were the Misses Julia Williams, Florence Parks, Annie Howard, Marie Garbutt and Vernice Kennedy, James Pate, Roy Thrasher, Robert Hall, Louie Monk, Watson Holmes, Joe Gammon and Mark and Conrad Shipp.

Miss Josie Golden entertained Friday afternoon at four tables of salmagundi in honor of her guest, Miss Katie Harrell, of Doerun.

Miss Annie Howard entertained Tuesday night in honor or Miss Aline Shipp's house guests.

St. Augustine

ST. AUGUSTINE, Aug. 23.—A pretty event of the week was the wedding of Miss Elizabeth Josephine Masters and Marcus Pappy at the Cathedral Tuesday afternoon, the Rev. Father James O'Brien officiating. Both are among the best known young people of the city and are members of old Florida families.

Captain and Mrs. Henry Marcotte left yesterday for Williamsport, Pa., where they will spend several weeks.

Miss Nell Edmonds and her mother have gone to Miami, where they will reside in the future. They were social favorites here.

Miss Ruth Green, a popular member of the younger society set, has returned from an extended visit with friends in Tallahassee.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald White have returned from a several months' honeymoon trip spent in England, Mr. White's old home. Mr. White is a well-known banker. Mrs. White was formerly Miss Elizabeth Frazer, of this city. Their wedding was a social event of the early summer.

Mrs. G. H. Bruer has returned from Syracuse, N. Y., where she visited her daughter, Mrs. Ernest Johnson.

Gainesville

GAINESVILLE, Aug. 23.—Miss Elizabeth Kimbrough will entertain at a house party next week, her guests to include Miss Jamie Hall, of Grantville; Miss Cora Candler, of Dallas, Texas; Miss Marie Dinkins, of Atlanta; Miss Emily Dorsey, of Opelika, Ala., and Miss Laura Mae Kennimerg, of Cleveland. Among the social attention planned for her guests are a masquerade party at the home of Miss Kimbrough and a reception, with Miss Mary Florence McKinney as hostess.

A social affair of the week was the bridge luncheon Wednesday morning which Mrs. Pillow gave for her daughter, Mrs. French, of New Orleans. About twenty guests were present.

A compliment to Mrs. J. B. Fitzgerald, who leaves this week for her future home in Augusta, was a porch party given Tuesday morning by Mrs. M. C. Brown and her mother, Mrs. Flanders.

Mrs. J. E. Jackson was hostess at a sewing party at her home on Academy street in honor of her sister, Mrs. H. W. Campbell, of Atlanta.

Miss Ione and Louise Jackson entertained eight couples at a dinner party Friday evening in honor of Miss Marjorie Wilkes, who was a guest of Mrs. J. H. Banks.

Acworth

ACWORTH, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Daniell Humphries Collins entertained on Thursday afternoon in compliment to Mrs. Norman Smith Kitchen, of Birmingham, Ala.

Mrs. Zollie L. McLain, Mrs. W. Arthur Nichols and Mrs. Charles Gribble were hostesses on Friday afternoon at a reception at the home of Mrs. Gribble, in honor of Mrs. D'Armand Breard, of Monroe, La.; Miss Avis Elgin, of Anderson, S. C., and Mrs. Norman Smith Kitchen, of Birmingham, Ala.

Washington

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—In honor of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Newsom, whose wedding Monday afternoon in Atlanta was a social event of cordial interest to a large circle of friends and relatives in Wilkes County, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Armstrong entertained a number of friends Thursday with a barbecue at their country home five miles north of Washington.

Tuesday's meeting of the Bimonthly Bridge Club, composed of the young married set of Washington, was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Clement E. Sutton. It was decided to call in further meetings until October on account of the number of members who are spending September out of town.

Lanark

LANARK, Aug. 23.—The residents at the Byrd cottage and a few invited guests enjoyed an excursion to Dog Island on Thursday evening. A delicious lunch was served on the island and a dip in the surf was enjoyed.

On Wednesday night at the hotel Willie Byrd was host at a crab supper.

Making up a pleasant house party at Lanark for a week or ten days are Mrs. B. H. Hardaway, Miss Slade, Miss Gerge, Charles Porter and B. H. Hardaway, Jr., all of Columbus, Ga. The house party is given by Mrs. Hardaway in honor of her son, B. H. Hardaway, Jr. The party is occupying the cottage of Mrs. Hardaway.

The party of Tallahassee campers at St. Theresa, composed of John McDougall, Abe McDougall, Guy Haynes and Phil Caldwell, on Saturday evening sailed over to Lanark, enjoyed the Saturday night dance at the hotel and remained over Sunday, taking the members of the Columbus house party for a sail. John and Abe McDougall returned to their camp at St. Theresa and Guy Haynes and Phil Caldwell to Tallahassee.

A party of campers at Lanark occupying the Phillips-Culley cottage is made up of Walter Culley, Humphrey Gwynn, Horace VanBrunt and Harbert Keith, of Tallahassee.

Gainesville

GAINESVILLE, Aug. 23.—Miss Mamie McGrew has returned from a four-weeks outing, during which she visited friends in Jacksonville, Augusta, Ga., and Hendersonville, N. C.

Mrs. J. I. Blake and children are now in Atlanta on a visit to relatives.

Miss Birdie Wood, of Fernandina; Miss Gussie Steindorff, of Greenville, Ala., and Miss Nellie Dekle, of Tampa, are guests of Mrs. Robert E. Lee on West Arlington street.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Harris, of Haverhill, Miss., announce the engagement of their daughter, Marion Carr, to Lee Graham, of Gainesville, Fla. This announcement is of great interest to the social circle of this city. Mr. Graham is cashier of the First National Bank of Gainesville, a member of the City Council and a most popular citizen. It is said the wedding will be some time in October.

Cartersville

CARTERSVILLE, Aug. 23.—On Tuesday evening a dance was given at the Opera House by the young men of Cartersville to the visiting girls. The out-of-town guests were Misses Marion Perdue, Ruth Blackman and Ruth Barry, of Atlanta; Kathrine and May Stiles, of Brunswick; Addie McCollister and Ida Moody, of Piedmont, Ala., and Mrs. Keith Carson, of Tifton. The chaperons wer Mr. and Mrs. E. Strickland, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hammond and Mr. and Mrs. Madison Milam.

Mrs. Walter Holcombe, of Nashville, entertained at an afternoon tea at "Roselawn," the home of her mother, Mrs. Sam P. Jones, on Saturday. The guests were Mrs. John G. Simpson and Miss Hattie Jones, Charlotte, N. C.; Mrs. Bert Sims, Murfreesboro, Tenn., and Mrs. Conyers Fite, Washington, D. C.

Nashville

NASHVILLE, Aug. 23.—A lawn social was given on the courthouse square by the ladies of the Civic League yesterday evening from 6 to 9 o'clock. The proceeds will go for the benefit of the public library.

Ocilla

OCILLA, Aug. 23.—At the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. J. W. Layfield, Miss Meta Clair Sibley and Edwin E. Howell were married on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, and left immediately for Atlanta and other points in North Georgia to return in ten days, when they will make this city their home. The Rev. Mr. Ansley, Baptist minister at this place, officiated.

Claims To Be Heir To Cooper Estate

Henry D. Ritch Says He Was Adopted Son of Savannah Man. Files Suit.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—A suit in which Henry David Ritch seeks to establish himself as an heir-at-law of the late Clem T. Cooper so that he may inherit one-third of the $43,000 Cooper estate, has been filed in the Superior Court of Chatham County.

The obstacle in the way of Ritch's claim is Mrs. Lillian Hamilton, formerly Mrs. Lillian Cooper, wife of the man who died intestate, leaving this desirable property. Ritch says he was legally adopted by Cooper and is entitled to inherit one-third of the estate, as well as to share in the net proceeds from the estate since the death of Cooper on January 14, 1903.

The petitioner is 19 years old. He began the proceedings through J. J. Rahn, Jr., a friend. He shows that when a child 6 years old he was adopted by Cooper, and that he took the name of his foster parent. At that time Cooper was a widower. Ritch continued to live at the Cooper home until six months after the death of Cooper.

FORGOT TO CLOSE WINDOW; GAS FAILED TO KILL MAN.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—Because he forgot to close a window in the back of his store when he attempted to kill himself by inhaling illuminating gas, Laurence Louis, a confectioner, will probably recover.

Louis had removed the burners from a gas stove, and placing a rubber tube in his mouth, turned on the gas. Despondency because of business affairs is said to have been the cause of the act.

BIG DISAPPEARING GUN ARRIVES IN SAVANNAH

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—Occupying four freight cars, the carriage for the 10-inch disappearing gun in the dummy fortifications in the park extension has arrived from Bethlehem, Pa.

The total weight of the carriage is 225,000 pounds. It will support a gun weighing 30 tons and measuring 35 feet in length. The gun will be mounted inside the fortifications which will be used by the Savannah Volunteer Guards in practice work.

The "Ice Kist"

APPROVED BY
Good Housekeeping Institute



No Crank
No Dasher
No Handle
No Cogs
No Wheels
No Wood
No Hoops
No
Hard Work

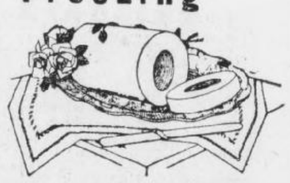
$1.95 POSTPAID 15 DAYS' TRIAL 2-QUART SIZE $1.95

PACK IT THAT'S ALL

For the ICE-KIST all you have to do is to pour in the cream, sherbet or whatever refreshment it may be, and pack in the ice as in the ordinary freezer. Then the work is ended. There is *no working a dasher, no turning a handle or crank, no straining* your *arms* and *back, no opening* the freezer to "see" *if* it is freezing, *no extra packing in of ice.* All you do after packing is to open the freezer and serve the refreshment. It saves work, time, trouble and—*you.*

Perfect Freezing

The **Ice-Kist** has no dasher or crank because it has *two freezing surfaces.* The old-fashioned freezer had only *one* freezing surface—that is why a crank and dasher were necessary. The **Ice-Kist** has a metal freezing tube that extends directly through the cream to the bottom. This gives the two freezing surfaces. The cold penetrates from the *center* and from the *outside,* too. The cream is frozen with a smoothness that will delight you.



The Ice-Kist makes a beautiful and perfect-frozen mold.

Special 15-Day Offer

We want you to know the joy of having an **Ice-Kist Crankless Freezer** in your home. We will send it *post-paid* upon the return of the coupon together with $1.95—our introductory price. If, after trying the ICE-KIST for 15 days, you are not delighted with it, return it and we will return the $1.95. Don't let the coupon get lost. Send it *NOW.*



Western Merchandise & Supply Co.,
326 W. Madison St., Chicago., Ill.

Enclosed is money order for $1.95. Please send the ICE-KIST CRANKLESS FREEZER for 15 days' trial.

Name.....

Address.....

.....Ex.

FRANKLIN WILL FOUND INTACT AND RESTORED

Document Contains Severe Arraignment of Custom of Wearing Jewelry in This Country.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—All controversies regarding the disposition of the estate of Benjamin Franklin have been settled by the restoration of his will by the manuscript repair department of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

The document, recently resurrected from a vault under the City Hall for the purpose of verifying an office copy, was found to have deteriorated so much during more than a century of obscurity that it was practically indecipherable. Through the renovating process to which it was subjected it has regained much of its original freshness and legibility, making it possible for every detail to be understood.

In a finely-worded passage he makes disposition of his best cane as follows: "My fine crabtree walking stick with a gold head curiously wrought in the form of the cap of liberty I give to my friend and the friend of mankind, General Washington. If it were a scepter, he has merited it and would become it. It was a present to me from that excellent woman, Mme. de Forback, the Dowager Duchess of Deux Ponts."

A small painting of the King of France, presented to him by that monarch, which was mounted in a frame containing 408 diamonds, he bequeathed to his daughter, with the following curious proviso: "The King of France's picture, set with 408 diamonds, to my daughter, Sarah Bache, on the condition that she is not to form any of the diamonds into ornaments either for herself of daughters, and, therefore, countenance the expensive, vain and useless fashion of wearing jewels in this country."

TOLD HE'D DIE WHEN 29, BUT LIVING AT 101

Centenarian Walks to Church on Last Birthday and Gives Sunday School Advice.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Aug. 23.—William T. Osborne, of this city, was 101 years old to-day and he didn't mind it a bit.

Answer to "Old Subscriber," "Vox Populi," "Constant Reader" and "Friend of the Paper:" NO, HE NEVER SMOKED OR DRANK.

In the spring of 1841—when he was 29—four physicians visited him at different times to give him some concrete idea of how much longer he was going to adorn the earth. All said he was firmly in the grip of consumption. Three said he'd be lucky to last more than a few days. The fourth said Osborne didn't have a chance of picking anything off the next Christmas tree.

The four doctors are dead.

Five generations gathered at his home to-day. Naturally, he was delighted. Being a regular communicant of Trinity Methodist Church, he went there this morning. He wanted to walk, but the temperature made that seem unwise. Before the service he adaressed a class in the Sunday school and told the scholars to be clean in their habits, stick on the sprinkling cart and keep up a strong activity in labor. He thinks that if he hadn't worked so hard he would not have taken part in to-day's party.

The old man didn't dance any jigs to indicate that he was as lively as he used to be, but he gave plenty of evidence that he was around the place. A natural decline in the power of his eyes recently forced him to give up reading but he still writes, can hear well, enjoys walking and has a good memory.

He was born nine miles from Newburgh. He has been a farmer, tanner and storekeeper. His wife Sarah died eleven years ago at the age of 91.

WAR IN MEXICO BLOCKS WEDDING OF PAIR 5 TIMES

Young Engineer Kept From Love by Succession of Revolutions in Republic.

DENVER, Aug. 23.—What chance has a little fellow like the god of love in a mix-up with a big bully like the person who holds down the job of god of war?

The young man is Arthur N. Zwetow, a mining engineer employed in Mexico. He and the young woman, Miss Mildred Lowin, have tried to get married five times, to use their own expression, and each time that god of war person has "butted in" and dealt Cupid a knock-out blow.

Young Zwetow is in Concepcion del Oro, a mining camp near the border of the State of Coahuila. Six months ago he wrote his betrothed that he had obtained a leave of absence and the wedding bells would ring any time she said. The young woman got her trousseau ready and set the wedding day. But the bridegroom did not come. A letter from him said the Federals had started a war, the railroad had quit running, bullets were flying and he had to stay.

So it has been for five successive attempts.

Girl Chases 8 Cows With Auto; Gets $4

New Jersey Chauffeurette Uses Machine to Hustle Bovine Trespassers to Pound.

PETERSON, N. J., Aug. 23.—Four dollars of the money Joseph Smith paid for the wanderings of his cows yesterday went into the purse of Miss Minnie DeGray.

Eight Smith cows entered her garden and were eating her corn. She chased them in her auto out of the field, across a lot, into the road and a half-mile to the poundmaster's yard. Smith paid $8 for their release. Miss DeGray received half of it.

OREGON 8-HOUR BILL HITS EVERY WORKING CLASS

Professors, Trades, Occupations and Even Day Labor Limited to 48 Hours Weekly Work.

SALEM, OREG., Aug. 23.—If the universal eight-hour bill, filed under the initiative to be voted on at the next general election, should become a law it would revolutionize the industries of the State.

The measure is drafted to apply to every industry, every business or vocation or profession in the State. No one is to be permitted, under its provisions, to work for more than eight hours out of nine consecutive hours a day, or more than forty-eight hours a week.

By this law neither manual labor, trades, nor the professions shall be exempted, but every form of labor, skilled or unskilled, as well as every trade and profession, and persons working therein or thereat, shall be included, in, by and under this law, and the same shall be included, in, by and under this law, within the State or Oregon.

The measure provides that the Labor Commissioner must see to the enforcement of its provisions, and if he does not do this immediately it becomes mandatory upon the Governor to remove the Labor Commissioner from office.

AGED FATHER THRASHES SON WHO THINKS HIM EASY PREY

EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO, Aug. 23. When Francis Beaver, 30 years old, charged his father, Henry Beaver, aged 65, with having spoken in an uncomplimentary tone of the former's wife, the father resented the imputation and soundly thrashed his son.

The son, thinking he could easily worst his aged father, began the fight with a hard blow on the elder man's nose. Thoroughly aroused, Beaver, Sr., then started in and soon the son was lying on the ground with a fractured ankle and a fractured right leg.

ANNIVERSARY CLUB MEETS WITH THE SOUTHERN STATES LIFE

Leading Life Insurance Agents Hold Convention Here—Every Man Produced Over $100,000 Worth of Paid For Business in Twelve Months — Interesting Sessions Held.

There was a feast of reason, a sparkle of wit and a flow of soul at the brilliant banquet given at the Hotel Ansley last night when the Sixth Annual Convention of the Anniversary Club of the Southern States Life Insurance Company brought that gathering to a close.

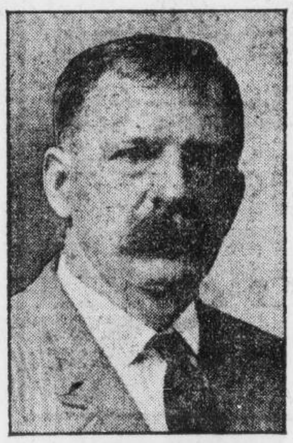
Over one hundred guests were present.

This convention is celebrated by those members of the agency force of The Southern States Life Insurance Company who produced over $100,000 worth of paid for insurance during the year which ends June 30.

This convention had been in session two days, business sessions being held in the morning, the afternoon and evening being given over to entertainment.

Opening Session.

The first session of the Convention was held in the assembly room



J. C. WALDEN, SR., President.

of the Hotel Ansley on Friday morning. The largest attendance in the history of the club was present.

President Wilmer L. Moore, of The Southern States Life Insurance Company, greeted the club membership in a warm address of welcome, in which he congratulated them upon the



J. R. WILLIAMS, Vice President.

splendid work just closed, and the beginning of the new year of the Anniversary Club, the first month of which saw the agents break all producing records.

Officers are not elected by the Anniversary Club, but office is won by the amount of insurance written. The agent writing the most business is President, the second man is Vice President, the leaders in each State are State Vice Presidents.

J. C. Walden, Sr., of Alabama, won the coveted honor of President. J. R. Williams, of South Carolina, was installed as Vice President.

Officers Installed.

The State Vice Presidents installed were T. Peters, Jr., of Georgia; B. B. Murray, of Florida; H. Clay Smith, of Alabama, and G. J. McDowell, of South Carolina.

In addition to these there were present other members of this Club who qualified for 1912-13: H. N. McAfee, of Georgia, a member for the sixth time; H. Willis Hogg, of Georgia, a member for the third time; J. T. Weems, of Georgia, the oldest member of the agency force of the company in point of service, for the sixth time; Fred Hines, of South Carolina, for the fifth time, and L. E. Black, Jr., C. S. Gurr and J. R. Munroe, for the first time.

Joe W. Vinson, whose absence from the meeting, owing to ill health, was greatly regretted by all present, completes his fifth year of membership.

He also signalized his intention of making his election for next year sure by not only leading the agency force in the month of July but by beating his own and all other previous records of written business in any one month, and thereby establishing a high mark for agents to aim at.

Brief addresses were delivered to the club by the President and Vice President of the Club.

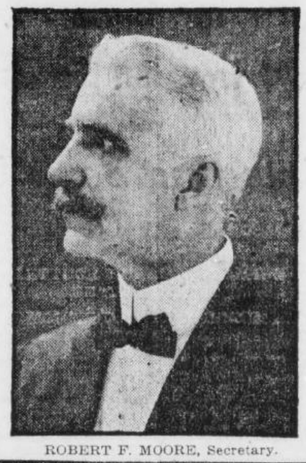
Unanimously Re-elected.

Robert F. Moore, Agency Secretary, was unanimously re-elected Secretary of the Anniversary Club, which position he has held with credit since the beginning of the organization.

Following the roll call of the Anniversary Club badges and certificates were distributed, after which the first "Keystone Degree" was conferred.

"New Policy" was the subject of an interesting paper by Supervisor of Agents, W. S. McLeod, which was followed by discussion and questions.

Agency Secretary Robert F. Moore followed with an interesting paper on "Items of Expense Charged to First Year's Business—Economy, What it Means to the Agent and the Policy-holder." His paper was followed by discussion and questions.



ROBERT F. MOORE, Secretary.

The photograph of the Anniversary Club, which appears on this page, was taken, after which the Club was entertained at luncheon at the Capital City Club by President Moore, Friday afternoon the Club attended the baseball game and Friday evening occupied boxes at the Forsyth theater.

Concluding Session.

The concluding session of this interesting convention was held on Saturday morning, at which time a symposium of talks entitled "Confidential Chats With Medical Department," was participated in by E. M. Veatch, Dr. Gaines, Dr. W. S. Kendrick and Samuel Barnett, Actuary. This was followed by discussion and questions.

"The Company's Method of Payment of Death Claims—What It Should Mean to the Supervisor, the Agent, the Company and the Beneficiary," was delivered by Supervisor Frank E. Brodnax. This was followed by a discussion on the analysis of this subject under the following heads: (1) Bankers Agents Contracts. (2) Local Advertisement; (3) Draft on Local Bank, and (4) Follow Up of Prospects from Payment.

J. E. McLauchlin, Director of the Metropolitan Agency, followed with an interesting talk on "Systematic Following Up of Prospects."

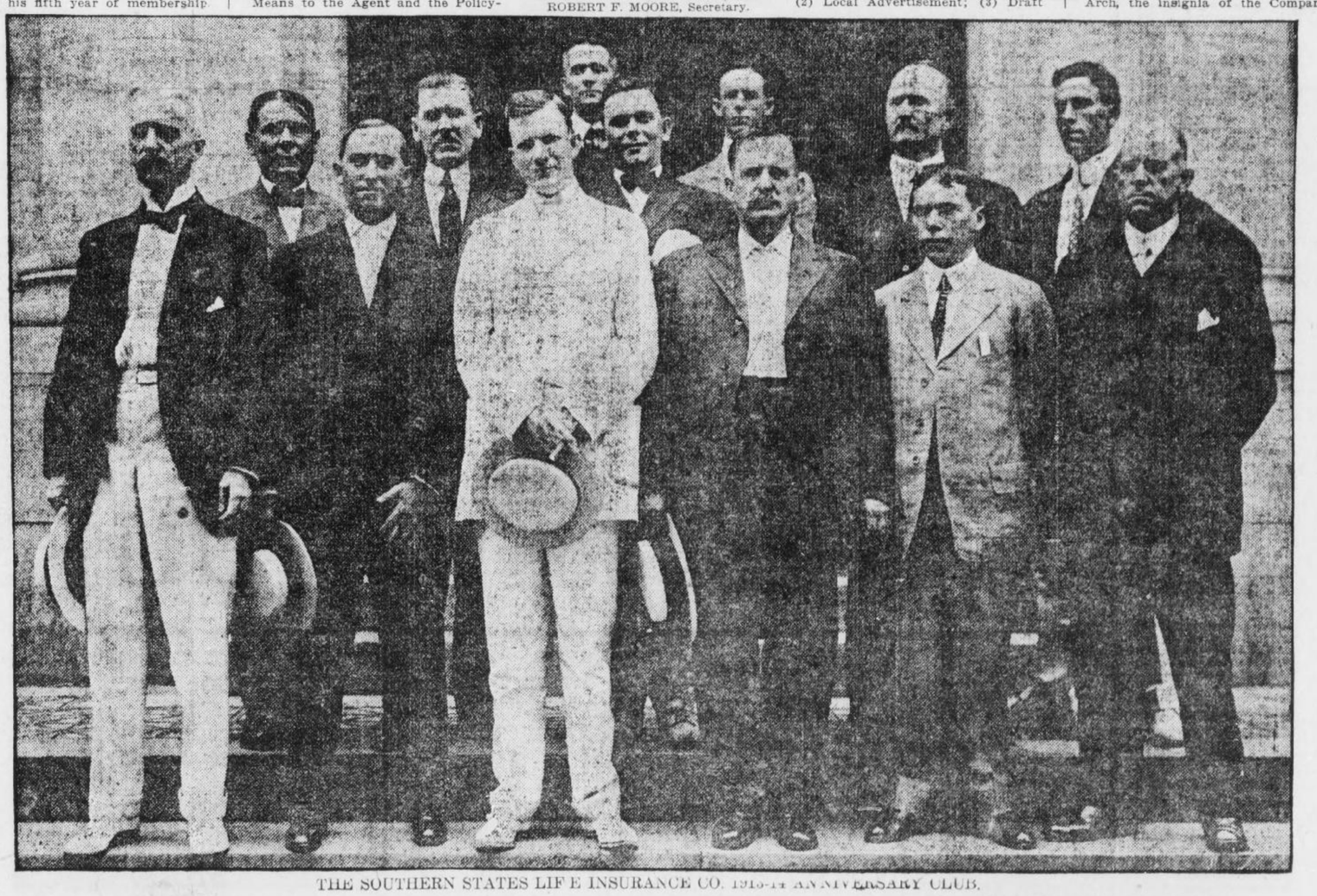
A symposium of actual experiences by all agents came next and the formal addresses of the Convention were concluded with a most interesting address by Hon. Hervey W. Laird, former Assistant Insurance Commissioner of Alabama, and now Assistant to President Wilmer L. Moore.

Entertained at Luncheon.

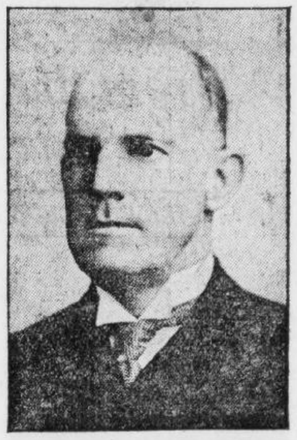
The Club was entertained at luncheon at the Hotel Ansley and again attended the baseball game in the afternoon.

The Banquet at the Hotel Ansley last night was probably the most brilliant gathering held in the history of the Club and the Hotel.

Over one hundred guests were entertained. The colors of the Southern States Life Insurance Company—Red, Blue and White, and the Keystone Arch, the insignia of the Company,



THE SOUTHERN STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO. 1913-14 ANNIVERSARY CLUB.



T. PETERS, JR., Georgia Vice President

MENU

GEORGIA CANTALOUPE

CELERY QUEEN OLIVES ALMONDS

CONSOMME FLORENTINE
CHEESE STRAWS

POMPANO A LA CARONDELET POTATOES ANNA

CALVE'S SWEETBREAD ST. CLAIR
MOYENS PEAS

CHICKEN FILLET, LUCULLUS
PEELED ASPARAGUS HOLLANDAISE

LETTUCE, RUSRIAN DRESSING
BEATEN BISCUIT

MOUSSE A LA PARISIENNE
PETITS FOUR

CHEESE AND BENT'S CRACKER

DEMI TASSE

APOLLINARIS
CIGARS

Banquet Menu.



B. B. MURRAY, Florida Vice President.

Hotel Ansley Scene of Wonderful Banquet to Club Last Night—Toasts Were Made by Speaker Burwell, Hon. C. B. Brown, of Alabama, Hon. W. S. Witham and Clark Howell.

were carried out in the flowers, ices and place cards.

President Wilmer L. Moore presided as toastmaster, and introduced the speakers.

J. C. Walden, Sr., President of the Club, was the first and his response to the toast, "The Anniversary Club—the Top Rung," was warmly received.

He was followed by J. R. Williams, Vice President, whose subject, "The Southern States Life—Confidence Begets Loyalty," was handled in a splendid manner.

G. J. McDowell, a member of the Anniversary Club, and a familiar speaker at these banquets, responded to the toast, "The Keystone Degree—An Incentive to Work."

Burwell Responds.

Speaker W. H. Burwell, of the General Assembly of Georgia, delivered a splendid toast in response to President Moore's cordial introduction, on



G. J. McDOWELL, South Carolina V. P.

"Success Is Measured by Ambition."

He was followed by Hon. Clark Howell, who responded to the toast, "Civic Duties—Every Man Has His Part."

Hon. Cyrus B. Brown, Assistant Commissioner of Insurance for the State of Alabama, represented that commonwealth and responded to the



H. CLAY SMITH, Alabama Vice Pres.

toast, "Alabama—Her Part in the Nation's Progress."

Hon. W. S. Witham concluded the evening's gayety with a wonderful potpourri when he was presented to his hearers, with the following title for his toast, "A Toast, Like a Text, Is Given to Talk From."

EUROPE TROTS, BUT CAN'T KEEP STEP TO MUSIC

Syncopated Tunes and Dances Beyond Ken of Old World, Says American Composer.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Armand Vecsey, composer and director of music at the Ritz-Carlton, has returned fresh from a European trip with lots of new music and some comments upon the musical situation abroad which may act as balm to the souls of American composers, and a joy for those who are not musicians, but like to hear the scream of the American Eagle.

Mr. Vecsey has not lived on this side of the Atlantic long enough to have taken out final naturalization papers, but there is nobody on this side of Weehawken who is more intensely and enthusiastically American in a musical way. He says American music and American motifs have spread over all Europe, but the music the natives over there don't know how to play.

Opera in Europe, as Mr. Vecsey has viewed it this summer, is poor as compared with what is given at the Metropolitan Opera House, and there isn't anything now between London and Vienna that has to do with music or the stage which local talent can't beat hands down.

"I have been in Paris, London, Berlin, Munich, and Vienna," said Mr. Vecsey, "and everywhere I have found American music the most popular. Then the turkey trot one finds all over the Continent. Yet nowhere did I hear the music played correctly, although they try hard, and when it came to fitting German or French words to a typical trotting tune, the effect was ludicrous.

Recognize the "Truthahn Tanz?"

"Think of what the result was in Berlin, when they turned 'When the Midnight Choo-Choo Leaves for Alabam' into German! In Germany they call the trot 'Truthahn Tanz,' and in France it is the 'Pas du Dindon.' Who would recognize the original under such appellations?

"Then the French can not dance the trot, nor can the Germans. Somehow they can't just find out the character of it. Of course their bands and orchestras can not get the time right in the first place. Why, at the Folies Bergere in Paris, I saw two of the best French dancers giving what was supposed to be a most perfect rendition of the trot, and I assure you it was ridiculous. It was a very poor imitation of the real thing.

"Yet, I was astonished to find that all the new French music and most of the new German operettas are either in the American style, as nearly as their composers could approach it, or have American motifs. The tango seems to be breaking up the trot over there, partly, I suppose, because their dancers can come nearer to dancing it than the purely American steps. In Paris I saw a couple trying the Texas Tommy, and it was a sight to cause a horse to double up.

"Why can't they play a turkey trot? For the same reason that nobody except a Hungarian can play Hungarian music. Almost every musical country has something that is peculiarly its own—a style of music that when played correctly is infectious.

American Style Has Call.

"Hungary has its csardas, Austria its waltz, and America its syncopated time. When each is played properly, it is bound to move an assemblage of people, and just now the American style has the call everywhere.

"At the Palais de Danse, in Berlin, I first heard a turkey trot played by a German orchestra. It was very bad. I want to tell you that in Europe this summer there is no music, no opera, no Philharmonic concert, and no play that can compare with what has been heard here in New York this year."

"In Paris," went on Mr. Vecsey, with a trace of feeling, "when they see an American trunk, they lie in wait to rob the owner, and go crazy over the thought of loot. It is the same in Berlin.

"I must tell you that not anywhere are women so generally chic in their costumes nowadays as right here in New York.

"True, I did see many smartly gowned women, but investigation showed that most of them were Americans."

Rector Denounces Paid Choir Singers

Clergyman Declares There Is No Worship in Their Strange and Unutterable Music.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Aug. 23.—The Rev. E. J. Craft, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, caused a sensation while addressing a meeting of the parishioners of Calvary parish by telling them what he would do if he were entering upon a new pastorate.

For one thing, he said, he did not believe in paid singers for church choirs. "The service of the church was designed for the people as a whole and not alone for the choir," he said. "These modern choirs take the worship away from the people of the congregation and do all the worshiping themselves. They sing in wild and strange ways and in unutterable tongues the praises of God."

Veering of River Threatens Farms

Every Laborer Available Is Rushed to Head Off Flow of Missouri.

FREEMONT, NEBR., Aug. 23.—Every laborer available is being sent by the Burlington Railroad to Folsom to fight the Missouri River, which is again eating into the valuable farm lands of that section and threatening to cut its way to the railroad tracks. Many carloads of stone have been dumped into the river.

The river suddenly began veering from its channel a few days ago. Inside of two days it had swamped 20 acres of land. Fear is now felt that the river will eat its way back to the extensive put in within the last year at a cost of more than $500,000.

Tame Trout Craves Petting; Fed by Hand

Feels Insulted if Food Is Not Served in Manner to Which He Is Accustomed.

ESTES PARK, COLO., Aug. 23.—Sunbeam, the pet speckled trout in the fish hatchery at Estes Park, has just recovered from an indisposition caused by stomach trouble or rheumatism, and is again able to take its place as the only pet trout in captivity.

The fish, now a 3-year-old and about eleven inches long, is as good an example of gentle and loving trouthood as it is possible to find. Fed from the hand from the time it was hatched, it feels insulted now unless its food is given to it in that way.

It is very fond of being stroked and petted, and will swim around and rub itself against a person's hand whenever a chance is given it.

Stranger Is Son, Gone for 20 Years

Father Turns Wanderer Away, but Mother Calls Him Back, and Reunion Follows.

GLASGOW, KY., Aug. 23.—Virgil Huffman had been away from home twenty years, seeking his fortune in Alaska, and the father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. James Huffman, were sitting in a room of their home near here discussing him and wondering if he would ever come back.

There was a knock at the door and Mr. Huffman opened it to see a dusty traveler, who said he was tired and was seeking lodging for the night. Mr. Huffman thought he could do nothing for him, but Mrs. Huffman "reckoned" they could manage somehow.

Then they led him into the hall, under the swinging lamp, and as the light fell on his face the aged couple recognized him as their son.

African Chieftain Is Harvard Student

Begins Stupendous Task of Reducing His Own Language to Written Form.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Aug. 23.—A full-blooded African chieftain has just passed his entrance examinations at Harvard with flying colors and will enter the university next September as a member of the class of 1917. He is P. Gbe Wolo, and his people, 300,000 strong, are the Krus of Liberia, on the west coast of Africa.

They have no written language, so that the only way he can communicate with his family is through traders on the coast, who send the message by word of mouth along the trail. He has begun the stupendous task of reducing his language to writing.

Goes to Cemetery Instead of Ball Park

Fan Mistakes Funeral Hack for Omnibus on Its Way to Diamond.

MONTGOMERY, MO., Aug. 23.—A baseball rooter came here from a distance to attend the St. Charles-Montgomery game, and by mistake he got into a hack at the depot filled with pallbearers going to a funeral.

As he had crepe on his hat, the ballbearers thought he had come as a mourner and he was taken to the cemetery instead of the ball park.

Finding himself in a funeral procession, he woke up and escaped. He got to the ball grounds just in time to see the home team win.

'Star Baths' Latest Complexion Remedy

Young Women Campers Take Nightly 'Plunge' In Milky Way Beams on Tower.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Star baths are the fad at the summer camp of the Young Women's Christian Association in Blauvelt, N. Y. Miss Marion Hopkins, the camp leader, is given credit for the innovation. The baths are taken on top of a high tower in the center of the camp. It will accommodate a dozen bathers.

There is a long waiting list of young women campers who are anxious to enjoy the reported benefits of immersion in starlight. Chief among these is said to be the "star-shine complexion."

Husband in Prison; Wife Willed $20,000

Richmond Woman Given Share of Estate After Helpmate Is Sentenced for Embezzlement.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 23.—Mrs. Maud Kent Rowley, whose husband, William J. Rowley, formerly connected with a hotel here, was recently sentenced to serve two years in State prison for embezzling $8,000 from the Jefferson Hotel in this city while auditor there, inherits $20,000 from the estate of her aunt, Mrs. Junius A. Morris, of Richmond, who died August 3 at Atlantic City.

The value of the estate is placed at $496,000.

Woman Works as Circus Roustabout

Breaks Down While Handling Heavy Tent Pole and Her Secret Is Revealed.

LA CROSSE, WIS., Aug. 23.—Mrs. Ada Broughton, unable to support her two children and invalid husband on wages paid a woman, donned a man's attire and labored beside farm hands in Dakota wheat fields. She broke down under the strain and came to La Crosse to seek lighter employment, becoming a circus roustabout. Lifting heavy poles and canvas resulted in her complete breakdown. Then she told her story to the police and collapsed. She was taken unconscious to a hospital. Relatives are on the way from her home at Rice Lake.

HEARST'S SUNDAY
American Advertising Contest
$10.00 Given Away!!

Last Sunday only the trade-marks or distinguishing characteristics of the advertisers below were given. $10.00 in cash was offered to the person sending in to The American, in the fewest possible words, a description of the advertisers whose "slogan" appeared below. Thousands of these replies were received and the prize goes to *Mrs. O. D. Gorman, Jr.*, 79 W. 15th St., her answers appearing below:

WALL-PAPER

Thirty years in the wall-paper business have made us proficient. Ask our customers. Before you buy, try us. :: ::

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71 South Pryor Street

BURNETT WALL PAPER CO. BURNETT

"Go Where the Crowds Go"

AND

You will be delighted with the cool, comfortable Montgomery Theater. Absolutely the latest pictures.

Anna Von Hoffman is now singing

AT

The Montgomery

The easy way to buy clothes

Your Credit is Good at

DOLLAR A WEEK DAY
14 W. MITCHELL ST.

"Truly Duffy's"

The home of low prices, on the corner of Mitchell and Forsyth Sts. Attend our immense Clearing-Out Sale now going on. :: ::

DUFFY'S

"The Velvet Kind"

The kind of Ice Cream you really like. It's pure, clean and wholesome. Try it once. ∴ ∴ ∴

PHONE IVY 6849

VELVET ICE CREAM CO.

26 E. North Avenue

27 years in the same stand.

Shoes for the Entire Family

See our Fall and Winter stock of Men's and Ladies' models. Just from the Eastern style centers.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

R. C. BLACK

35 Whitehall Street

WHAT ATLANTA MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS ARE DOING

ATLANTA HAS SUPPORT FOR HOME-GOODS EXPOSITION

Spirit Which Makes City Famous Prevails, and Enough Exhibitors Sign Agreements to Take Space to Assure Success of Project.

Decision Necessary Tuesday So That Plans for New Commerce Building Might Be Changed. Manufacturers Are Responding.

It was a close shave, everyone admits, but as usual the Atlanta spirit prevailed, and the "Made in Atlanta" exhibit is assured.

Tuesday's luncheon at the Ansley was the "clincher." Several years of agitation, a year of actual work, brought to a climax by a vigorous campaign of three months, developed the exhibit project to a point where about 36 manufacturers had signed their names to agreements binding them to take floor space for a period of three years.

Thus matters stood Tuesday. Meanwhile the contractors were at work in the new Chamber building remodeling it. The plans called for offices. If a change were to be made, a decision was necessary at once.

The case was put squarely up to the Atlanta manufacturers Tuesday, and on Tuesday's luncheon was staked the entire plan. The result of the appeal was success.

To Have Four Floors.

Four floors will be devoted to the exhibit. One floor will be given over to the cotton industry—textiles, oils and by-products. Furniture made in Atlanta will take another entire floor. Building materials probably will take a floor, kindred lines of manufacture will be grouped together as far as is consistent with economical disposal of space.

Who will be in charge of the exhibit in the new building at Pryor street and Auburn avenue has not been determined. Neither has it been decided when the exhibits will be installed. All this remains to be done.

This much is certain—there will be telephone service on each floor, an expert in charge and an intelligent effort to make the exhibit pay in dollars and cents for every participant.

Had the project fallen through, it would have been lamentable, for Nashville, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Hartford, Conn., St. Louis and other cities have such exhibits; others are planning them, and Atlanta would, for the first time, be forced to admit itself less progressive than its rivals.

Those Already Pledged.

The following firms had signed for space up to Saturday, the nature of the business being suggested where the name is not self-explanatory:

Southern Engraving Company.
Frederick Disinfectant Company.
J. K. Orr Shoe Company.
E. VanWinkle Company (motor trucks).
Atlanta Gas Light Company.
Southern Upholstering Company.
Atlanta Stove Works.
Southern Spring Bed Company.
Burnett, Bell & Klapper (furniture).
Gholstin - Cunningham Company (bed springs).
All-Star Manufacturing Company (necktles).
Byrd Printing Company.
Norris, Inc. (candies).
Willingham-Tift Lumber Company.
Tripod Paint Company.
J. P. Stevens Engraving Company.
Atlanta Paper Company.
Atlanta Blank Book Manufacturing Company.
White Provision Company.
Dowman-Dozier (metal workers).
Foote & Davies (office furnishings).
Golden Eagle Buggy Company.
Metzger Mattress Company.
Whittier Mills (textiles).
Marcus Loeb & Co. (overalls).
Nunnally & McCrae (coveralls).
Phoenix Planing Mills.
Parian Paint Company.
Atlanta Show Case Company.
Greer Manufacturing Company (jewelry).
F. J. Cooledge (building materials).
M. D. & H. L. Smith (awnings).
Reed Oil Company.
Atlanta Metal Bed Company.
Atlanta Auto Top and Trimming Company.
Moncrief Furnace Company.
Coca-Cola Company.
Walter Ballard Optical Company.
Hagan & Dodd Co. (soft drinks).
Atlanta Art Glass Company.
A. E. Hill Manufacturing Company (razor blade strops).

In addition to the above, the Southern Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, the cotton oil mills, the textile and other cotton interests have an entire floor, where they will exhibit the cotton plant and all of its various uses.

ENGLISH MAKERS INVENT CAP WHICH KEEPS SHAPE

A problem that has engaged English cap manufacturers for some time has been how to produce a cloth cap that will keep its shape after it has been in use for some time. An enterprising firm of manufacturers now claims that they have solved the problem and that the shape of their caps is not affected by rain. The idea introduced consists of placing a flat plate of straw plait in the cap between the lining and the cloth crown.

This makes the top of the cap sit flat, and as the straw is not affected by wet it is said the cap can be worn for a much longer period than the ordinary kind.

Sweet Potato Crop Yields Big Returns

Would Bring Much More if Southern Farmers Did Not Glut Market at Harvest.

Each year the sweet potato is becoming of greater importance as a money crop in the South. The value of this crop in the United States in 1900 was $34,429,000, 90 per cent of which was produced in the Southern States. The total area devoted to sweet potatoes in the United States increased from 537,000 acres in 1899 to 641,000 in 1909, and the yield increased from 42,500,000 to 52,200,000 bushels. The total value of the crop increased at a much more rapid rate than either the acreage or the yield, showing an increase of 78.3 per cent in ten years.

With better methods of storing and marketing the potatoes, it is said, their value could be doubled without increasing the acreage or production. This is especially true in the South, where the potatoes are either rushed on the market at digging time, when the price is low, or stored in outdoor pits or banks, where a large portion decays.

Very few of the sweet potatoes stored in pits or banks ever reach the market, for from 25 to 50 per cent spoil, and those that remain are not of good quality. Even if the pit or bank method of storage would keep the potatoes, it is not economical.

Too much labor and expense are required to make these banks every year and to get the potatoes out when wanted for market. Sweet potatoes can be marketed more economically and to much better advantage from storage houses.

Green Shirts Shown For Winter Wear

Long-Pointed Collars in White and Self-Striped Effects Continue in Vogue.

New features are noted among collars and shirts shown by leading manufacturers for fall and winter. Imported dress shirts, in soft laundered effects with musnroom tucks and semi-French cuffs are selling readily. Shirts with a short stiff bosom in various color combinations are also featured.

White self-striped effects in French pique with stiff and unstarched bosoms are also meeting a good demand. A soft bosom with cross-striped plaits, in various color combinations, is a new fall feature that has been well received.

Woven madras in colored effects will be strong.

The demand for silk shirts is increasing and they are becoming more of a staple than formerly. Green will be a popular shirt color for the new season.

The long pointed collars in white and self-striped effects are continuing into the next season.

A departure in them is the wider two-inch band instead of the narrow one now worn. These new collars have a three and a half inch point.

The wider band is claimed to give them more the appearance of a standing collar, besides causing them to sit better and afford greater comfort.

Stocks of Iron Not Above 100,000 Tons

Accumulation in Yards Reduced Rapidly in Southern Territory. Curtailment Continues.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Aug. 23.—Small sales of pig iron continue in the Southern territory, with a satisfactory aggregate.

The price of pig iron holds around $11 per ton, No. 2 Foundry. There have been a number of sales made for delivery during the last part of the year and some inquiries are in hand for iron to be delivered the first quarter in 1914.

There still is curtailment of the make. It is believed Alabama will produce during August almost as much iron as in July. Furnace companies are expressing the belief that before the end of the year a buying movement is likely to call for an immense tonnage. The furnace and warrant yards inventory will show now over 100,000 tons on hand. A few months ago there were 150,000 tons on the yards.

Basic iron demand is more satisfactory. Charcoal iron price is above $23, with the make as low as it ever was in the South.

Steel operations are steady, the several plants in Alabama working on practically full time. Fabricated steel is going out in all directions. Cotton tie manufacturers have had a prosperous season.

Fertilizer Concern Has Splendid Year

American Agricultural Chemical Earns Close to 7 Per Cent on Its Common Stock.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—American Agricultural Chemical for its year to June 30 is understood to have earned something better than 6 per cent on the $18,330,000 common. In fact, it is barely possible that the final figures will come nearer 7 per cent on this issue.

Unless conditions in the fertilizer trade become very much worse than for the last two years, the company can continue to earn and pay the present 4 per cent dividend. This dividend rate is, by the way, a testimonial to the wisdom of directors in making the initial distribution on the common stock rather modest. If a 5 per cent or 6 per cent rate had been adopted two years ago, the future outlook would not be nearly so happy as it is to-day.

A very strong feature of American Agricultural operations is the high percentage of branded or trade-marked goods which it sells. It is safe to state that 90 per cent of the company's tonnage consists of trade-mark goods, which farmers buy on the reputation of a particular brand for the specific purpose desired.

SAMPLES COST DRY GOODS MEN MANY DOLLARS

Dealers Feel Something Should Be Done to Stop Incessant Drain on Their Profits.

There is strong feeling in dry goods circles that something should be done to curb the increasing demands of buyers for samples. In most quarters there is a strong opinion expressed that the giving of samples is a necessary evil up to a certain point, but there is also a strong opinion that this point has long since been passed.

Few manufacturers and wholesalers take the trouble to find out just what samples cost them. In only a few cases are definite records kept and the cost of the samples figured.

A New York silk firm gets out about 250 styles a season and the buyers got fair-sized samples of each style they bought. This is really necessary, but it is trade custom, the house follows the general path.

A big woolen firm in New York which does business with the cutting-up trades and larger retailers is one of the best informed on the subject of sample expense.

"On our books," the head of the firm said, "there are about 2,500 accounts. Of these about 1,800 are manufacturers of clothing. To each manufacturer we give five or ten sample books. The cloth in each book is valued at about 20 cents, and the expense of getting them up brings the cost to about 50 cents. This means that each manufacturing account costs us about $3.75 a season for samples. With two seasons a year and 1,800 manufacturers' accounts it is easy to see what samples mean to us without trying to figure the cost of samples for the retail accounts."

In another quarter of the woolen goods trade it was said that the samples given out mounted up to a tidy sum in the course of a year, but that the expense had not been so great of late because several houses had agreed to make clothiers pay for most of the samples they got.

"One of the worst features of the sample business in this industry," this agent said, "is the way some members of the clothing trade use them. Many of them have no scruples at all about taking our samples to a competitor and asking him at how much less than our price he can get the goods made up by his mill. This is a little off the subject, perhaps, but it illustrates one of the worst phases of the woolen industry."

Among the cotton goods houses the evil is seen in its worst form so far as quantity is concerned, but the cheaper qualities of these goods tends to lessen the aggregate loss as compared with wool and silk goods. Lace and embroidery firms also pay tribute to the sample god at the rate of several hundreds to several thousands of dollars a year.

Last, but not least, comes the big department store. Inquiry at several of them in New York brought out the assertion that samples cost them from $30,000 to $60,000 a year. Only 15 to 20 per cent of the people who take these samples from the stores really buy anything afterward, and the resultant loss necessarily is heavy.

N. O. T. & M. Receiver May Ask Big Loan

Frisco Subsidiary Almost Certain to Default on Interest Due September 1.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—As soon as New Orleans, Texas and Mexico receivers know whether Frisco receivers will or will not pay the $700,000 interest due September 1, they will make application for permission to issue approximately $1,000,000 receivers' certificates. In the meantime the Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company is making temporary loans to the receivers comprising $100,000 for debt failing due August 1, and about $200,000 additional to middle of September.

The engineers employed to examine the properties which make up the Frisco's South Texas lines have not yet made their report, but the most favorable statement would show that at least 18 months of steady work and adequate funds would be necessary to put New Orleans, Texas and Mexico in a position to earn interest on its bonds. Others believe at least three years would be consumed in putting the line on its feet, and between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 expenditures would be needed.

Under these circumstances assumption is made in certain quarters that Frisco will default its guarantee of the interest due September 1. In fact, it is said that any other course would be improper.

KNITTING YARNS SLOWER BECAUSE STRIKE IS ON

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Buying of knitting yarns has slowed up, due to the knit goods strike in New York and Brooklyn, but prices show no change. Just how the strike will affect the market is a matter of conjecture, although most dealers admit that prices will drop if it is continued.

Spinners were unwilling to raise quotations on worsted yarns materially, as it would result in advancing the prices for worsted goods and so kill the prospective demand for them.

Cotton yarns were quiet, the small demand for them being attributed to the spinners' high prices. Weaving yarns were selling at lower figures than for several weeks, but only small orders were placed. Buyers, influenced by favorable cotton crop reports, were holding out for still lower prices.

There were no changes in Southern frame-spun knitting yarns, but there was less activity noted in the coarser counts of single combed yarns.

SUMMER TRADE DEVELOPED BY BRAINY EFFORT

August Dullness of Years Ago Is Overcome by Teaching Public What to Buy Then.

"Summer isn't the terror to us that it used to be," remarked a white-haired veteran of the department stores of Atlanta—a man who is an interesting talker and a consistent advertiser, but who keeps his own name and his own personality persistently in the background.

"There was a time," he went on in reminiscence, "when we might almost as well have closed up the store during July and August. That was years ago.

"In the summer all the well-to-do customers went out of Atlanta, and did not return until fall. Fall was a mad scramble for customers and stores alike.

"The less wealthy, who stayed in town, did little shopping. Everyone thought it was too hot. No one ever paid any attention to buying in midsummer. The stores were unattractive. Usually the proprietor was vacationing—if that's a good word—himself.

"I do not know who had the inspiration first in Atlanta. But a change came about. The wisest merchant, whoever he was, decided there were people in town with money to spend, even in the summer time.

"He schemed out the way to get it, which is followed almost universally by Atlanta stores nowadays.

"To make the story short, he offered bargains so attractive that shoppers simply had to come to town for the August sales. The custom has grown until to-day the things which have no season of necessity have been exploited so skillfully that the public believes summer is the season for them.

"That may sound obscure, but I do not intend it to be.

"Take furniture, for instance. There is no more reason why one should buy furniture in January than in August. Nor is there any reason why one should buy furniture in August in preference to January.

"But the summer furniture sale has become so much a fixture in the leading stores that people wait for it. It is good business for all concerned. The merchant is striving toward the ideal condition, which would be sales and collections of an unvarying amount every month in the year—unattainable, but none the less an ideal state of affairs.

"The customer, likewise, is winning. She effects economies by midsummer buying of furniture and blankets, and distributes her expenditures more evenly over the year."

Textile Furs Being Featured for Fall

Wide Variety of Pile Fabrics Shown in Cloaks for the 1913-14 Season.

Many new effects in pile fabrics are being featured for the fall and winter seasons. Matelasse plushes in brocaded effects and high colors, to be used for cloakings and millinery, as well as other brocaded effects, are prominent features in present trading.

There is also a tendency to moires, in Scotch plaids and checks, for dresses, cloaks and trimmings. A wide variety of Oriental and Bulgarian effects in plushes and velvets are also shown for vestings, collars and cuffs.

A new item is the jasper effect, which has a rich woolen appearance and is featured for cloakings.

The fabric is of an indefinite striped appearance, and is shown in black and white and blue and brown mixtures.

Imitation Persian lamb is also popular among the more expensive fabrics, being made to retail at about $7.50 for 50-inch widths.

FRENCH CALICOMAKERS MAKE 20-YEAR COMPACT

Several years ago an attempt was made to organize the French calico printing trade, a cartel being formed which included the principal producers, and an effort was made to fix standard prices. The results were not altogether satisfactory, and the agreement was allowed to expire. The matter was taken up again recently, and it is now reported that a new cartel, comprising seven of the leading French firms whose works are situated in Rouen, Epinal, Bolbec and Valenciennes, has been formed.

A central sales bureau, which will transact the entire selling business of the concerns interested, has been established under the style of the Comptoir de Vente des Tissus Francais Imprimees.

According to the Daily Consular and Trade Report, the agreement is for twenty years.

SMALL TOWN SECURES NATIONAL BANK CHARTER

STOCKTON, CAL., Aug. 23.—Announcement is made that application the first big rubber factory to be at Riverbank has been granted.

This is the first time in California that a town of 600 inhabitants has secured a charter for a national bank. The bank is capitalized at $35,000.

TURNING TO FRENCH MODELS.

Fall models for men's lounge suits show complete ignoring of English fashions and tend toward the French for the first time in many years. Cheviots yield to unfinished worsteds, and the colorful textures to the plainer. The popularity of dark greens and browns in "off" shades is evidenced by the earlier selections of tailors, while inconspicuous plaids and gun club checks are also well in demand.

Southern Hosiery Buyers in Market

Winter Goods Reported Scarce and Stringency May Become Acute by Fall.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Southern hosiery buyers are visiting the local market. Although mill agents report cheap goods sold up, some provision is evidently being made for the newcomers. The Southern jobbers have waited this year until the indications of the cotton crop were fairly certain before operating. They are not taking 84-needle-bundle goods, as they predict lower prices on those lines. There are said to be fewer orders for extracts booked this year than formerly.

This is not affecting the volume of sales, as extracts are made up only to order, and customary buyers of those lines are simply seeking a different finish. Winter goods are already reported scarce, and, as the duplicating period has not yet begun, the stringency will probably be acute before the end of the fall.

Cotton Goods Buying Seems to Lack Snap

Limited Number of Desirable Spring Dress Fabrics Taken by Purchasers in East.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—While certain cotton good sellers are satisfied with conditions, nearly everywhere is the complaint that the market is without any snap save for a limited number of desirable spring dress fabrics.

A number of buyers are reported to have gone home without purchasing, while others took only sample pieces. Such wide lines were shown that, in some cases, buyers got the impression that there was plenty of goods back of them. This was not the case, but the buyers were frightened off.

Staples are not in demand as they should be at this time, and specialties are holding the lead. Fancies in ratines, crepes and voiles have shown little tendency to lose their popularity.

According to The Textile Manufacturers' Journal, several larger selling agencies have opened their spring lines of dress ginghams, zephyrs, seersuckers, madras, krinkles, cheviots and shirtings.

MEN WANT AMERICAN STYLES IN THEIR CLOTHES

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—During the past few weeks several English clothing manufacturers have had representatives in the local market with their garment samples. While some interest was displayed, it was mostly for obtaining information.

The sales made were principally on overcoats, and were intended only to add a few imported garments to the lines regularly offered. The English salesmen learned that the majority of retailers in the larger cities of the United States prefer American styles.

A local manufacturer said that foreign competitors will have to realize this still more and make their clothing which they intend selling here more on American lines, or else there will be little business developed in this country.

He also said that foreign ready-to-wear garments would not have to be seriously reckoned with by local merchants for some time to come.

LONDON STYLES FAVOR LOOSE ENDS FOR TIES

According to a London report there will be increased activity in the neckwear trad there this fall. The marked style tenuency now is not toward color, but toward shape. The loose ended knot is favored, but many four-in-hands are also shown. Various shades of blue and gray constitute the color trend at present.

In London men are wearing either a jacket suit or a frock coat with a small black bow tie. The start with black will probably extend to other colors as the season continues.

It is thought, however, that this vogue will not be generally adopted, as it is entirely out of keeping with the fall ideas advanced by English haberdashers.

Once-overs and Ascots are being revived in a small way.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The United States ranks fourth as purchaser of English goods, with $146,000,000 last year.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation is seeking bids in England and Ireland to build nine iron ore carriers of 15,000 tons dead-weight capacity.

The Canadian Government, in contract with the United Fruit Company of Nova Scotia, has established a new steamship line between Canada and England, in order to secure more satisfactory access to the English market.

The Chicago and Northwestern, with proceeds of $4,000,000 equipment trust certificates recently sold, will pay for switching engines, 2,000 gondola cars and 2,005 box cars.

WHITCOMB CO. IMPORT MUCH CORNED BEEF

Soaring Prices of Meats Bringing South American Product to the United States

Meat is going up, and up, with no end in sight.

This has led to a curious state of affairs. Corned beef, peculiarly a product of the United States, now is being imported from South America in great quantities, and Libby, McNeill & Libby, the Chicago packers, advise their representatives in Atlanta, H. H. Whitcomb & Burke Company, that nothing but the South American product now is to be had.

The quality is declared to be excellent. The steers of the Argentine prairies are fully equal in quality to those of our own Western ranges, and the only difference the consumer can detect is that instead of saying "U. S. Inspected and Passed," the labels bear the stamps, "Inspected under the Food and Drug Act of June 30, 1906"—in other words, the customs service now does the inspecting instead of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Never before, so far as anyone remembers, has it been profitable to import tinned meats. This could take place only under exceptional conditions such as the present, when corned beef in 14-pound containers is quoted to retailers at $37 per dozen or thereabouts, while two years ago it was quoted at about $21.

Libby, McNeill & Libby were among the first to foresee the inevitable shortage of American meats and to establish a packing house on the other side of the equator. They now are reaping the benefit.

While it is believed that corned beef never before has been imported direct from South America, last year the same packers, after shipping large quantities of the product to Europe, reimported it at a profit because of a sudden bulge in prices in the United States.

Vienna sausage and potted ham, the Whitcomb company advises, have advanced 5 per cent in the past ten days, and pork sausage, pure, has advanced 28 per cent in three weeks.

Temporarily, the live stock market is depressed by the heavy shipments from the West, East and South, due to the great damage to the corn crop in the West and to the hay crop in the East. The shipments from the South were attracted by the high prices buyers paid when they made a "raid" on Southern cattle a month or so ago, which attracted the attention of the United States Government.

The Government warned the farmers of Georgia and Florida to keep their cattle, not deplete their herds, and to fatten them for market at home instead of selling them lean for fattening in the West and North.

NEW KIND OF PIPE LINE.

One of the most remarkable mechanical devices ever used in connection with the manufacture of paper is being installed at Orange, Texas. This is a "blower," more than a mile long, through which the waste yellow pine timber from a local lumber mill will be sent to a paper mill. The slabs as they come from the mill will be ground into small particles and forced by means of compressed air through the long pipe to the paper manufacturing plant. This paper mill is said to be the only plant in the world that makes paper from yellow pine pulp. It has a daily output of thirty-three tons of wrapping paper.

DEMAND FOR RAMIES TO IMPROVE IN THE SPRING

The fall linen season is shaping up well. The demand for ratines has hurt ramie linens, but it is pointed out that the former soil more easily and do not hold their shape as well as ramie suitings, and that a better demand for ramies is looked for next spring. Light blues, pinks and browns will lead the color demand for ramie goods.

ENGLISH TRADE GROWS.

The July statement of English Board of Trade shows increases of $17,436,500 in imports and $25,880,000 in exports. Imports of foodstuffs increased $8,875,000, and raw material about $5,000,000.

RUBBER FACTORY FOR BRAZIL.

Within a year the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company will have in operation in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, first big rubber factory to be established on the South American continent, to cost $1,300,000.

Women's Footwear Seen in Many Colors

Leather and Cloth Combinations Shown—Men's Shoes Made Along English Lasts.

Imported models on which fall and winter styles for women's evening slippers are based are leather and cloth color combinations, among which red, green, gray, white and champagne are to be featured in strap and colonial effects.

There is a tendency to drop cut steel buckles, and those of jet will be much used. Another popular buckle will be of oxidized silver, in colonial design, with a satin filler to match the panel.

Panel effects are featured in the smartest slippers. A model well thought of is of patent leather, has a modified duck bill, too, and a jet buckle filled with satin matching the narrow panel extending from the buckle to the side seam. The heel is full Louis-Cuban. Featured suede slippers are of taupe, also with color combinations.

Women's street shoes shown have the long French vamp and square throat combined with cloth top color combinations. They are made with a plain toe, are fitted with the full Louis-Cuban heel and are of the button variety.

Men's shoes for fall and winter are made along the straight, laced, English last, and the color tendency is toward dark tan and gunmetal. Low, flat heels are shown almost exclusively. The blucher style is taboo.

Arizona Grows Fine Egyptian Cotton

Salt River Valley Experiments Reach Stage Where Gin and Oil Mill Are Needed.

Excellent results are being obtained in the growing of long staple Egyptian cotton in the Salt River Valley of Arizona. Under the direction of Mr. E. W. Hudson, of the Department of Agriculture, the industry has come to include over 4,000 acres in planted cotton, yielding in most cases a net profit of $100 an acre.

While the severe drouth throughout the entire West has made inroads on every other crop, the Arizona cotton has prospered to such a degree that a ginning plant and an oil mill to make use of the cotton seed are to be established by the time the crop is ready.

The subcommittee of the American commission which has been making a study of cotton growing and cotton marketing in Egypt shows that not only can American methods applied to the raising of Egyptian cotton reduce the cost approximately 50 per cent, but that our progressive farmers, although handicapped by the quality of our soil as compared with that of the Nile Delta, can bring our long staple cotton yield per acre up to that of Egypt's.

Long staple cotton brings from 21 to 25 cents a pound on the spot.

Already the irrigation system employed in the Delta lands has been employed in Arizona. The rest must be worked up by American intelligence and American industry, for Egypt with her antiquated methods of cultivation offers little further guidance.

FIRST BALE BRINGS 12 CTS. PER POUND IN SAVANNAH

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—Before the entrance to the Cotton Exchange the first bale of upland cotton grown in Chatham County was auctioned. The bale brought 12 cents a pound, 2 cents better than current values. The first bale was grown by W. M. Kennedy and ginned by Floyd & So. The staple graded good middling.

FANCY SHOE BUCKLES.

The wearing of elaborate slipper buckles was particularly noticeable during the Grand Semaine racing week, as the prevailing style of short skirts allows the entire shoe to be seen. The custom is now quite the craze, and many society people are adopting special buckle designs to be worn with various costumes. They are appearing daily with a different buckle to harmonize with each different gown.

MEN'S COLLARS ARE INVENTION OF A HOUSEWIFE

Ingenious Woman Contrived Familiar Article to Lessen Amount of Washing in Home.

The detachable collar now worn by men the world round was the invention of a thrifty housewife 53 years ago. It sprang from sheer necessity, and yet it was so simple an article of wearing apparel that its first maker never looked upon her production as an invention, and it is doubtful if the other early manufacturers thought of patenting the idea.

During the succeeding years, in which the manufacture of collars and their allied products has become a great industry in and around Troy, N. Y., the incident of the invention of the collar had almost been lost until recently brought to light by the unearthing of a family tradition.

It is now certain that Mrs. Hannah Lord Montague was the maker of the first detachable linen collar. Mr. Montague was engaged in the manufacture of fine shoes for women. He was a large man, very particular in matters of dress, and in those days before the invention of the sewing machine and before great public laundries were established, the making, washing and ironing of the shirts formed quite an item in the work of the household.

Mrs. Montague was resourceful, and in endeavoring to lighten her household duties she hit upon the idea of a detached collar, which could be fastened to a neckband of her husband's shirt and washed and ironed separately. Before this time, when the collar was soiled, the whole shirt had to be washed, but by this device two or three collars might be used to one shirt. Acting upon the idea which had come to her, Mrs. Montague went to the patch bag, selected a strip of white linen, which she cut and shaped to fit the neckband of her husband's shirt, sewed it, turned it inside out, and attached a narrow string of braid at either end to tie about the neck. This was the original string collar.

Thus through the resourcefulness of a woman the modern detachable collar was evolved.

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U. S. CERTAIN CAMINETTI WILL SHARE DIGGS' FATE

Government Bends Every Effort to Speed Trial of Federal Immigration Commissioner's Son on the Charge of "White Slavery."

Former California State Architect, Facing Four to Twenty Years in Prison, Plans Appeal—Companion to Follow Suit if Convicted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—Supremely confident after the conviction of Maury I. Diggs, former State architect, the United States authorities, prosecuting the famous "white slave" cases, which at one time threatened to disrupt President Wilson's Cabinet, are using every energy to speed the trial and obtain a similar verdict against Drew Caminetti, who was Diggs' companion in the sensational flight to Reno with Marsha Warrington and Lola Norris.

Diggs will be sentenced September 2. Under the verdict of the jury, the Judge can fix the penalty at from four to twenty years, and owing to the fact that virtually the same evidence that was introduced against Diggs will be introduced against Caminetti, leads the Government to believe that conviction is certain.

Diggs' attorneys have already announced they will carry the case to the highest court in the land. Should Caminetti be convicted, he, too, doubtless would appeal.

Diggs Gives $20,000 Bail.

Bail in the sum of $20,000 was readily furnished by Diggs' relatives when the amount was fixed by the court and was accepted by the United States Commissioner.

The case was one of the most spectacular ever tried in California. Diggs is a former State architect. Caminetti is a son of the United States Commissioner of Immigration. Both men are married and have families. Both are of high social standing in Sacramento.

Both men are considerably older that the girls with whom they eloped. The undisputed evidence in the case was that the intimate relations between Diggs and Miss Warrington and Caminetti and Miss Norris had become notorious in Sacramento. Families of both the young men were preparing to start criminal action against them to break these relations.

Then they and the girls disappeared. They were traced to Reno, where the two couples were living as men and wives in a rented bungalow. The men were charged with violations of the Mann anti-white slave act.

Blames Girls for Elopement.

Both Miss Warrington and Miss Norris charged that the men had threatened, cajoled and coerced them into making the trip to Reno. They declared that they had promised to obtain divorces from their wives in order to wed them.

Diggs, in his defense, pleaded that the girls were the persons responsible for the flight, that they had induced them to fly to Reno.

It was this attitude of hiding behind a woman's skirt that caused the most severe condemnation of Diggs. Great stress was laid on it by Theodore Roche, attorney for the Government, in his final appeal to the jury for conviction.

"This defendant," said Roche, "did not deny on the stand the truth of the essential facts we have shown. And then he comes before you and asks acquittal.

"Hides Behind Wife's Skirts."

"The defendant in a criminal case usually bases defense on the presumption of innocence, but this defendant relies on his own depravity. He comes into court covered with his own shame and hides behind the skirts of his wife and child.

"When these girls went to Reno their departure meant social ostracizement. Marsha Warrington went because she believed and trusted this man. She didn't desire money, dresses or presents. Her parents gave her these. But this man had promised her marriage, as Caminetti had promised Lola Norris.

"Those promises were never intended to be kept. What was intended was to abandon the girls in Reno. They never could have returned to Sacramento—and you know what that meant. But the alluring promise of marriage had been held out to them."

Scores Conduct in Home.

Attorney Roche was particularly severe with Diggs for the misconduct in his own home to which he testified yesterday. He had not been content, said Roche, with making an assignation house out of his office, but he was similarly to degrade the privacy of a home he shared with a virtuous and loving wife.

In seeking to establish that the trip was not premeditated and that the two girls had not been induced to take it by threats of scandal on one hand and promises of marriage on the other, Diggs willingly testified to his own misconduct and the embarrassments, domestic and business, into which it had led him.

His counsel in summing up the evidence did not palliate these acts.

"Paint this defendant as you will—a monster if you please," argued Robert Devlin, his senior counsel, "but tell me what motive he would have had in going out of the State for the purpose of accomplishing those things already accomplished.

"Counsel may characterize him as they please, and I may not differ with them. They say his act was shameless, and I may feel the same way about it, but it isn't white slavery."

This was the whole argumentative substance of the defense. There remained the rhetorical and the emotional appeals and, of course, they were not neglected. The girls were blamed for tempting the men. They were called willing accomplices in what evil had been done, and the wisdom of trusting a woman scorned when she bears witness against the lover who has discharged her was called into question.

Southern Drawl an Opera Asset

Alabama Singer Lauds Accent

Sees Fame for Dixie Song Birds

Miss Neida Humphrey.



Miss Neida Humphrey, of Huntsville, Blames Laziness for Dearth of Divas.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., Aug. 23.—The soft, musical voice of Southern women, which poets have raved about, others have envied and the comic papers have made subject of satire, has a value in dollars, and it has an even greater value in the world of art.

So thinks Miss Neida Humphrey, of Huntsville, who has just returned home after a three-year course of voice culture under Caruso in New York.

Miss Humphrey, realizing the supreme demand for American prima donnas on the operatic stage, not only in this country, but in every capital in Europe, thinks there is a world of opportunity for the young women of her own section in this field.

"The Southern woman's voice," says Miss Humphrey, "possesses more natural musical qualities than the voices of any other women in the world. With proper cultivation that quality should make them the greatest opera stars. The world has long known of this quality, but the Southern women of talent have just refused to grasp their opportunities.

Blames Indolence in Part.

"And I guess the laziness so generally attributed to our people may have a great deal to do with it. Singing, I mean serious singing, is the hardest sort of work.

"There is hardly a girl of social position in the Southland who has not a smattering of musical education. The trouble is it's only a smattering. When they reached the point where singing meant real work they retired gracefully to other fields.

"But I believe that the time is not far off when the Southern girl of talent will realize the life she is overlooking and then I am certain that there will be girls of Dixie whose names will be just as famous as those of Farrar, Suzanne Adams and Louise Homer, all American born.

Miss Humphrey is very young and she is very, very pretty, but that is not all. She has a voice of remarkable power and dramatic quality, but withal she holds in it that soft sweetness that declares her home as plainly as it would be declared were she to walk on the stage waving the Stars and Bars.

Has Charmed the President.

She has already done things in music and she intends to do more. In New York she has sung before the most critical audiences in concert and has won their high approbation. It was she who charmed President Wilson and a distinguished gathering in New York recently at a concert.

In Chattanooga last May, during the reunion of the Confederate Veterans, she sang before the old soldiers and was given an ovation.

Miss Humphrey intends to return to New York in the fall to complete her studies. She has already been assured of an operatic engagement and Huntsville believes that it will soon boast an operatic celebrity.

Dweller in Desert Sees First Pine Tree

Full Grown Woman Is Mystified by Foliage—Also Takes Mountain Snow Bath.

CHICO, CAL., Aug. 23.—Miss Ilene Locey, of Visalia, cousin of Frank M. Moore, of this city, a grown woman, saw her first pine tree when she went with the Moores for an auto trip to the mountains.

She has resided long in the desert southland, and was not only pleased but mystified at the foliage and the fact that she could reach the snow-bound regions of the Sierra Nevadas inside of an hour's time.

The party left here especially to give Miss Locey an idea of the diversified climate of the Sacramento Valley and a snow bath in the higher altitude.

Tents Only Shelter For Toledo Families

City Is Growing So Rapidly That Builders Can Not Construct Houses Demanded.

TOLEDO, Aug. 23.—Because the city has not enough houses to rent and builders are not able to construct houses as rapidly as they are desired tents are being used as homes in Toledo.

Two tent colonies have been established in the city. In both districts occupants of the tents are owners of lots on which the temporary homes have been erected. The lots have been purchased as home sites and tents are serving as temporary homes.

The tent homes consist of living rooms, dining rooms and kitchens. Each has a flower and vegetable garden and one is equipped with a chicken park, a stable and outbuildings. Living rooms are convertible into bedrooms, and hammocks, stretched in the open, are used day and night.

SOUTH IS PAYING HEAVY TOLL FOR CANAL BENEFITS

Colonel Gailliard, of South Carolina, Breaks Down Under Tremendous Task.

More than any other section of the country, the South is expected to realize in prosperity and development by the opening of the Panama Canal. But the South is to pay its toll and pay for it dearly.

Just when the canal was an assured fact, Senator John T. Morgan, of Alabama, father of the Isthmian Waterway idea, died as a result of his years of ceaseless labor impressing the necessity of rthe canal on Congress.

Nok Lieutenant Colonel David Du Bois Gailliard, of South Carolina, the army engineer who dug the Culebra Cut, has had to abandon the scene of his triumph and return to the United States to give his nervous system, shattered by his work, a rest which it has needed for months.

And that is not all. From the zone the advices come that Colonel William L. Sibert, of Alabama, the army engineer in charge of the work on the great Gatun Dam, is on the point of a breakdown and it is extremely doubtful if he will be strong enough to stay in the zone to see his work completed.

Careers of Two Similar.

The careers of Colonel Sibert and Colonel Gailliard have been remarkably similar. Gailliard was born in South Carolina; Sibert, in Alabama. They entered West Point the same year and both graduated in 1884 among the first five men in their class.

After their graduation, both were sent to Willets Point and in 1908, when the canal work was put in the hands of the army engineers, Colonel Goethals immediately picked the two Southerners as his chief aides. Sibert was put in charge of the work on the Atlantic side, which included the building of the Gatun Dam, while Gailliard was in charge of the work in the interior of the zone.

That Lieutenant Colonel Gaillard had suffered a nervous breakdown was known only to a few of his intimate friends in the army. A few weeks ago when his condition became serious the matter was brought to the attention of General Bixby, the chief engineer in Washington, and by General Bixby called to the attention of Secretary of War Garrison, who immediately granted the stricken engineer a long leave of absence.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles F. Mason, Medical Corps, U. S. A., the director of the Ancon Hospital, in the Canal Zone; Mrs. Gaillard and Lieutenant Colonel Gaillard's young son came with him and went with him to Baltimore, where he will enter the John Hopkins Hospital. There he will be under the care of some of the most eminent specialists in nervous disorders in this country.

Leave Did Not Aid Him.

Colonel Gaillard was in New York less than two months ago after a six weeks' leave of absence that he had taken in the hope that the rest would benefit his health to the extent that he would be able to remain in the Canal Zone. He sailed from New York on June 27 last, again to take charge of the work in the Central Division.

Those who talked with him at that time remember that he expressed a desire to get away from the Isthmus as soon as his work was finished, but, he added, with a touch of sadness in his soft Southern voice, "When I do leave it will be with deep and sincere regret."

Lieutenant Colonel Gaillard is the first of the famous army engineers employed in the construction of the Panama Canal to be stricken as a result of his work. A few weeks ago Colonel William M. Black, Corps of Engineers, the chief of that branch of the service in this part of the United States, the officer who was head of the engineering board which solved the problem of raising the old battleship Maine, was in Panama and was Gaillard's guest.

Close Friends for Years.

The two officers have been intimate friends for years. During his stay at Empire, the headquarters of Colonel Gaillard, Colonel Black noted and realized that the builder of Culebra Cut needed a long and complete rest.

"Gaillard," said Colonel Black last night, "is one of the most wonderful organizers the army has developed. His work in the Canal Zone has been little short of marvelous. He laid out his plans in such a way that he got the maximum out of everything, especially in the handling of the railroad part of the work. He was also able within a few months after he took charge at Empire to double the work accomplished in a specified time. Some of the things that he did experienced railroad men had said were practically impossible."

Woman Given Job Of Cleaning Up State

Success in Making Tacoma a Spotless Town Causes Promotion in Service.

TACOMA, Aug. 23.—Because of her successful efforts to transform Tacoma into a "Spotless Town," Miss Arizona B. Wimple, food and market inspector, is to be rewarded with a bigger job—the cleaning up of the State of Washington.

This was the advice received here today from the Governor's office in Olympia, where it is said Miss Wimple is to be appointed State bakery and sanitary inspector.

Her methods in cleaning up Tacoma were simple and direct and included publicity as an aid in bringing about the desired reforms.

Frequent inspections of bakeries and other food dispensing establishments were made and the score announced in the newspapers.

Miss Wimple, who is young and pretty, will receive $4,000 a year from the State.

She is a graduate of the University of Michigan.

CANDLES BURNING AT WAKE SET HOUSE AFIRE

CALGARY, ALBERTA, Aug. 23.—A fire which started from candles set about a coffin at a wake, at the house of J. Selar, here burned the hair and eyebrows off the body of an aged woman. Portions of the face were charred. Firemen extinguished the blaze.

WATCHING MAN WHO STOLE AND HID A FORTUNE

Detectives Shadowing Mail Thief Believed to Have Cached $40,000 After Robbery.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 23.—Charles Savage, a negro mail robber, released from the penitentiary in Leavenworth, is being shadowed by three detectives. He will be kept under watch constantly because somewhere is hidden $40,000 of the $50,000 in currency he stole five years ago from a registered mail pouch, and nobody except Savage knows where it is.

When Savage was released he was met at the door by his mother and a young woman to whom he was engaged before he was sent to prison. They came at once to Kansas City to see an uncle, who is dying.

"They needn't watch me," he said. "If they think I'm going to dig up $40,000 they're mistaken. I wish I knew where there was $40,000 buried."

"Isn't it queer that $2,000 in $20 gold certificates of the same series as stolen from the mail sack were found blowing around in the wind near your mother's home in South Leavenworth this spring?" Savage was asked.

"Yes, that's queer. I don't understand," he answered. "I read about that, and I figured it out that some person who lived in South Leavenworth had stolen that mail sack and hidden the money there, and the rain had washed away the dirt where it was buried, and the wind got at it and blew it away."

Employees' Pension Measure Approved

Pennsylvania Cities Are Permitted to Establish Fund for Faithful Municipal Workers.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—Under the provisions of an act passed by the Legislature, which Governor Tener has approved, this city is given authority to establish a municipal pension fund for employees. The act applies to all city employees who have given twenty years of service to the city.

The act provides that in the event of the creating of the fund every employee will be compelled to pay into the fund 1 per cent of his yearly salary.

The pension to be allowed the beneficiary will be equal to one-half of the average yearly salary received by him during the last two years before his retirement.

College Professor Seeks Laborer's Pay

Unable to Make Both Ends Meet, Teacher Resigns Chair in University.

BERKELEY, CAL., Aug. 23.—Unable to make both ends meet on a salary of $900 paid him by the University of California, Paul Boehncke, an instructor in the German department, has withdrawn from the faculty and is seeking a position in which he can support himself and family of two children.

During the last few summers Boehncke has managed to augment his meager salary by working as a plasterer at from $5 to $7 a day, or nearly twice the amount he was paid by the university.

Apache War in '80's Is Cause of Divorce

Husband Deserted Thirty Years Ago by Wife Who Didn't Like Wild West.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Geronimo and his wild hordes of Apaches, who terrorized New Mexico in the eighties, were the direct cause of a divorce suit which Allen L. Eaton begun yesterday in the Superior Court against Zuma E. Eaton.

The Eatons were married in Silver City, N. Mex., in 1886, when the Apache uprising was on. Mrs. Eaton, who hailed from Pittsburg, did not enjoy the wild Western life her married life entailed, and she deserted her husband.

Common Laborer Strikes Big Gold Vein

Ore Will Run $60,000 to Ton and Mine Is Largest in Southern Oregon.

MEDFORD, OREG., Aug. 23.—What is reported as the biggest gold strike made in Southern Oregon has been reported by Elmer Higginbotham on the mine owned by him and M. G. Womack on Kane's Creek. The ore will run $60,000 to the ton, according to assays of samples made here.

Higginbotham had been a common laborer for many years until Womack offered to "grub-stake" him on a prospecting trip up Kane's Creek.

BERI BERI CAUSED BY RICE DIET, SAYS EXPERT

Special Cable to The American.

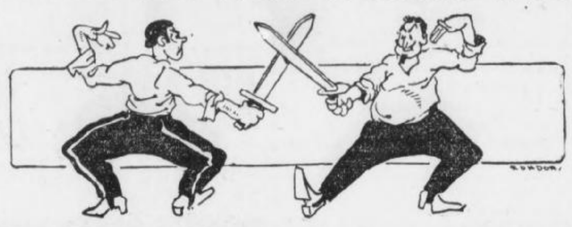
BERLIN, Aug. 23.—The Berlin Medical Association reports that the well-known investigator of beri beri, Dr. Max Moszkowski, finds, after a remarkable experiment, that the disease is caused by the use of rice.

Dr. Moszkowski for 138 days subsisted almost entirely upon rice. All the symptoms of beri beri manifested themselves.

At the close of the experiment an injection of serum containing an extract of rice resulted in a complete recovery.

Hunnicutt Won in First Round

Beat Bravo With Wooden Sword



How Atlanta's Broadsword Champion Worsted French Fencing Master.

Time was when the prize fight was not au fait, when in the best families, and even in the second best, and maybe in the third, they frowned down upon the pugilistic art as brutal and degenerate. Then it was that the youn bloods turned to cockfighting and fencing for the gladiatorial features of their lives, and were satisfied.

And that time was not so very long ago. Calvin W. Hunnicutt, who is Atlanta's oldest citizen, revived them in memory yesterday, when he fell to the young bloods turned to cockfight-between Charley White and Frank Whitney, with the remark that things were not like this of yore.

Of course, he had a dueling story of his own to tell, and he told it—of how he fought an arrogant French fencing master in a combat with wooden swords, and how all Atlanta looked on and cheered him as its champion.

It occurred before the war, when all good things, it seems, occurred. It occurred just at the beginning of the war, and had its effect in keeping Mr. Hunnicutt out of that conflict.

"There had been talk of war, war, war pretty generally," he said. The trouble clouds were thick and black, and we organized here in Atlanta a cavalry troop that we called the Fulton Dragoons. Captain Wilson was our officer, I was first lieutenant, and C. B. Whaley, my best friend, was first sergeant.

"All went well at first, and things were pleasant. But after a while politics began to leak in, as inevitably it will with all volunteer military bodies. Everybody knows everybody else so well, you see that very naturally jealousy comes in. Anyhow, when the time came for the election of a captain for a new term, Whaley and I, backing Wilson, lost out, because the other man promised horses to all members of the troop. Then dissatisfaction grew and the organization loosened.

"The new captain and his great ally, Second Lieutenant Williams, were full of ideas as to how to run a military organization, and began to put these ideas into play. That made more dissatisfaction for no volunteer soldier likes to be driven by men who were their friends and associates.

"One of their ideas was the importation of a fencing teacher to instruct the men in broadsword use. Now Whaley and I had practiced considerably with the broadsword, and were rather expert in its use, but we said nothing of it to the captain and his friends.

"Well, the fencing master came, a Frenchman from Mobile. He was a flourishing, affected sort of fellow, and considerable of a boaster. Not long after he was here, he broke off teaching and began to talk about his own great skill and to show it off.

"One day he challenged all of us.

" 'Nobody here can touch me with his sword,' he announced. 'I don't fear to let any of you try.' And he flourished his sword.

"Whaley and I decided to take him on, and I went to him. He laughed at me. But I insisted, and the date was set for our combat. That there should be no bloodshed—because we were going to do some furious fencing, it seemed—I put a negro of mine to work making two wooden swords, or sticks. These were to be our weapons.

"Somehow the tidings that there was to be a fight got abroad. Atlanta was not as large as it is now, but it was a right smart town even then, and when the day for the fight came, everybody turned out.

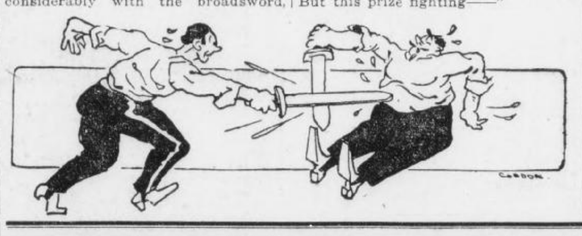
"We had planned to have the duel in a theater, owned in the days of old Atlanta by a man named Williams. The place was packed, and I began to be a little nervous over the public nature of the affair.

"We squared off, and the crowd settled back in the seats for a long and interesting fight. But it wasn't for long. The Frenchman came at me with a flourish, and I had a flourish to match his. Thence I made a thrust at him, the thrust that we know technically as the point tierce. It went through his guard, and to his body. If we had been fighting with real swords, my opponent would have been run through.

"All Atlanta laughed. The Frenchman had pretty generally advertised his ability to fight, and everybody was there. However, there were one or two persons who didn't like the way the fight came out, particularly the new captain of the dragoons and his ally. After the fight they began working to get me to resign. The duel, they claimed everywhere, might have an effect in breaking up discipline. And so, with their dissatisfaction showing plain, I resigned.

"The Frenchman we didn't see after the half minute duel. If the dragoons learned broadsword fencing, they learned it from somebody else.

"It's a pity the art of fencing does not survive in the popular fancy. It is clean, beneficial and interesting. But this prize fighting——"



LOOKS FOR BODY OF FATHER LOST IN ICE 43 YEARS

Miss Edith Randall, of Boston, Expects to Find Corpse on Glacier at Foot Mt. Blanc.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Miss Edith Randall, of this city, has gone to Chamonix, Switzerland, one one of the strangest erranda known. She hopes to find in the glacier there the body of her father, who lost his life climbing on Mont Blanc forty-three years ago. Ten others were lost with him in a snowstorm near the summit. All told, two Americans, one Scotchman and eight guides and porters died.

Five of the bodies were recovered. It is expected by guides that the six others will be delivered up by the glacier this year.

Scientists are interested as it may supply evidence to prove their theories on the speed of the annual march of glaciers toward the valleys.

Miss Randall's father, John Randolph, a Boston banker, was fifty-four when he lost his life in 1870.

Last year Miss Randall came to Chamonix, as the ice axe and several small articles relonging to Mr. Randall had been found by guides at the foot of the Glacier des Bossons.

Many Americans and English Alpinists, as well as guides, joined in the search for the body, but without result. All hope for better luck this summer.

"Back on the Job"

again and very quickly, too, if you will only let Hostetter's Stomach Bitters help the digestion to become normal, keep the liver active and the bowels free from constipation. These are absolutely necessary in order to maintain health. Try it to-day but be sure it's

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25% DISCOUNT

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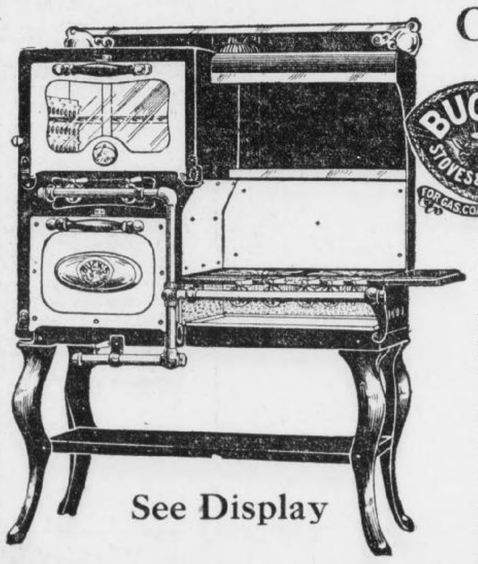

See Display

Buck's—the most conveniently arranged, the most sanitary, and certainly the most economical gas user made—comes in for a tremendous discount this week.

They are here—anything from the small stove to the most elaborate range—and all are carrying the same big discount. Discard your old, worn, smoking, fuel-consuming cooking machine to-morrow, and let us replace it with one of these modern stoves or ranges.

The savings of your fuel bill will soon pay for any BUCK'S you may select.

Connections Free--$1 a Week Buys Your Choice

That's fair enough, isn't it? We will actually put it in your kitchen—ready to turn on the gas—and you can pay the bill at one dollar per week. Come in to-morrow and take your choice. **See our big Mitchell street window display.**

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SOUTHWEST GEORGIA EXTRA

HEARST'S SUNDAY AMERICAN

EXTRA

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BOLL WEEVIL COSTS SOUTH BILLION; ZONE CURE URGED

Senator Smith of South Carolina Secures Government Expert's Figures on Total Estimated Ravages During Last 17 Years.

Shows How $107,539,127 Yearly Cost of Proposed Remedy Could Be Counteracted by Diversified Crops and United States Aid.

(The zone strip to which Senator Smith refers as a remedy for the boll weevil, as proposed, would begin in Tennessee and run down through Alabama and part of Florida.)

By ELLISON D. SMITH.
(United States Senator From South Carolina.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—A few weeks ago I asked some of the officials in the Department of Agriculture to give me an estimate of the losses the farmers of the South have suffered as the result of the boll weevil. The figures furnished me are startling. From the report I make the following extract:

"The only adequate way of arriving at the losses due to the boll weevil is by studying the average production per acre by States, comparing years of non-infestation with years of infestation. It is quite noticeable that every State by the third year of infestation has shown a decided reduction in average yield per acre.

"This average production is used in connection with the acreage planted to obtain an estimate in money value of the loss from the boll weevil to the producers. This is only the primary loss and is turned over and over again as it reacts upon ginners, oil mill men, merchants, bankers, property values, manufacturers of the textile and the final consumers.

"The total loss to producers obtained by this method from 1895 through 1912 is $841,521,135, or an average during the 18 years of $46,751,174 per annum, with the loss now reaching over $100,000,000 per annum.

These Only Obvious Losses.

"Only the more obvious losses from the ravages of this pest can even be estimated. These are the losses in productivity suffered by the producers and the losses in business of the first processes in manufacture.

"Figures are presented to show the losses to the planter, the ginner and the oil mills as follows, for the period from 1895 to 1912:

Loss to the planters	$841,521,135
Loss to the ginners	17,446,295
Loss to the oil mills	72,270,421
Total	$931,237,852

"To these must be added losses in business suffered by cotton buyers and brokers, merchants, bankers and cotton mills, the loss in property values, the ultimate effects upon the consumer."

In other words, officials of the Department of Agriculture estimate that the loss to the South from the boll weevil between 1895 and 1912 has been considerably more than $1,000,000,000. This is staggering.

The Government has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to stamp out the boll weevil, but without avail. The Government experts, entomologists, farm demonstration agents and others have done splendid work in teaching the farmers better methods of cultivation, rotation of crops, etc., but so far as checkmating the boll weevil is concerned they themselves admit that their work has been a failure.

Moves Eastward Steadily.

"The weevil continues its march eastward at a steady pace each year, and in no section where it has made its appearance has any method been discovered of minimizing the damage done by it.

Unless something is done it will not be very long until the entire cotton area of the South is infested.

Of course, some cotton can be grown in the area infested by the boll weevil, but the yield per acre and per farm is greatly reduced, while the cost of production is greatly increased. I am told by a member of Congress who owns a large plantation in an infested section that it costs just about twice as much to produce a bale of cotton now as it cost before the boll weevil came. Many others have given me testimony to the same effect.

When one undertakes to estimate the loss to the South during recent years because of this little insect, and then tries to estimate the probable loss in the future, the result must be appalling.

I have been deeply interested in the boll weevil for a number of years. I have watched its spread from the time it made its first appearance in

Continued on Page 6, Column 4.

New Cancer Cure Arouses Germany

Kaiser's Subjects Have Cornered Supply of Mesothorium, Found in U. S. and Brazil.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Mesothorium, the new cure for cancer, is causing great excitement in Germany, according to Dr. F. D. Donoughe, of Boston, who has just returned from the Cancer Congress at Brussels and the Medical Congress in London. German towns have subscribed large sums for the purchase of mesothorium, which is found in Colorado, the Carolinas and Brazil.

A rayless product of therum, it becomes active through transformation into radio-therum. The price, formerly one-sixth that of radium, recently has become higher. Hungary and Germany have purchased the supply of mesothorium available until 1915. It is said to be a dependable cure for certain forms of cancer.

Sir Herbert Tree's Cast Stirs British Ire

Americans in 'Joseph and His Brethren' Win Noted Playwright's Praise.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Antagonism has been aroused in London theatrical circles because Americans are to play the principal roles in Sir Herbert Tree's production of "Joseph and His Brethren."

Sir Herbert said:

"The Americans are wonderful in whatever they attempt to do. I have the greatest faith in their powers, and, without wishing to enter on a comparison between American and English methods, I must say I think Maxine Elliott will be a peerless Zeulika, and George Relph a most romantic Joseph."

Caruso Sadly Says: 'My Star Is Dimming'

Tenor Thinks Public Soon Will Desert Him for Young and Brilliant Star.

Special Cable to The American.

ROME, Aug. 23.—Caruso, who is taking the cure with his eldest son at Monte Catini, is in a philosophical mood. To a newspaper man he said:

"It is about time the public ceased to take an interest in me. There are plenty of young stars rising who soon will shine with dazzling brilliancy in the firmament of art. Mine is dimming; don't you think so?"

Then he sadly shook his head and walked slowly away.

HEARTHSTONE 200 YEARS OLD FOUND IN MINNESOTA

ST. PAUL, MINN., Aug. 23.—The hearthstone used by early French voyagers who made their headquarters in the stone house at Taylors Falls, in Interstate Park, was found by workmen excavating in the foundations for relics. The house is thought to have been built 200 years ago.

NEGRO VILLAGE DESTROYED BY MOB OF WHITES

Buildings Are Blown Up by Heavy Dynamite Charge and Then Torch Is Applied.

NO CASUALTIES REPORTED

Attack of Merchant on Young Man Cause of Outbreak—Black Makes Escape.

MOULTRIE, Aug. 23.—Greenough, a negro village just over the line in Mitchell County, has been partially destroyed by a mob of white men. No deaths have been reported.

It appears that John Davis and his brother, young white men, had advanced some money to Bradley Brothers, negro proprietors of the leading store of Greenough. The negroes failed to return the money, and when the white men went to collect, a difficulty arose, in which one of the negroes struck John Davis with a scantling, knocking him unconscious. The Davis boys escaped to their home and reported the difficulty and the action of the negroes. At night a mob of white men asesmbled and marched on the village, armed with dynamite and such firearms as could be procured.

When the village was reached, it was found the Bradleys had escaped. A charge of dynamite was exploded under the store and it was completely demolished, together with the stock of goods. Other stores were fired and many shots emptied into negro houses. The fire was returned by the blacks for a short time, but without effect.

The Bradleys have not been seen since the outbreak, and further trouble is not expected by the whites.

LEO M. FRANK as he appeared in court yesterday. The defendant was calm under the terrific denunciation of the prosecutor and watched Mr. Dorsey intently through the many hours that the Solicitor consumed in declaring the defendant one of the greatest of criminals. He seemed scarcely more moved than the spectators.



DORSEY DEMANDS DEATH PENALTY FOR FRANK IN THRILLING CLOSING PLEA

Solicitor's Scathing Address Halted by Adjournment---Had Spoken for More Than Six Hours---Cheered by Big Crowd Outside the Courthouse.

PRISONER CALM, WIFE SOBS AS STATE CHARGES MURDER

Slain Girl's Mother Breaks Down, but Defendant Faces Spectators With Hint of Smile---Case May Go to the Jury by Monday Noon.

Insisting upon the application of the Mosaic law of "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth," Solicitor General Hugh M. Dorsey demanded the life of Leo M. Frank yesterday in expiation of the murder of Mary Phagan on April 26.

Nothing less than the death penalty would satisfy justice, declared the Solicitor in one of the most bitter and impassioned addresses a Georgia courtroom audience ever has heard.

It was the closing argument of the State before the fate of Frank is placed in the hands of the twelve jurors. It was interrupted by adjournment at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The Solicitor had been speaking since 9 o'clock in the forenoon and was exhausted by his efforts. His address had begun at 3:30 the afternoon before and had consumed a total of six and a half hours.

Crowd Greets Him With Cheers.

When, weak with fatigue, he asked for a recess and court adjourned until Monday morning at 9 o'clock, a great crowd awaited him outside to cheer him and rend the air with their yells because of the magnificent fight he has put up to send Frank to the gallows for the murder of the little factory girl.

The demonstration was spontaneous and was of greater magnitude than that of the night before. He had aroused to the highest pitch the admiration of the populace for the earnest and determined battle he was conducting for the conviction of the man he deemed guilty of the murder.

Men in front of the courthouse cheered with all their might as Dorsey came in sight from out the courtroom doors. Men from across the street took up the cheer and the little Solicitor was given the demonstration of a governor or some other popular hero as he quickly tucked his books and records under his arms and escaped through the crowd into his law offices in the Kiser building.

Hurls Charge Directly at Frank.

If his tongue was tipped with venom and bitterness, it can hardly be said that the Solicitor was not sincere and in earnest. Every word and every pharse that he uttered during his long speech—the longest of the trial—carried with it the conviction that the speaker was in deadly earnest.

Much of the time he was talking directly at the prisoner and was accusing him of murder and other crimes unmentionable. He looked Frank right in the eye. He leveled his finger at the defendant sitting calmly between his mother and his beautiful wife. He called him a "red-handed murderer" and a pervert. Frank did not flinch.

During a brief intermission, Frank even walked in front of the spectators with the suggestion of a smile on his face. If there was any fear of the verdict in his heart, it was kept buried there, far out of sight of human eyes.

Likens Frank to Oscar Wilde.

Dorsey compared the defendant with that prince of perverts, Oscor Wilde, and there was never a flicker of Frank's eye nor a change in his quiet, speculative expression. Dorsey told of other men who had possessed good reputations and yet had been guilty of the most heinous offenses—Theodore Durant, of San Francisco; Pastor Richeson, of Boston; Mayor McCue, of Charlottsville, Va.; Henry C. Beattie, of Richmond; Dr. Crippen, and others. In the same connection he mentioned the name of Judge Iscariot and Benedict Arnold, both of whom, he said, were supposed to be of good character until they had become traitors and betrayers.

"Character isn't worth a cent when you've got the evidence before you," shouted the Solicitor after he had compared Frank with some of the most infamous persons he could call to mind.

Prisoner Encourages His Wife.

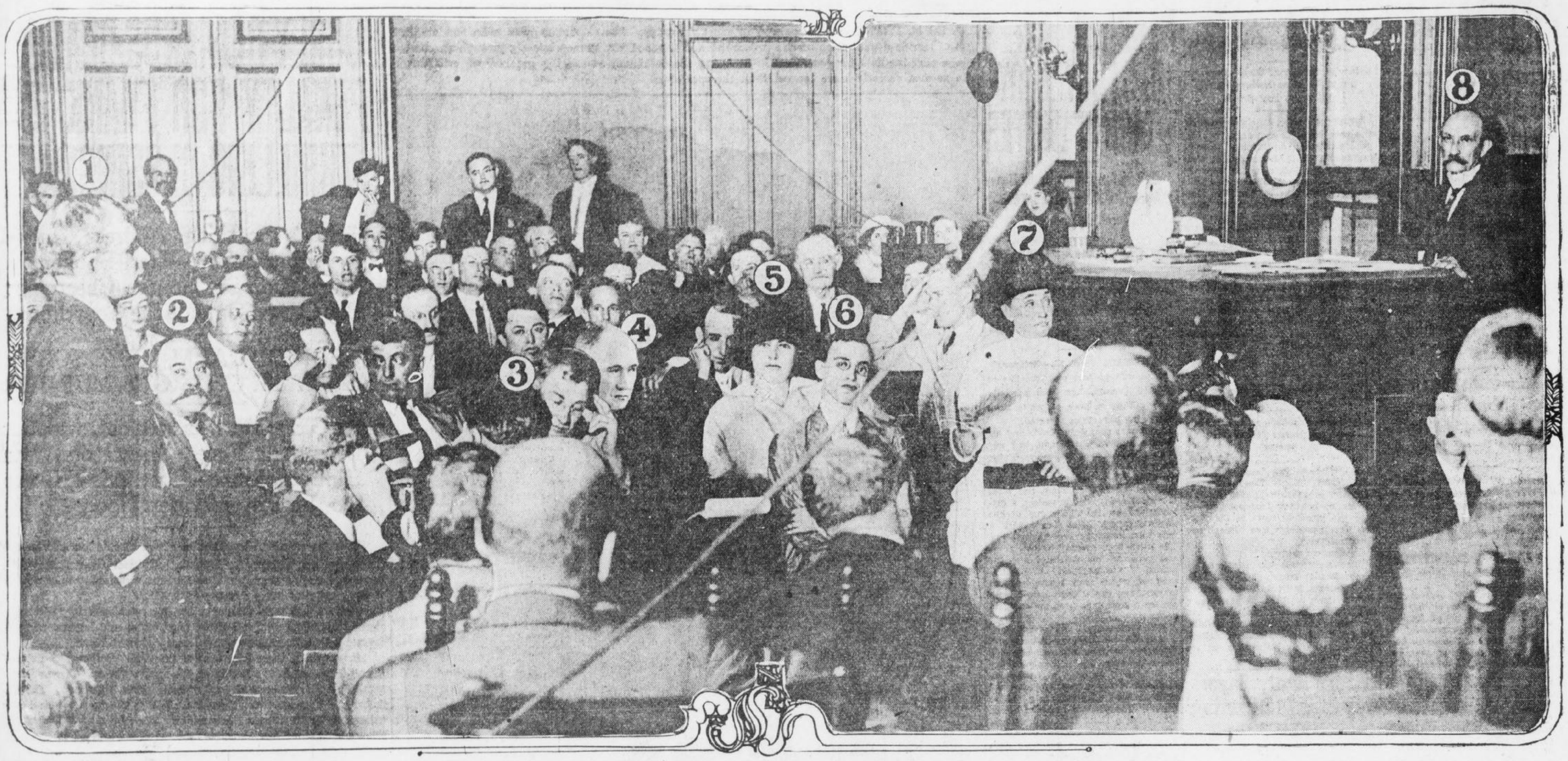
His denunciation at times was so unsparing and his words so like a physical blow that it seemed that the prisoner must quail before him. But Frank maintained his composure. In fact, during a lull in the storm of invective he occasionally would lean toward his wife or his mother and whisper a few words, accompanying them with a smile. For all that his manner betokened, he might be talking of some amusing incident that had just occured to him.

If the Solicitor's words failed to affect Frank, he was probably the only person in the courtroom who did not feel the intensity and the grim determination behind each sentence and each accusation that came from the lips of the State's representative.

So overcome at Dorsey's blunt and grewsome description of the torturous manner in which the pretty little factory girl had

DEATH PENALTY DEMANDED FOR LEO M. FRANK

A TENSE moment in the courtroom yesterday when Solicitor Dorsey was denouncing Frank in his dramatic plea to the jury. Numbered in the picture are (1) Solicitor Hugh M. Dorsey, (2) Chief of Detectives Newport Lanford, (3) Attorney Reuben Arnold of counsel for the defense, (4) Luther Z. Rosser, who has had charge of the battle for Frank's life; (5) Mrs. Leo M. Frank, wife of the defendant; (6) Leo M. Frank, whose rate will soon rest with the jury; (7) Mrs. Rea Frank, his mother, and (8) Judge L. S. Roan.



DORSEY CHEERED AFTER GREAT CLOSING SPEECH

been attacked and strangled to death was Mrs. J. W. Coleman, mother of Mary Phagan, that she collapsed utterly and wept. Frank's young wife was affected by the scene and she laid her head upon the shoulder of her accused husband and cried for several minutes.

The very manner in which Frank had borne himself during the long trial was used by the Solicitor against him. Such remarkable nerve and effrontery he declared he never had witnessed before in a court of justice. Dorsey thought it merely was one of the outcropping characteristics of the defendant's perverted moral and intellectual nature. He compared him to the brilliant Wilde, whose effrontery and insouciance in the midst of charges of unspeakable conduct was a mater of world-wide knowledge.

When he was interrupted by adjournment the Solicitor was far from the end of his argument. He had taken longer than he expected. He had paused longer on certain aspects of the cast than he had inteded. It seemed probable that he would require most of Monday forenoon to conclude his address.

Scoffs at Frank's Alibi.

Attacking the main points of Frank's defense, he came out boldly with the declaration that Frank's alibi was no alibi at all. He said that the whole of Frank's alibi practically hinged on the test mony of Miss Helen Curran, of No. 110 Ashby street, who had testified that she saw the young factory superintendent waiting for his car at Whitehall and Alabama streets Saturday afternoon at 1:10 o'clock.

At this point Dorsey dramatically brought forth the statement of Frank which he had made on the first day that he was detained at police headquarters.

"Listen to this," he said shaking the paper before the eyes of the jurymen. Then he quoted from Frank's statement which read:

"I didn't lock the door that morning. The mail was coming up. I locked it when I left for lunch at 1:10."

Makes Charge of Perjury.

"There goes your alibi," said the Solicitor. "It was punctured by your own statement made before you realized the importance of the time element."

Dorsey characterized as perjuries the statement of the Curran girl, that of Miss Fleming, a former stenographer; that of E. F. Holloway, day watchman, and that of Charley Lee.

He threw the suspicion of wrongdoing upon the character of the young woman, Miss Sarah Barnes, who dramatically had expressed her conviction of Frank's innocence on the stand and had declared her willingness to die in his place. The Solicitor overlooked nothing tending to point the hand of guilt toward Leo Frank.

Dorsey mentioned time and again the fact that the defense had failed to cross-examine the State's character witnesses. He said that he had dared them to do it, and that they had been afraid of the disclosures that would ensue.

Asserts Shirt Was "Plant."

He charged that the bloody shirt at Newt Lee's house, the pay envelope, the rope and the club on the first floor of the factroy were plants.

He said that Frank's statement in a letter to his unable, written the afternoon of the crime, that "nothing startling had happened," while intended to be self-serving, was in reality self-accusing.

Referring to the notes found by the girl's body, he called attention to the use of the word "did." He said that Conley always said "done," and that if "did" was used in the notes they must have been dictated by someone else.

He added that the reference in the notes to the toilet on the second floor was a strong indication that the murder had been committed there.

The Solicitor charged that Frank had been endeavoring to forfe his attentions upon the Phagan girl for weeks and that his advances culminated in the brutal attack of Memorial Day.

Gives His Theory of Crime.

Resisted again, Frank, in brutish fury, struck donw the girl, accomplished his purpose, and then, realizing his position, sought to escape being identified with the attack by winding a rope about the girl's neck and strangling her to death, according to the graphic words of the prosecutor.

As the hour passed noon, the Solicitor began to show signs of fatigue. His spirit was as indomitable and fiery as ever, but his features grew a bit haggard, and the weeks of tireless work on the case began to display themselves more plainly on his face.

At 1:30 he asked if there might not be a recess, as he was about exhausted. There was a side bar conference between the attorneys for both sides, and Judge Roan announced that adjournment would be taken until Monday.

It was thought likely that Dorsey would finish about noon. The judge's charge probably will occupy an hour or more, and then the case will go into the hands of the twelve jurors.

AUTOIST IS RUN OVER BY HIS OWN MACHINE

JOLIET, ILL., Aug. 23.—Because he cranked his automobile while it was in gear, Harry Lewis, a Joliet banker, was run over and badly injured. Lewis was in a hurry to take some friends to the Union station and neglected to inspect his gears, the machine would not spark the first few whirls of the crank, so he opened the throttle wider, one of the friends put on the exhilarator to help matters, and now Lewis has been two weeks in the hospital.

Policewoman Uses Her Stare as Club

Declares She Has No Trouble With Mashers After One Stern Glare.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Squelch the masher with a look. You don't need a whistle like the Boston women; hatpins do not make good weapons, and a club should be used only in a tight squeeze.

This is the opinion of two of Chicago's policewomen, both long in the business of protecting women.

"I haven't had any trouble with men on the beach this year, even those who didn't know I was a policewoman," said Officer Mary Boyd, who is in charge of the Thirty-ninth street bathing beach. "All you have to do when a man speaks to you insultingly is to look at him. He turns and runs."

Woman Toper Has Thirst Amputated

Obstruction in Her Throat Was Believed Cause of Her Longing For Alchohol.

LIMA, OHIO, Aug. 23.—Mary Calahan, 22, submitted to a surgical operation in the Chief of Police's office today, and it is hoped Mary's thirst was cut out, literally and figuratively.

Several years ago she was shot in the jaw. A splintered bone lodged against her palate, creating a continuous desire for drink. She insists the desire was for strictly alcoholic drink and that she had tried grape juice in vain. Since that time Mary and her tickling bone have given the police a ticklish time.

Chief Ernest May consulted with City Physician Steer. Between them they decided on the operation.

Offers to Serve Out Hawthorne's Term

Pastor-Classmate of Author-Convict Says it Would be 'Utmost Pleasure.'

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—The Rev. William Davis, of Everett, a member of the class of 1867 of Harvard and an evangelistic clergyman, has written his classmates, Julian Hawthorne and William James Morton, in the Federal Prison at Atlanta, offering to serve the remainder of their sentences, and states to do so would give him "the utmost pleasure."

EX-BANDIT GETS RELIGION; COLE YOUNGER CONVERTED

LEES SUMMIT, MO., Aug. 23.—Cole Younger, once a bandit, became a member of the Christian Church at a revival meeting to-night.

Dorsey's Closing Address a Scorching Attack on Frank

Hurls Charges of Perversion and Murder in Face of Defendant While Wife Bows Head and Weeps.

Probably a more stirring, denunciatofy, and at the same time incisive and analytical argument, has never been heard in a Georgia court than Solicitor Dorsey's closing address in the case against Leo M. Frank. Here it is as the Solicitor delivered it:

Dorsey moved over to the railing of the jury box as he opened his speech.

"Your honor and gentlemen of the jury," he said, "I was speaking to you yesterday of the character of this defendant. This defendant has not a good character. The conduct of the counsel in this case in failing to cross-examine, in refusing to cross-examine these twenty young ladies, refutes effectively and absolutely the claim of the defendant that he has a good character.

Says Defense Had Right to Refute Charge.

"As I said, if this man had a good character, no power on earth could have kept him and his counsel from asking those young girls where they got their information and why they dsai what they did. Now that's a common sense proposition.

"You know as twelve men seeking to get at the truth that they did not ask those hair-brained fanatics, as Mr. Arnold calls them, questions about Frank's character because they were afraid, and those witnesses, as good as any the defense put up, were unimpeached and are unimpeachable. And you tell me that because the good people come here from Washington street and testify to his good character is that he has one!

"It very often happens that a man's wife is the last person to know his wrongdoing. Sometimes the man uses charitable and religious organizations to cover up and hide his evil self. Very often his guilty conscience turns him that way. Many a man is a wolf in sheep's clothing.

"Many a man is a white sepulcher on the outside and absolutely rotten within. But suppose he has a good character. David had a good character until he put Uriah in the forefront of battle that he might be killed that he could get his wife. Judas Iscariot had a good character among those Twelve Men until he accepted those 30 pieces of silver.

"I have shown you that under the law they had a right to bring out all those things. You saw they dared not do it. Let's see what the law says. I'll read here from the Eighty-third Georgia Report:

"'Whenever any persons have evidence in their possession and they fail to produce it, the strongest presumption arises that it would be hurtful if they did, and their failure to produce evidence is a circumstance against them.'

'You don't need any lawbook to tell you that. It's plain common sense.

Recalls Case of Oscar Wilde.

"Benedict Arnold was brave. He enjoyed the confidence of all the people and those in charge of the Revolutionary War until he betrayed his country. Since that day his name has been a synonym for infamy. Oscar Wilde, an Irish knight, a brilliant author, whose works will go down through time, gave us 'De Profundis,' which he wrote while in jail—a remarkable work—yet when the Marquis of Queensberry discovered that there was something wrong between Wilde and his son, Wilde had the effrontery and the boldness to sue him for damages. A suit in retaliation resulted in the conviction of Wilde for criminal practices. Yet, wherever the English language is spoken the effrontery of the testimony on cross-examination of this man—an effrontery typical of this sort (turning to Frank)—will always be a matter for deep study for lawyers and for people interested in that sort of degeneracy.

"He had a wife and two children. His shame probably never would have been brought to light but for the fact that he had the effrontery and the boldness to start a suit. It ended in his being sent to prison.

"And the prosecution of Oscar!

"He was a man who led the esthetic movement. He was a scholar and a literary man. His cross-examination was a thing to be read with pride by every lawyer. The whole world took notice of his prosecution, and yet when Oscar Wilde was an old man, gray-haired and tottering to the grave, he confessed to his guilt. Prominent? Why, he was one of the most prominent men in the world! Why, he came to America and founded the esthetic movement here. He raised the sunflower from a weed to the dignity of a flower. He was handsome—one of the handsomest men to be found. He had moral courage, yet he was a pervert, proved and confessed.

"There was a handsome man in San Francisco, a member of this defendant's sect—Abe Ruef, a man who possessed all of the faculties of highest intelligence, yet he corrupted even Smith, and his corruption of the poor girls with whom he came in contact brought him to the penitentiary. I have already referred to Durant. His character did not prevent the jury from convicting him. This defendant's character, like Durant's, is not worth a cent when the case is proved.

"And crime is alike with the rich and poor, ignorant and learned. Take an ignorant man like Jim Conley. He is the man who commits the petty crimes, but take a man with high intellect, like this defendant—this intellect, when put to the right use, leads to glorious accomplishments; but if these faculties be put to the wrong use, it brings ruin to the man in the commission of the most diabolical crimes. Look at McCue, the Mayor of Charlottesville, Va. He was a man of broad intellect and high education, but, despite his intellect, despite his splendid character, he tired of his wife and shot her, and the jury, composed of Virginia gentlemen, broad-minded and fair, despite McCue's good character, found him guilty and sent him to a felon's grave.

"Take the case of Richeson, the preacher of Boston. Here was a man of highest intellect and with a brilliant future. He was engaged to one of the wealthiest and most beautiful girls of Boston, but entanglements with a poor little girl caused him to fear for his good name and he so far forgot his good character as to put this poor little girl to death. Even after his conviction in the last days of his hope he committed an act upon himself which he thought would draw the pity of the Governor and save his life. But a Massachusetts jury and a Massachusetts Governor were courageous enough to let that man's life go. They had the courage which will make every right-thinking man right by the laws of God and man and of his country.

"Take Beattie—Henry Clay Beattie, of Richmond. He was of splendid family, of wealth and proved a good character, though he did not possess it. He took the mother of his 12-month-old baby out in an automobile and shot her. He was cool, calm and deliberate. He laughed and he joked, but he joked too much, and although the detectives were maligned and abused and a large slush fund was used, a courageous, honest Virginia jury upheld justice and sent that man to death. And he never confessed, but he left a note saying he was guilty.

Likens Frank To Dr .Crippen.

"Crippen, of England, a man of high standing and recognized ability, killed his wife because of infatuation for another woman. He hid her where he thought she would not be found, as this man (pointing to Frank) thought the body of that little girl would not be found. But murder will out, and be it said to the glory of old England this man paid the penalty of death.

"Gentlemen, you have an opportunity that comes to few men. Measure up to it. Will you do it? If not, let your conscience say why not.

"But you say you've got an alibi. Let's examine that proposition. Here's an authority: 'An alibi as a defense involves the impossibility of the prisoner's presence at the scene of the offense at the time of its commitment, and the range of evidence must be such as reasonably to exclude the possibility.'

"The burden of carrying this alibi rests on the shoulders of this defendant. They must show to you that it was impossible for this man to have been at the scene of the crime—an alibi, while the best kind of evidence if properly sustained, otherwise is absolutely worthless. I am going to show you that this man's alibi is worse than useless. It is no defense at all.

"I want to give you the definition of an old darky of an alibi. It illustrates my point. Rastus asked old Sam, 'What is this hyar alibi I hear so much about?' Old Sam says, 'An alibi is provin' that you was at the prayer meeting where you wasn't, to prove you wasn't at the crap game where you was.'

"Let's see the time table of the defense. I want to turn it around for half a minute. Then I want to turn it to the wall and let it stay forever.

"'One p. m.—Frank leaves the factwall. That statement is refuted by the defendant himself when he didn't realize the importance of this time proposition.

"Frank's statement at police headquarters, taken by G. C. Febuary on Monday, April 28, says, 'I didn't lock the door that morning. The mail was coming up. I locked it when I started home to lunch at 1:10 o'clock.'

"Up goes your alibi punctured by your own statement when you didn't realize its importance. Yet these honorable gentlemen for the purpose of impressing your minds print in big letters on this chart he left the factory at 1 o'clock. If he swore when he was on the stand the other day that he left the factory at 1 o'clock it was because he saw the importance of this time point and had to leave there ten minutes earlier than he said he had at the police station before he had had time to confer with his lawyer, Mr. Luther Z. Rosser.

"I quote: 'I left at 1:10.' Right here let me interpolate. This man never made an omission from the beginning to the end of this case. Where he knew a person was aware that he was in the factory at a certain time he admitted it. He proved, or at least attempted to prove, an alibi by the little Curran girl. They had her get up on the stand and say that she saw Frank at 1:10. Yet here is his statement made to the police April 28 in the presence of his attorney, Mr. Luther Z. Rosser, in which he said that he did not leave the factory until 1:10.

"The saddest thing in this case—I don't know who caused it, I don't know who introduced it, and I hope I will go to my grave without ever learning who brought this little Curran girl into this case—the saddest thing in this case is bringing in this little girl who is connected with Montag's and placing her upon the stand here to protect this red-handed murderer.

"Jurors are sworn, and his honor has the right under the law to charge you to consider the truthfulness or the reasonableness of that which any witness swears to. And, gentlemen of the jury, anyone who looked upon that little girl noticed her bearing upon the stand, the slightly unusual manner and her connection with Montags—consider the fact that this little girl, like the little Bauer boy, had been riding in Montag's automobile—and if you can not tell just why and how she was brought here, then I am unable to understand your mental operations.

"If Frank locked that door at 1:10, how could she have seen him at Alabama and Whitehall street at 1:10? How could she be so positive that it was him, if she really saw anyone there? For, mark you, she had never seen him but once. She comes into your presence and tells you the unreasonable and absurd story of seeing him, which is in direct contradiction to Frank's story.

"On this time proposition, I want to read you this. It made a wonderful impression on me when I read it. It's from the speech of a wonderful man. It's from a man in whose presence even lawyers of the type of Ar-

Continued on Page 4, Column 1.

You Can't Be Well When Constipated

"Keep Your Bowels Open"—Doctors Estimate 75 Per Cent of Sickness Due to Torpid Liver.

Some undigested food is left in the stomach daily, which the liver should clear away. A heavy or unusual diet, or a change in water, may cause the liver to leave a few particles to press and clog, and the next day more are left over. So this waste accumulates, clogging stomach and intestines, and causing constipation.

That is not all. If the waste is not eliminated it ferments and generates uric acid, a poison which gets into the blood and through the system.

JACOBS' LIVER SALT immediately flushes the stomach and intestinal tract and washes away every particle of waste and fermentation; it purifies the blood by dissolving what uric acid has accumulated and passing it off in the urine.

JACOBS' LIVER SALT is much better than calomel; no danger of salivation, no need of an after-cleansing dose of oil. It acts quickly and mildly; never forces, gripes or nauseates. It effervesces agreeably. Take it before breakfast and in an hour you'll feel splendid.

Don't take an inferior substitute; some closely imitate the name, but none produces the same result. All druggists should have the genuine JACOBS' LIVER SALT, 25c. If yours can not supply you, full size jar mailed upon receipt of price, postage free. Made and guaranteed by Jacobs Pharmacy Co., Atlanta.—(Advt.)

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HUGH DORSEY WINS HIS SPURS IN PHAGAN CASE

FOURTH WEEK OF FRANK TRIAL FINDS INTEREST OF PUBLIC STILL WHITE HOT

Popular Opinion Swayed, First When State Springs Climax With Conley's Story, Again When Defense Put the Accused Man on the Stand.

BY AN OLD POLICE REPORTER.

The fourth week of the Frank trial came to an end shortly after noon Saturday, with Solicitor Dorsey still far from the finish of his concluding argument in behalf of the State.

Judge Roan announced at 1:45 that he would adjourn the case over until Monday, as he has been doing heretofore, and the Solicitor will conclude his argument then.

The Solicitor had been speaking more than six hours when adjournment came, but apparently was physically able to go on if necessary.

His address, when it is finished Monday, will have been broken into three sections—one Friday afternoon, another Saturday morning, and a third Monday morning.

The Solicitor's address has been so far a wonderful piece of work.

On all sides he has been praised ungrudgingly for the fine effort he has made in behalf of the prosecution.

Atlanta will breathe a long, deep and soulful sigh of relief, however, when the last word is spoken by way of argument and the case is given into the hands of the jury for a verdict.

Leading Topic for Months.

Never before in the history of Fulton County has a criminal proceeding so challenged the unabated and undivided attention of the people.

For four months the Frank case—or the Phagan case, as it more generally is called—has been the leading topic of discussion among all classes of Georgians, rural and urban, rich and poor, high and low, informed and uninformed.

Every figure to the tragedy has been picturesque in the extreme.

Mary Phagan, a sweet young working girl, cruelly murdered; Leo Frank, a young business man of theretofore unblemished character and standing, indicted for the murder; Jim Conley, a negro, a confessed accessory after the fact of the murder, with a long criminal career attaching to him, the principal witness against Frank; Lucile Frank, the loving and devoted wife of the defendant, always at his side, with his mother, cheering and sustaining him; Reuben Arnold and Luther Rosser, two of the leading and most noted lawyers in the South, defending the accused; Frank Hooper and Hugh Dorsey, the former an attorney of established reputation, the latter a brilliant young lawyer lately named prosecuting attorney of the Atlanta Circuit; a presiding judge who has tried many of the most famous cases in the State—these make up the dramatis personae of the Frank case.

Case Fought Stubbornly.

Never before in Fulton County, if, indeed, within the State, has a case been so stubbornly and so bitterly fought as the Frank case.

It required more than three weeks to get the evidence all in. Every inch of ground was contested vigorously and to a finish.

It is estimated that the defense interposed more than 100 objections of one sort and another, as the case progressed, thus fortifying itself as abundantly as possible for an appeal, in the event of conviction.

The only party to the crime, as witness or otherwise, who has not been attacked vehemently one way or the other is the little dead girl, Mary Phagan!

All sides have agreed that, whatever else might or might not be true, the murdered child was blameless—a pathetic and unoffending victim of a brutal homicide.

Frank, the defendant, has been painted by the defense as a bright young business man, perfect in deportment at all times, a loving husband and a dutiful son, irreproachable in character, incapable of criminal deeds and thoughts, persecuted and assailed maliciously by hostile officials seeking reward both by way of fame and material gain!

By the State Frank has been painted as black as the darkest depths of Hades itself, an unfaithful husband, a vicious son, a lustful monster, particularly after young girls; a pervert, a leader of two lives, a designing and crafty monster—an inhuman murderer!

Conley Blamed and Praised.

Conley has been held up both as a witness worthy of all belief and as a witness worthy of no belief whatever—as a negro reluctant to tell the truth originally because of his disinclination to involve Frank, his erstwhile kind and profitable master, but rushing candidly and sincerely to recite the truth eventually, nevertheless, and, on the other hand, as a negro lying from start to finish for no other purpose than to save his own neck from the noose by slipping it over the head of the oppressed Frank.

Lucile Frank, the wife, has been cited both as the faithful and loving wife there at the husband's side in the courtroom and as the shrinking, suspicious wife, early indisposed even to visit Frank in his cell at the jail.

Rosser and Arnold have painted Hooper and Dorsey as direct agents of a wicked and malicious "frame-up against the life, liberty and most sacred honor of Leo Frank, deliberately and designedly seeking to hang the defendant to gratify a misguided enthusiasm and official zeal, if nothing worse; and Dorsey and Hooper have been unsparing in their criticisms of Rosser and Arnold, the paid attorneys of the defense.

An imposing array of witnesses have declared Frank's character both good and bad, while two other arrays of witnesses have sought both to uphold and to break down his alibis.

Medical experts, of repute and fame, have been set up one by one, only to be designated "fakes" and "quacks" by the other side, and vice versa.

Second Charge in Case.

Besides the original charge of murder there was injected into the case, in its early stages, an unspeakable charge of degeneracy.

First this charge went in with the defense's knowledge and consent, and then the defense moved to rule it out. It wasn't ruled out, and the defense then seized upon it and undertook to make a boomerang upon the State.

The State thereupon sought to enlarge upon it, and the State was stopped from doing that.

Three or four days was used up in attempting to show whether boiled cabbage could reach such and such a state of digestion in such and such a time, and after a long wrangle as to that, the defense and the State found that they were not particularly disagreed about the matter, anyway, as it fit both theories like a glove to show that Mary Phagan died within an hour after eating the cabbage.

The defense has contended that Jim Conley and not Leo Frank murdered Mary Phagan, and the State has contended quite as earnestly that Frank did it, and Conley was connected with it only after the exact fashion he swore to.

Looking backward over the trial from the present day point of view, one may see much that appears grimly humorous in the proceedings—and yet there has been nothing bordering ever so slightly upon the humorous, really. On the contrary, the trial has been tragedy piled uncompromisingly upon tragedy, from beginning to end!

Public Swayed Both Ways.

Into all the other complex, puzzling, elusive and sinister details of the mysterious Frank case, a large measure of prejudice was injected as it swept along.

The public has been swung first this way and then that, rushed to one conclusion, only to be rushed as madly, after a bit, to another, until, up one side and down the other, the public breathed, as aforesaid, a large and deep sigh of relief when at last the jury got the matter into its keeping, to unravel it as best it might and to speak the truth of it as nearly and as exactly as human ingenuity and the forms of law can approximate the same.

The State has fought doggedly to one theory: That Leo Frank, shortly after noon on Saturday, April 26, lured little Mary Phagan, for unspeakably immoral purpose, to the rear of the second floor of the National Pencil Factory in Forsyth street, after having paid her her weekly pittance, and there, when she refused to yield to his lustful purpose, he killed her, first by knocking her down and subsequently strangling her.

That after this horribly tragic culmination of a perhaps non-murderous original intent, Frank sought the help of a negro, Conley, with whom he had had previous very questionable relations, to hide the body, and that Conley, already deep in the mire with Frank, consented, and as a matter of fact, did hide the body of the dead girl in the basement of the factory, where subsequently he expected to burn it.

Charges Notes Were Framed.

That after this, Frank and his accomplice returned to the second floor, whereon Frank's office is located, and prepared some illiterate notes, which were placed beside the dead body for the purpose of diverting suspicion both from Frank and the negro.

That the defendant then gave the negro some money for his work, and promised him more eventually.

That Frank's actions following the murder were suspicious enough to prompt his retention at police headquarters.

That his general character is bad enough to warrant the presumption that he had lustful intentions toward Mary Phagan, as evidenced by his relations with other women and girls.

That his professed alibis are inconsequential and misleading, and not sustained by facts.

Finally, that Conley's seemingly contradictory attitude is accounted for in two directions, first by his desire to save both himself and Frank, and second by his desire to protect himself against a great measure of responsibility for the tragedy than rightfully belonged to him, when it became evident to him that Frank was preparing to let him suffer just so much measure of responsibility, even to the murder itself, as might be fixed if he did speak.

What Defense Has Claimed.

The defense has fought doggedly to this one theory: That Leo Frank scarcely knew Mary Phagan at all, and that the only time he saw her on Saturday, April 26, was when she came to his office to get her pay; that he never lured her to the rear of the second floor, or anywhere else, for any purpose whatever, and that he never saw her alive after the brief moment she stood in his office on Saturday.

That after she left his presence, happy and unharmed, she passed on downstairs, and encountered Jim Conley, the negro sweeper, whom Frank did not even know was in the building, and who was not supposed to be in the building at that time.

That Conley, then only partially recovered from a drunken debauch of the morning, saw her little mesh bag in her hand, and, being "broke" and wanting more whisky, he seized the girl, snatched her mesh bag, after knocking her down, threw her into the cellar below through the nearby open elevator shaft, whence later he dragged her to the trash pile in the rear of the building, tied the strangling rope about her neck, either to complete his dastardly work or to create a false suspicion as to the direct cause of her death.

That he then pulled the staple from the back door of the basement and thus made his escape finally from the building.

That all of Conley's story as to how he helped dispose of the body is a fabrication and a monstrous lie, framed for the purpose of shielding himself and placing the blame upon Frank.

That his story was dragged from him, bit by bit, beginning with the falsehood that he could not write, and that it was revised four times, always under oath, before its amazing and incompatible contradictions could be fixed up to stick with any degree of plausibility, and that he was helped in every one of these revisions by all too willing police officers, detectives and court officials bent upon finding in Frank a victim for Mary Phagan's murder.

Claim Negro Wrote Notes.

That the negro himself, of his own motion, wrote the notes he later confessed to having written, hoping thereby to divert suspicion from himself.

That Conley only began his series of contradictory "confessions" after he found that Frank was under suspicion, and thereby realized his (Conley's) opportunity to fasten more firmly upon Frank that suspicion, to Conley's own great benefit.

That Frank's general character is good, in contradistinction to Conley's admitted bad character.

That Frank has set up two unassailable alibis, and could not, therefore, have committed the crime charged.

That his nervousness the day following the murder was occasioned by the manner in which the fact of the murder was communicated to him, and not because of guilt.

That the long and delicate clerical work he did on the afternoon following the murder is proof that he could not then have been agitated by guilt or by any other sinister knowledge.

That Frank, as a matter of fact, knows nothing whatever of the cause of Mary Phagan's death, and is utterly and entirely guiltless of any participation therein.

Two intensely dramatic events marked the progress of the trial—and about them the entire case has revolved constantly.

Conley's remarkable story, containing the unspeakable charge of perversion, wealthy in detail and full of thrill, was the State's big point.

Frank's wonderfully clear, dispassionate and well-sustained statement from the witness stand was the defendant's big point.

These two contrary things have been pitted the one against the other, and upon which the jury finally would accept as the truth the case always has seemed to turn for final adjustment.

Attack Centers on Negro.

Every effort of the defense has been to break down Conley—including two days' unmerciful grilling by Mr. Rosser—and every effort of the State has been toward upholding him.

Every effort of the defense, therefore, has been also directed toward holding up Frank's statement, just as every effort of the State has been directed toward breaking it down.

It ever was Frank vs. Conley—the life of the one or the other as the law's satisfaction for the murder of Mary Phagan!

Regardless of all things else, the public is unstinting in its praise and approval of the brilliant young Solicitor General of the Atlanta Circuit, Hugh Dorsey, for the superb manner in which he has handled the State's side of the case.

It all along has been freely admitted that those two veterans of criminal practice, Luther Rosser and Reuben Arnold, would take ample care of the defendant.

Two more experienced, able and aggressive attorneys it would be impossible to secure in any cause.

When it was first learned that Rosser and Arnold were to defend Frank, the public realized that the defendant had determined to take no chances. He selected from among the cream of the Georgia bar.

That the State's interests, quite as sacred as the defendant's, would be looked after so jealously, so adroitly, and so shrewdly in the hands of the youthful Dorsey, however—that was a matter not so immediately settled!

Dorsey an Unknown Quantity.

Dorsey was known as a "bright young chap," not widely experienced, willing and aggressive enough, but—

He had been but lately named Solicitor General, and he hadn't been tried out exhaustively.

Maybe he could measure up to the standard of Rosser and Arnold, but it was a long way to measure up, nevertheless!

It soon became evident that Dorsey was not to be safely underrated. He could not be sneered down, laughed down, ridiculed down, or smashed down.

He took a lot of lofty gibing, and was called "bud" and "son" right along—but every time they pushed him down, he arose again, and generally stronger than ever!

Time and again he outgeneraled his more experienced opponents.

He forced them to make Frank's character an issue, despite themselves.

He got in vital and far-reaching evidence, over protest long and loud.

Whenever the Solicitor was called upon for an authority, he was right there with the goods. They never once caught him napping. He had prepared himself for the Frank case, in every phase of it.

The case had not progressed very far before the defense discovered unmistakably that it had in Dorsey a foreman worthy of its most trustworthy and best-tempered steel!

And the young Solicitor climaxed his long sustained effort with a masterful speech, that will long be remembered in Fulton County!

In places he literally tore to pieces the efforts of the defense. He overlooked no detail—at times he was crushing in his reply to the arguments of Rosser and Arnold, and never was he commonplace!

Fixed His Fame by Work.

Whatever the verdict, when Hugh Dorsey sat down, the Solicitor General had fixed his fame and reputation as an able and altogether capable prosecuting attorney—and never again will that reputation be challenged lightly, perhaps!

Much credit for hard work and intelligent effort will be accorded Frank Hooper, too, for the part he played in the Frank trial. He was at all times the repressed and painstaking first lieutenant of the Solicitor, and his work, while not so spectacular, formed a very vital part of the whole case made out and argued by the State. He was for fourteen years the Solicitor General of one of the most important South Georgia circuits, and his advice and suggestions to Dorsey were invaluable.

A noteworthy fact in connection with the Frank trial is that it generally is accepted as having been as fair and square as human forethought and effort could make it.

It may be true that a good deal of the irrelevant and not particularly pertinent crept into it, but one side has been to blame for that quite as much as the other side.

Ruling Cut Both Ways.

The judge's rulings have cut impartially both ways—sometimes favorable to the State, but quite as frequently in favor of the defense.

Even the one big charge of degeneracy, which many people hold had no proper place in the present trial, went in without protest from the defense, and cross-examination upon it even was indulged in.

Unlimited time was given both the State and the defense to make out their cases; expense was not considered. The trial has lasted longer than any other in the criminal history of Georgia. Nothing was done or left undone that could give either side the right to complain of unfairness after the conclusion of the hearing.

It is difficult to conceive how human minds and hman efforts could provide more for fair play than was provided in the Frank case.

MRS. LEO M. FRANK plainly showing the strain as Solicitor Dorsey arraigned her husband. Below is Mrs. Rea Frank, the defendant's mother, who also betrayed her agitation.



English Housewives Plan Bacon Boycott

Hope to Force Down Price by Abstaining From Buying for Fortnight.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The "English breakfast" is threatened with dire disaster. London housewives are preparing to boycott the toothsome "rasher" because of the continued high prices ruling for bacon.

They plan to refuse to buy bacon for a fortnight, beginning to-day. Enormous quantities are likley to remain in the hands of the wholesalers and prices are expected to come down with a rush.

Optimists predict a drop in price of at least 6 cents a pound.

Cost of Living Up in Britain 14 Per Cent

Prices of Foodstuffs Except Tea and Sugar Have Risen at Remarkable Rate.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Striking figures showing the increased cost of living are contained in a voluminous report issued by the British Board of Trade, according to which present prices are the highest in twenty-five years.

Retail prices of food have risen 14 per cent since 1900, while wages have increased only 3 per cent.

Prices of almost all foodstuffs, except tea and sugar, have risen, the greatest increases being in bacon, 52 per cent, and potatoes, 46 per cent.

People have been able to meet the advances only by reducing consumption.

CASTLE TO BE HOME OF TRAMPS OF GERMANY

Special Cable to The American.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—Here is perhaps a bit of news which will be of interest to some of America's "Wandering Willies." A ruined castle at Merlenhausen, Saxony, is about to be restored by the local authorities, who will use it as a free rest house and night shelter for tramps from all parts of Germany.

Mail-Wooed Bride On Journey to Coast

Millionaire Ranchman Is Given Fine Recommendation by Pastors of His Neighbor.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Theresa Patterson, a handsome widow, aged 30, of Allentown, Pa., is nearing Los Molinas to-day, a journey of 3,000 miles across the continent, to become the bride of Charles H. Smart, a wealthy rancher, after a romantic courtship by mail.

Clergymen in Los Molinas and Allentown gave each a clean bill, the former stating that while Smart is not a millionaire, he is worth nearly that sum and would make a home happy for any woman of his choice.

The marriage is to take place immediately upon Mrs. Patterson's arrival.

5-Cent Fraud in Ice; 5 Days on Rockpile

Portland Dealer Is Sentenced for Cheating Customer in 25-Cent Transaction.

PORTLAND, OREG., Aug. 23.—Five days at the rockpile for a 5-cent fraud in the sale of a piece of ice was the sentence imposed by Municipal Judge Stevenson upon Thomas Barnes, proprietor of the National Ice and Coal Company.

Barnes delivered a 40-pound piece of ice worth 20 cents, saying it weighed 50 pounds and charging 25 cents.

RUSS SERFS JOLLY, BUT LAZY, SAYS VASSAR GIRL

Special Cable to The American.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 23.—Miss Texter, a graduate of Vassar College, who has been making a tour of Saratoff and Simbirsk, typical agricultural provinces of Russia, to study the land question, has been telling the Russian newspapers the peasants impress her most by their good temper and dislike for work.

For summer complaints

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

is best. It will keep your stomach and bowels in fine condition to do all the work called for, thus avoiding or relieving cramps, dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera, malaria and stomach troubles.

The genuine Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is sold in SEALED BOTTLES ONLY, by druggists, grocers and dealers. Should our friends for any reason be unable to secure it in their locality, we will have it shipped to them from their nearest dealer, express prepaid (cash to accompany order) at the following prices:—

4 Large Bottles, $4.30.
6 Large Bottles, $5.90.
12 Large Bottles, $11.00.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey should be in every home and we make the above announcement so that you may become familiar with a source of supply.

Remit by express order, postoffice order, or certified check to
The Duffy Malt Whiskey Company,
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ABSOLUTELY PURE & UNADULTERATED TRADE MARK

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Impress upon your minds (through the newspapers) the importance of calling to see me when your teeth need attention. Give me a trial and learn for yourself how fair and honest I treat you—how my methods are ABSOLUTELY PAINLESS, and my prices MUCH LOWER than any other Dentist in Atlanta. I can assure you that it will be a pleasure to you to recommend me to your friends after you have once tried me. I employ no students. Each doctor has had from 5 to 18 years' experience and is thoroughly versed in my painless methods.

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SOLICITOR'S CLOSING ARGUMENT A MASTERPIECE

DENOUNCES DEFENDANT AS MORAL PERVERT AND LAUGHS ALIBI TO SCORN

Prisoner Likened to Oscar Wilde, Pastor Richeson and Beattie---Charged With Committing Murder to Hide Evidence of His Crime Against Girl.

Continued From Page 2.

nold and Rosser would take off their hats.

"I refer to Daniel Webster and his argument in the Knott case. 'Time is identical, days, hours, are not visible to any of senses except to the schooled. He who speaks of days, hours and minutes talks at random.' It is better than I could express it. What about this time? In this table here, minutes are moved up and down, contorted and twisted to protect this man. They say he arrived at the factory at 8:25. Frank himself in his first statement said he arrived at 8:30, and poor Jim Conley, lousy, filthy and dirty, said he arrived at 8:30, carrying a raincoat, and they tried to make it appear he didn't have one. If the truth is ever known, he tried to borrow that raincoat of Ursenbach's to create the same impression.

"Mattie Smith at 9:20 (quoting from the table), and Frank and Mattie Smith both say 9:30. He called Schiff at 10 o'clock (reading again), and yet this man with all his mathematical precision and accuracy at figures, said he was at Montag's at 10 o'clock. They say he arrived back at 11 o'clock, but in his first statement he said it was 11:05. At 12:12 they say Mary Phagan arrived at the factory.

"Oh my, they have to do it. Like the rabbit in Uncle Remus, they're 'just 'bleeged to do it.' Move the minutes up or back, for God's sake, or we are lost!

"But to crown it all! In the table which is now turned to the wall you have Lemmie Quinn arriving not on the minute, but, to suit your purpose, at from 12:20 to 12:22. That evidence conflicts with the statements of Miss Freeman and the other young woman, who put him there before 12 o'clock."

Arnold—Your honor, I must interrupt. No such evidence was ever brought out. Those young women testified that they left the factory at 11:45 and that they saw Lemmie Quinn at the Busy Bee Cafe considerably after. Mr. Dorsey says they saw him at the factory before 12 o'clock.'

orsey—No, your honor, I didn't say any such thing. They didn't see him there, and I don't think anyone else did.

The crowd laughed.

Arnold—Your honor, have we got to take this whole crowd into this case?

Judge Roan—Gentlemen, there must be order or I will clear the courtroom.

Dorsey—Find the records. They will show I am right. I have got Lemmie Quinn's affidavit. I am just arguing this case on the evidence.

"Jim Conley is a liar, is he? He said Quinn was there and that he was there before Mary Phagan came. Frank had a mighty hard time remembering whether Quinn was there. When Quinn saw him at the police station and said he had been there, Frank said he would have to see his lawyers before deciding whether or not to make it public.

"Is Jim Conley telling the truth or telling a lie? You can't go hot and cold on him. Why was it Frank wanted to consult his lawyers?"

Arnold—I will find the record.

Dorsey—Yes, you can find it. You can find where Quinn swore half a dozen ways. He was the most anxious witness I ever saw on a stand, except for old man Holloway. He would tell that he was there if Frank said tell it. He would keep quiet if Frank said no.

"Oh, gentlemen, let me read you what a great lawyer said on this sort of evidence. I read the words of Judge Lochrane:

"'I do not take the mere words of witnesses. I take their acts.'

"And while I am on this subject I want to read you another opinion:

"'Evidence given by a witness has inherent strength which a jury can not disregard. But a statement has none.'"

Arnold: "Now, your honor, I have found the records and it bears out just what I said."

Arnold read from the testimony of Miss Corinthia Hall that she and Mrs. Freeman went to the pencil factory at 11:35 and left there at 11:45.

Arnold: "Mr. Dorsey asked her the question, 'You saw Lemmie Quinn at 5 minutes to 12 o'clock?' Answer: 'I don't remember what time it was. He told us he had been up to the factory and saw Frank. He said he was going to the matinee.'

"Lemmie Quinn swore several times he was at the factory at 12:20," Arnold continued, "and here it is that he said that he was in a pool parlor at 12:30, just after leaving the factory."

Judge Roan: "Mr. Dorsey, have you anything in contradiction to that?"

Dorsey: "Yes, I have plenty; that doesn't scare anybody."

Arnold: "I just want to call attention to the glaring errors. The little ones I don't care anything about. I won't interrupt him except on glaring misstatements. Life is too short."

Dorsey: "Yes, you will. You will interrupt me every time I am incorrect. You are too shrewd, too anxious to let anything go by. Don't tell this jury you are going to let me say things that are incorrect.

"Here is your table turned to the wall, having the time of Lemmie Quinn's arrival at 12:20. I have an affidavit here of this pet foreman of the metal department. He said he got there at from 12 to 12:20. Those girls went out of the factory at 11:45 o'clock. They walked up a block and down a block to the Busy Bee Cafe. There they saw Quinn.

"In the name of goodness, if Frank, according to his own statement, could leave the factory at 1:10 o'clock and get home at 1:20, couldn't these girls walk up a block and down a block and see Quinn in fifteen minutes?

"I know it hurts, but this table here which puts Lemmie Quinn at the factory from 12:20 to 12:22 is a fraud on its face. There is no greater farce in this case than their straining at this particular point, with the exception of Billy Owens' pantomime. And, oh, what a farce that was!

"Gentlemen of the jury, you need not try to consider their attempts to be accurate about the time Quinn says he was there, for Lemmie says himself he could not be positive. He says he thinks he got there some time between 12:20 and 12:30.

Mentions Girl Who Would Die for Frank.

"Ah, gentlemen of the jury, whenever a man gets to swearing too definite and too specifically about time, then the words of our friend Webster, which I quoted to you, are right—'He is not to be relied upon.'

"And can you truly consider the words of a man whom your reason tells you is straining to set the exact time?

"But let's pass on from this. I will not take the time to read you everything that Lemmie says he did. Let's pass on to the perjury charge which Arnold has so flippantly made. You saw these witnesses upon the stand. You heard their words. You noticed their manner, their attitude and their interest.

"Why, one of these ladies from the factory wanted to die for this man Frank."

A titter of laughter ran around the room, and deputies were forced to rap for order.

"When did you ever know of an employee being so enamoured of her employer that she was willing to die for him, if their friendship was purely platonic? I know enough about human nature—I know enough of the passions which surge in the breast of mortal man—to know that this poor woman's anxiety to put her neck into the noose to save him were born of something besides platonic love.

"When you see a woman so passionately devoted to her employer—so anxious to die for him—you may know and you can gamble on it that there is something stronger there than platonic love. It must be a passion born of something beyond the relation which should exist between a married man—an employer—and his woman employee.

"Ah, gentlemen of the jury, we could have got witness after witness who would have gone upon the stand and sworn things about this man. There were people who would have perjured themselves. There were witnesses who came upon the stand for the deefndant who on the face of their testimony perjured themselves.

"Take this little Bauer boy. Remember his testimony before he took that automobile ride with Montag to the office of Arnold & Arnold. Before dinner he could remember each detail, but after dinner, after he had taken that ride with old Sig Montag, he had a lapse of memory. Old man Sig must have told this little boy about the Hard Shell preacher down in South Georgia who has his congregation pray for rain. They prayed and prayed, and after a while like old Sam Jones would have said, the Lord sent a trash mover, a gully washer.

Boy Must Have Overdone It."

"It rained and it rained until they had more water than they knew what to do with. Then the old hardshell preacher said: 'Brethren, it looks like we have a leetle overdone it.' So Montag must have whispered into Bauer's ear, 'You have a leetle overdone it.'

"And, after dinner, this little boy didn't know anything. But was that all? Why, gentlemen of the jury, before dinner that boy even remembered where his watch lay.

"Do you believe that? Talk about perjury! Willful foolishness, because an honest jury knows that it was not true. They brought in that machinist Lee. He was willing to swear to anything and there was not a man in the sound of his voice that didn't know he was telling an untruth. He wrote and signed a statement about Duffy's injuries. I brought it here and it was written in typewriting and didn't even have his name on it.

"They thought we could not find Duffy and thought you didn't have sense enough to know the first thing you do in a case like that is to wrap something around it to stop the loss of blood.

"I have never seen a case yet where women were so suborned as in this. Take this woman Fleming, his stenographer. They put her up and she swore Frank had a general good character. She only swore to what he had done in her presence when they cross-examined her. We don't contend Frank tried to seduce every girl in the factorwy. But he did pick them out. He picked out Mary Phagan and was called.

"Gentlemen, he got the wrong girl and he was called. And this stenographer said she only knew what he did to her. She testified that Frank's business Saturday morning was to make out the financial sheet. Mr. Arnold said immediately he didn't have time and she jumped at it like a duck at a June bug. Mr. Arnold was so nervous he would not let me finish the cross-examination, and interpolated that remark to guide her.

"It was unfair and not according to law and practice. But he got away with it. And then she turned right around and in the next breath said that she had never said Frank was working on the financial sheet Saturday morning.

"Oh, gentlemen, can you let a poor little girl go to her death and set her murderer free on such evidence as this? If you do, it is time to stop going through the process of summoning a jury.

"Perjury! When did old man Starnes and Pat Campbell stoop to that. And suspicions! Why didn't we get old man Lee and Gantt instead of Frank? Why didn't we get Conley? We tried it, but there was absolutely no case against either. But there is a perfect case against this man. But, oh, you cried 'Perjury.' But it is not worth fifteen cents until you put your fingers on something specific.

"And here, gentlemen, right before your very eyes, in black and white, the testimony ofthis woman, Fleming, shows that they perjured her.

"Do you tell me when that factory closes on Saturday afternoons that this man with the handsome wife that he possesses, this college graduate, who likes to read and play cards, who likes to see baseball games, would spend his time there, using the data that Schiff prepared on Saturday afternoons when he could do it Saturday morning? No, sir. Miss Fleming was right. She didn't stay there to work often on Saturday afternoons."

The jury was allowed to retire for a few minutes. When they returned, Dorsey resumed his argument.

"Now, gentlemen, I submit that this man made that lnance sheet Saturday morning. I am not going to fatigue you with my reasons. It is unnecessary. If he did make that sheet on Saturday afternoon, he did it thinking of an alibi. But don't tell me that because he might have done this on Saturday afternoon with a penmanship that showed no nervousness proves an alibi.

"If he could go home into the bosom of his family after such an atrocious crime, he could have made that sheet. But he wouldn't have done it if Schiff had not gotten up the data. He had done it fifty-two times a year for five or six years. If he would do additional work on that Saturday afternoon, it could only have been with a sinister purpose.

Witness Afraid Even to Identify Handwriting.

"In speaking of perjury, his mother said anybody ought to identify his handwriting."

Dorsey held up the photograph of the sample of handwriting Frank wrote for the police.

"Yet the man they put up to identify his handwriting was so afraid he might do Frank an injury that he wouldn't venture a guess. Grant that he did go home to his wife and those old people—his parents-in-law—and maintain a stoical countenance. Grant that he did make that sheet, which he could make up with his eyes shut. Grant that he did unlock the safe, a thing that he had done every day for years.

"But when he went to run the elevator; when he went to nail up that back door; he wavered; he paled when he talked to the police, and trembled on Darley's knee as he rode to the police station.

"He could sit in the hall and read a joke about a baseball umpire, but the frivolity annoyed the visitors at his home. It was the same kind of frivolity Henry Clay Beattie displayed when he stood beside the automobile that was stained with the blood of his wife. His joke was uttered only in annoyance; it farred.

"But whether or not he made up that financial sheet, while waiting for old Jim to come and burn the body, one thing I grant he did. Don't forget the envelope; don't forget the way the letter was quoted, that letter he wrote to his uncle in Brooklyn, that letter that begins: 'I trust that this finds you and dear Tante well.' He had no wealthy relations in Brooklyn! That old millionaire uncle was mighty near there when Frank told old Jim Conley: 'Why should I hand? I have wealthy relatives in Brooklyn!'

Dorsey finished reading the letter and then said:

"Here is a sentence pregnant with significance. It bears the earmarks of a guilty conscience. He wasn't trembling when he wrote. He is capable and smart, but here is a sentence that is a revelation. Here is a document I concede was written after little Mary Phagan, who died for virtue's sake, was lying mutilated in that dark cold basement."

At this juncture Mrs. J. W. Coleman, mother of Mary Phagan, began to cry.

Dorsey read from the letter:

"'It is too short a time since you left for anything startling to have developed down here.'

"'Startling' and 'too short a time.' Those are the words that incriminate. That little sentence itself shows that the crime was committed in an incredibly short time.

"Tell me, honest men, courageous men of Georgia, that this phrase penned to his uncle that afternoon did not come from a stricken conscience. 'Too short a time since you left for anything to develop down here.'

"What do you think of that, honest men? Then notice what he writes about the thin, gray line of veterans facing the chilly weather, as if that old millionaire uncle of his traveling around Germany for his health, as if he cared for these old heroes in gray! Ample and reliable authority says that over-expression is an indication of guilt. Tell me that this old man, who was just preparing to sail for Europe, cared for these old heroes in gray—this wealthy old man who wanted to see the financial sheet. 'Too short a time'—yes, he said it was too short a time for anything to develop down here. But, gentlemen of the jury, there was something startling to develop, and it happened within the space of 30 minutes. There is nothing new in the factory to report, but there was something new in the cellar. There was something to report, and the time wasn't too short for it to happen.

"You tell me that letter was written in the morning? Do you believe it? Why, they haven't even tried to say that. I tell you that that letter shows on its face that something startling had happened, and I tell you that that rich uncle did not care the snap of his finger about the thin, gray line of veterans.

"Ah, yes, he had wealthy relatives in Brooklyn. That's what old Jim Conley said he told him. And his people lived in Brooklyn, and old Jim never would have known that if Frank had not told him. And they had at least $20,000 in cool cash in the bank; and he had a brother-in-law employing two or three people, at least, and we don't know how many more. And if his rich uncle was not in Brooklyn, he was near there.

"All right, let's go a step farther. On April 28 he wired Adolph Montag at the Imperial Hotel in New York: 'You may have read in Atlanta papers of factory girl found dead Sunday morning in cellar of pencil factory.'

"Yes, gentlemen of the jury, in the cellar of the pencil factory. There's where he placed her, and that is where he expected her to be found. And the thought of it welled up in his mind that Monday morning, April 28, before he had been arrested, and he wired Montag forestalling what he knew would certainly and surely happen unless the Atlanta detectives were corrupt and would suppress it.

Compliments Detectives.

"But, be it said to your credit, Starnes; to your credit, Campbell, and you, too, Rosser and Black, that you had the manhood and the courage to do your duty and roll the charge up to this man, protected as he was by wealth and influence.

"And notice what else he said in this telegram. Notice the credit he gives to the police: 'The police will eventually solve it.' And be it said to thee redit of the Atlanta police department, they did solve it. 'Assure my uncle I am all right in case he asks. Our company has case well in hand.' Maybe he did think when he got that fellow Scott that his company had it well in hand.

"I tell you there is an honest man—this fellow Scott. If there was a slush fund in this case—and witnesses have said there was no such fund—this man Scott could have gotten it. Not at first, maybe, but he could have gotten it later on. But Scott knew his duty, and he has done it. No wonder Frank could telegraph that his company had the case well in hand, for Scott's first words could not have suited him better had he wished for them. They were, 'The Pinkerton's always work arm and arm with the police.' This suited Frank well. It was just what he wanted. He wanted to know what the police thought he wanted to know what they were going to do, and this worked well, until the chain began to tighten.

"And Haas—and he is nobody's fool—when he saw the trend of the case, he opened the negotiations; he gave Scott the opportunity by saying, 'Now let us have what you get first.'

"But let us pass on from that. You ell me that letter and that telegram are not significant? That the work on this financial sheet is no significant? That Schiff's testimony as to the work on that financial sheet is not significant?

"Frank himself was not satisfied. He is as smart as his lawyers, too.

"He realized that he would have to go out and beyond the evidence, because he knew it was all bunk; and he tried to show you that he did write the financial sheet. Frank did write that letter Saturday afternoon, and he did write that telegram Monday; but he did not do any work on the financial sheet after Saturday at noon. I ask you twelve men if those documents and letters don't bear the impress of murder?

"And they still cry perjury. I just thought of another case, when that man could not identify Frank's handwriting that his own mother said was his. That was perjury, and there was perjury in the testimony of Bower and Lee. Mrs. Carson said she had worked there three years, and Arnold asked her a question that he would not ask a younger woman. He asked her about seeing blood around the toilet and in the dressing rooms. She said she saw it there very often. Then she talked about Conley being on the fourth floor that Monday. I pinned her down to say that Frank was there at the same time. It was then that Frank leaned over and said, 'Be a good boy, Jim,' and Jim, remembering his wealthy relatives in Brooklyn, and his promises of money, said, 'Yes, sir, boss; I will.'

"Surely the officers could not suborn Conley at that time. And she says she never saw the blood by the water cooler; she said she didn't look at it because she didn't like to look at things like that. But another lady on the stand says she did go back and look at it; that she was with her.

"But back again to Conley. If he had committed that crime and had not had Leo M. Frank and his promises back of him, would he have gone back to that factory every day and remained there until Thursday? They said they were going to put up all the girls on the fourth floor. But they didn't do it until we called their four-flush and put up witnesses who corroborated their witness, Miss Jackson, about the misconduct of this man.

"Miss Small, also on the fourth floor, corroborated Conley. She said she saw him on the fourth floor Monday. Now, why did Frank go to the fourth floor so often Monday and Tuesday? Because he knew Conley was up there, and he wanted to be sure the negro was not talking. Conley told Miss Carson that Frank was as innocent as an angel in heaven. We said he was merely doing what he had promised to do—protect his employer. Mr. Rosser characterized the statement as a dirty suggestion It was, and I accept it, but it is true; and you men would not sit here and see that negro hang for a crime Leo M. Frank committed.

"When Conley went up to the second floor in response to Frank's signal, Frank said, 'Did you see anything?' and he said, 'I saw two girls come up, but there ain't but one of them come down.' And then Frank knew that he would have to take this negro into his confidence.

Shaking his finger at Frank, Dorsey continued:

"And you told old Jim Conley to protect you! And he tried to do it. It is infamous to try to have Jim Conley hanged for a crime that Leo Frank did. Gentlemen, I haven't got to the State's case yet; I am just cutting away some of the underbrush this defense has planted in this forest of oaks. They have played the detectives. The only thing to the discredit of the police department is that it allowed itself to be intimidated by the influence of this man and his friends and his big lawyers.

Didn't Have Courage To Put Frank in Cell.

"When they took him down there guilty of this red-handed murder they didn't put him in a cell like they did Newt Lee and Jim Conley. It took time for them to get their courage up to the point of locking him up as he should have been. Old John Black—Mr. Rosser likes to brag about what he did to him—but he didn't make so much off of him after all. Black's methods are somewhat like Mr. Rosser's. If Black had had Frank in the position that Mr. Rosser had Jim Conley, this whole trial might have been obviated with a confession."

Dorsey turned and pointed at Frank.

"You didn't get counsel a moment too soon. You called for Darley and you called for Harris; you called for Rosser and Arnold, and it took them all to bolster up your nerve. Gentlemen of the jury, you know I am telling you the truth. The only thing against the police is that this man, who had just snuffed out the life of this little girl, was given too much consideration. His able counsel and the glamour of wealth that surrounded him, overawed the police. I had nothing to do with it, but I honor them for the way they went after Minola McKnight. I don't know whether they want me to apologize for them or not; but do you think that in protecting the people from such crimes as this the detectives are acting like they are at a tea party?

"Should they have the manners of a dancing master? If you do, you don't know anything about it. Once get an old 'possum dog on the trail, and you can't call him off. So it is with Starnes and Black; they knew Albert McKnight wouldn't have told those young men at the Beck & Gregg Hardware Company that story about his wife unless it were true. They went after Minola. They stuck to the trail. They smoked her out. Minola's friends got a writ of habeas corpus. Do you think if Mr. Haas had come to me with a writ of habeas corpus to release Frank I would have done it? I would have said it was none of my business.

"The next time the police have to use strong methods in an effort to protect the people by going after a red-handed murderer, I won't usurp their authority or the authority of the judges. I haven't anything to do with the police department, or the functions of the judges. I am responsible only for the office of Solicitor General for the term to which I was elected. I honor Mr. Charley Hill; I am as proud that I have succeeded him as I am that I was given this place by a vote of the people. He was honorable and strong; but I tell you gentlemen, no man is my pattern; I follow the dictates of my own conscience."

Tears Come to Dorsey's Eyes.

Mr. Dorsey raised his voice and tears came into his eyes.

"If there is one thing I am proud of during my term of office, it is that I joined hand and glove with the police; and when your influence (turning to the defense) tried to get Jim Conley indicted by the grand jury, I stood out against it. If that is treason, make the most of it. If you don't want me to do it, get somebody else.

"Mr. Hill was a noble man. He had the courage of a Caesar and the eloquence of a Demosthenes. I have wished a hundred times that he was here making the speech to you that I am making.

"He would have stripped the hides off of you (pointing to the defense). Such talk as that doesn't terrify me. It doesn't disturb the serenity of the conscience in everything I have done in the prosecution of this man. Let's get back to the talk on perjury.

"Don't get up here and call everybody a liar without giving the specific instances. Take the evidence of Mrs. Small. She said she saw Frank and Miss Rebecca Carson walking along and that she stopped Frank and had him O. K. a ticket. She said it was Miss Rebecca Carson she was with. She says that Mrs. Carson was not there at all. Mrs. Carson said she was there. Mrs. Small said she saw Conley standing up there by the elevator and that Frank must have seen him—that Frank passed within 4 feet of him. She says that Jim was doing nothing; that he was standing by the elevator with his hand on a truck.

"Mrs. Small also tells us that the elevator shook the entire building. She said he couldn't helped but hear it if the machinery was not running. She said: 'You might not hear it if the machinery was in full operation, if you were not paying attention to it, but if you listened you could hear it.'

"Now here is another thing. Mrs. Carson had already sworn positively that she never went back into the metal room to see that blood. Mrs. Small said that on Wednesday a crowd of them from the fourth floor went down out of pure curiosity to see those spots, and when I asked her who went with her, lo and behold the first person she mentioned was Mrs. Carson. She said she was sure she was there; she knew she was there. And when I asked why they went there, and why Mrs. Carson went there particularly, she said 'Curiosity sent us.'

Somebody Has Lied, Dorsey Asserts.

"Now, gentlemen of the jury, somebody, and I put it up to you, has lied. If this case is founded on perjury, it has been boiled until the pot is black.

"The truth is, there has not been a single instance where evidence was needed that someone has not come in to bolster it up.

"Now, let's pass on a little bit. I want to discuss briefly the writing of these letters found beside the body of the girl. If these letters were not the order of an overruling Providence, I would agree that they were the silliest things I ever heard of. But, gentlemen of the jury, these notes bear an intrinsic knowledge of this crime.

"This man Frank, by the language of these notes, in attempting to fix the guilt upon another, has indelibly fixed it upon himself."

The Solicitor repeated this statement.

"The pad, the paper the notes were written upon; the fact that there was a note fixed the guilt upon him. Tell me that a negro who, after having killed a white girl, ravished and outraged her, would have taken the time to have written these notes? And even if he did write them, would he have written them upon a scratch pad which is found only in an office?

"You tell me that a man like Jim Conley would have ravished this girl with the knowledge that Frank was in the house? You tell me that this Jim Conley, even though he has been as drunk as a sot could be, would have taken the time to write these notes?

"I tell you, gentlemen of the jury, it can not be true.

"You say that the fact those notes were written was foolish. It was foolish, but it was a mistake. Murder is a mistake. What man ever committed murder who did not make a mistake? And what man making the greatest mistake in the world would not make a lesser mistake in trying to cover up? Those notes were the lesser mistake.

"Scott said that when Leo M. Frank talked to him about the girl coming to the factory and asking him about the metal that he said, 'I don't know.' And now he says that he told her, 'No.' Arnold recognized the damage in the statement 'I don't know' getting in.

"Language of Notes Clears Conley."

"Leo Frank said in his statement again and again 'chatting' and 'chat.' Conley said that when Frank told him he wanted to watch for him that Frank said he wanted to have a 'chat.' Jim Conley said here time and again, 'I have done it,' but in the notes found near the body he said, 'did it.' Do you tell me that negro would have written the word 'did' unless it was dictated to him?

"Do you tell me that negro would have taken the time to carry that girl away back there and hide her body if he had knocked her down the hole, and then stopped to write those notes?

"No," shouted Dorsey, turning to Frank, "that child was murdered on the second floor and you wanted to get her into the cellar, just like you found her in the cellar, as you said in that telegram to Montag.

"Conley said once in his statement that when he met a man on the street that he knew, the man looked at him he though he though 'I done it.' Conley used that expression at least twenty times. He said 'I done it' when he closed the door, and in several other places I can't find just now. He didn't use the word 'did' one time.

"In the first note, the expression 'I went to make water and that long tall black negro pushed me down the hole.' You knew that toilet was back there on the second floor (addressing Frank), and you knew that was where that little girl met her death. And you knew that metal room was right back there, too.

"You tell me that negro would have written those words. Where was it she was going to make water on the first floor? Yet you tell me there is nothing in circumstantial evidence when these things creep in,

"When you wrote this note (turning to Frank), you said yourself that you had the original of the note before you, and you said yourself that you knew Conley could write because he had written you time and time again, trying to borrow money, and yet you sat there with the original of that note before you and Conley's own handwriting, the handwriting you had seen often enough to be familiar with it, and you didn't tell those officers that Conley wrote the notes.

"'I don't want you to convict this man unless you believe him guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, but I don't want you to let your verdict be governed by the opinion of a crank, but by the facts.

"Arnold and Rosser would say frequently, 'Are you going to convict this man on that, on this?'—selecting some little isolated point.

Chain Strong Enough To Hang Anybody.

"'Well, I don't want you to, but on all the facts—the chain that is unbroken and not by isolated instances, and I say that when you take them all together you have a cable that ought to hang anybody.

"I don't ask that he be convicted on this isolated instance or that, but all bound together make a cable that is as strong as is possible for the ingenuity of man to make.

"I don't know whether the statement of Frank's will rank along with that statement of the celebrated pervert Oscar Wilde, or not. He is brilliant. If you take his statement and just follow it you never would convict him. You never would convict anyone that way. But listen to this: 'I sat in my office counting over the money that had been left over.'" Dorsey read from Frank's statement.

"He wasn't talking about the petty cash," Dorsey continued. "He was talking about the money that had been left over from the payroll of $1,100. We don't know to this day how much that was. We don't know how big a roll it could have made, though Jim Conley said he saw a roll of $200.

"And he was trying to get old Jim to go down into the basement and burn the body of that little girl. Just as sure as the smoke curled from that stack toward the heavens, old Jim would have been there without a shadow of a defense. Frank would have been there with the detectives. Jim would have hanged for a crime that this man committed in his lust.

"But old Jim was too wise. He wrote the notes, but, drunk or sober, he wouldn't be entrapped like that. I do not doubt that when Frank handed him that roll of money it was like the kiss of Judas Iscariot when he kissed the Saviour, and then betrayed Him for 30 pieces of silver.

"I am going to show you that this man had long planned not murder, but to get this little girl to yield to his lust. Let me do it now.

"Back yonder in March this little Turner boy saw him making advances to Mary Phagan. Did that innocent little boy from the country lie? This little girl that came here from the Home of the Good Shepherd, she heard Frank speak to Mary Phagan and put his hands on her. She may have lost her virtue, but she is nothing but a child. Did she lie, this little girl?

Quotes From Same Poem as Rosser.

"Then there is Gantt. He quit the factory rather than make good a dollar that was charged he was short. Did he lie about Frank's inquiring of the little girl? Yesterday Mr. Rosser quoted from a poem of Bobbie Burns, the line was, 'Tis human to step aside.' I want to quote a line from that same poem, 'There is no telling what a man will do when he has the lassie.'

"When convenience is snug, I tell you gentlemen, there is no telling what a pervert will do when goaded by his passion. You tell me this brilliant young man, who looked over that payroll 52 times a year, saw the name of Mary Phagan every time, then when she was dead had to get his books to find out her name? He coveted that little girl way back in March. I have no doubt those little girls swore the truth when they said they saw him making advances. I would not be surprised if he did not hang around and try to get her to yield. I would not be surprised if he didn't get Gantt out of the way because he was an obstacle to his scheme.

"He knew the day before she was probably coming. He went and told old Jim Conley, who had watched for you so many Saturday afternoons while you and Schiff were making up that finance sheet. When Helen Ferguson came and asked for Mary Phagan's money, I wouldn't be surprised if he did not refuse to give it to her because he had already told old Jim to come and watch.

"Frank's plans were fixed. Ah, gentlemen, then Saturday comes, and it is a reasonable tale that old Jim tells. He says, 'I done it just like this.' He doesn't say, 'I did.' He says he 'done it' just as the brilliant factory superintendent told him to. This thing passion works in a terrible way. Good people don't know how the mind of a libertine works. They don't know of the planning, plotting and waiting. Way back in March Frank had his eyes upon her. He was infatuated with her and did not have the will power to resist.

"You can twist and wabble all you want (Dorsey turned to Frank and shook his finger at him), but you told Detective Scott that you did not know her. Notwithstanding what you have said here, notwithstanding what your witnesses have said, you knew her.

"And tell me, gentlemen of the jury, has this little Ferguson girl lied? Has she been suborned by Starnes? Has she come here and deliberately perjured herself? I tell you that is a charge that can not stand. His refusal to give Helen Ferguson Mary Phagan's envelope is an indication that he was plotting. And old Jim Conley's tale will stand, for Frank himself corroborates Conley in many things.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT OF VITAL IMPORTANCE TO PIANO BUYERS

THE WESTER MUSIC CO., 64 Peachtree Street, Desire to Announce the Opening of Their "Once-a-Year" Clearance at 8:30 Monday, August 25.

PIANOS OF HIGH GRADE AND ACKNOWLEDGED REPUTATION

Our Entire Stock Sacrificed—Everything Goes—Nothing Reserved—Every Person Interested in the Purchase of an Instrument Should Read Carefully, As It Concerns Them Most.

PROMPT ACTION WILL BRING REWARD

This Is Our Annual Clearance Sale of Fine Pianos—Your Opportunity to Save From $100 to $250 in Your Piano Purchase. Terms Are Made as Pleasing as the Prices. Opening Evenings.

In announcing this gigantic clearance sale of fine pianos, uprights, grands, player pianos and organs, we wish to take the piano buying public into our confidence, making a plain statement of facts, telling our good reason for sacrificing our entire stock. All thoughtful people realize the fact that in conducting a business the magnitude of ours, that a great number of discontinued styles, sample pianos, rental pianos, etc., will accumulate during the year, besides countless numbers of good used pianos taken in exchange for grands and players. They are all in good condition, and must be disposed of to make room for large shipments of fall goods already beginning to arrive. In order to open the fall season with an entire new stock, we have decided to include in this sale every instrument in our building, grands, uprights and players, including such well-known makes as A. B. Chase, Chickering & Sons, Knabe Brothers, Ivers & Pond, Kurtzmann, Kranich & Bach, Bush & Gerts, Hoffman and others. In players, A. B. Chase Artistano (grands and uprights), Emerson Angelus, Kurtzmann Angelus, The Angelus, The Auto de Luxe, The Autopiano, Koehler and Newton.

Such an array of high-grade instruments, numbering between 350 and 400, has never been offered before to the good people of Georgia. Remember, nothing will be reserved, and in order to move this stock in a limited space of time we have reduced the price in many cases from one-third to one-half the original price. All these points taken into consideration makes it possible for any family to have an instrument in their home at low prices and easy terms place them within reach of all. Your credit is good at The Wester Music Company. If you do not care to pay cash we can arrange terms to suit your convenience.

One Price; Plain Figures.

Every piano will bear two tags, one will be our regular one price tag, the other the clearance sale tag. Thus you may see at a glance just what can be saved on your purchase. Look for the blue tag.

Here are three sample pianos. Large size mahogany cases, fully guaranteed. Instruments must be seen to be appreciated. Regular price $275, your choice $129.

Three standard grade upright cabinet grands, mahogany, oak or walnut; fully guaranteed. Regular price $300, your choice of three different styles and makes $187.

Five standard makes. Five large size uprights, mahogany or oak cases, new styles, guaranteed for ten years, regular price $350, your choice $236; $10 cash and $6 per month.

Five large size cabinet grand upright sample pianos, mahogany or dark oak cases, fully guaranteed, regular price $375. These are going at $246; $10 cash and $7 per month. They are new.

Six large size uprights; your choice oak or mahogany case; guaranteed for ten years; three different styles and makes; regular price $375. They are standard makes. Your choice for $268. Easy terms.

Five large size cabinet grand mahogany cases; three different styles and makes, guaranteed for ten years; regular price $400, your choice $276; $15 cash and $7 per month. They are new.

Ten large size uprights, mahogany cases, different styles and makes, guaranteed for ten years; regular price $450, sale price $292. Easy payments can be arranged.

Four large size, mahogany cases, best makes; fully guaranteed; regular price $500; slightly shop-worn, but absolutely perfect. They will be taken quickly at $292.

Six large size upright cabinet grands, high grade mahogany and walnut cases, regular price $550 your choice $308, $312, $318. Fully guaranteed.

Three high grade grand pianos, mahogany cases, regular price $700, $750 and $800; your choice for $468, $612 and $642. Guaranteed ten years. They are new. One Steinway slightly used, good as new. Beautiful mahogany case, regular price $1,150. Must be seen to be appreciated. Will be offered at our regular discount. If you need a grand piano, don't miss this opportunity.

Nine player pianos, mahogany cases, some of them slightly shop-worn, but in first-class condition. Some are new. They are guaranteed for five years. The best makes are included. Regular prices, $550, $600, $650, $700, $750 and $800. All $418-$568 and new styles. Your choice, $418, $268, $296, $436, $487, $512. You must see the pianos to appreciate the values.

One large size mahogany case player piano, one of the best makes, regular price $850, slightly used. A big bargain for $298.

Fifty slightly used upright pianos. Oak, walnut, mahogany and ebony cases. Included in this lot will be found Vose & Sons, Hallet & Davis, Kranich & Bach, Painter & Ewing, Packard Conway, Bush & Gerts; Knabe Bros.; Sterling, Whitney, Cooper, Hoffman and others. Many of them are as good as new. They are all in splendid condition. Former prices ranging from $350 to $550. Your choice while they last from $75 to $268. They are guaranteed and you can make no mistake in selecting any one of them. Any second-hand piano that we sell will be taken back within one year and apply the price as part payment for a new piano.

Second-hand Organs.

Twenty-seven organs, including Carpenter, Estey, Wilcox & White, Packard, Chicago Cottage, Kimball, Mason & Hamlin and others. Former prices from $65 to $125. Your choice for $12, $17, $21, $26, 28, $31, $37, $42. All in good order and guaranteed.

Every instrument can be found on our floors and our personal guarantee goes with each instrument. Remember that we can arrange easy payments, if you don't care to pay cash. Out of town orders given special attention.

Any purchaser living nearer Macon than Atlanta will find the same bargains at our store, No. 157 Cotton avenue, Macon, Ga.

Store will be open evenings.

THE WESTER MUSIC COMPANY,
64 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.
157 Cotton Avenue, Macon, Ga.

THAW BASES HOPES OF ULTIMATE FREEDOM ON ENDLESS LEGAL TANGLE

POEM THAW WROTE IN MATTEAWAN

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The following verses were written by Harry Kendall Thaw in his room at Matteawn and found in the waste-paper basket beside his reading table last December:

"There are lights aflame on Broadway,
There are hopes and lives undone;
There are debts of sin no man can pay,
And Broadway hates the sun.

"There are vain regrets on Broadway,
There are secret sighs and tears;
For one must smile as well as pray,
And the weakling meets with jeers."

Fugitive From Matteawan, Backed by Family's Millions, Will Utilize Every Technicality to Prevent Deportation From Dominion of Canada.

SHERBROOKE, QUEBEC, Aug. 23. With Harry Thaw's case now in the courts of Canada, the prediction made that it would be months—years, perhaps eternity—before the slayer of Stanford White is again in the jurisdiction of New York State is strengthened.

His family, wealthy and powerful, has rushed to his defense. He has unlimited resources to fight the legal battle against his deportation from Canadian soil. When the first writ of habeas corpus was granted, it assured him the right to appeal his cause to the highest Canadian court.

It is believed that this litigation can be made to last over years. It will be impossible to deny him bail in the Dominion, for he is a lunatic only in New York State. His status now is that he is simply considered an undesirable by Canadian immigration authorities, who, it is thought, may override the courts and deport him.

Should the courts of Canada finally rule against him, his case might be taken up from Washington. Even then if he were finally deported, should he be sent to any other State than New York, he could fight extradition there, and there are many eminent lawyers who believe that it is absolutely impossible to bring him back into New York then.

Probably Considered These Facts.

All these things probably had been considered when Thaw made his daring escape from Matteawan Asylum, when he dashed across the Connecticut border, then through the State into New Hampshire and from New Hampshire into the Dominion of Canada.

Thaw knows well the law's delay. He remembers his long period in the Tombs before he was first brought to trial for the slaying of White. He remembers the long fight for life and liberty then. He remembers the enforced wait after the first mistrial. He remembers the weary days of his second hearing.

He remembers the slow progress of his cause during his legal efforts to get his release from Matteawan Knowing these things and recognizing that there was hardly a bare possibility that bail would be denied him, he turned toward Canada rather than seek safety at sea, as his pursuers thought he surely would do.

It was probably due to this realization that he accepted his arrest at Coaticook, Quebec, coolly and that he awaits the issue of his habeas corpus proceedings just as coolly now.

Secures Talented Lawyers.

He is represented in his application for habeas corpus proceedings by W. L. Shurtleff and Colonel H. R. Fraser, one of the most talented lawyers of Eastern Canada. He is thoroughly buoyed up in the belief that the Canadian Government will never order his deportation or extradition.

"I have studied every legal phase of my case and have arrived at the belief that I am safe here," said Thaw. "My plans did not alone include my physical escape. I looked into the legal feature to establish my status in any other State than New York and any other country than the United States. I am not a dangerous man. I do not seek vengeance. My wife, Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, need not fear me. Nor need anyone else fear me.

"All I want is peaceful and legal liberty. I feel that I am perfectly safe. I have studied law ever since I was admitted to Matteawan, and I believe that I am qualified to speak in this matter.

"Statements to the effect that I only sought liberty to kill are senseless. They are so ridiculous that I won't talk of them. I have the kindest feelings toward the people of Canada, and will retain such feelings, no matter what action the Dominion Government takes, but I hope that they do not deport me. Detention in an insane asylum is a living death. It is enough to make a maniac out of a perfectly sane man."

Refuses to Betray Friends.

Asked for a detailed story of his flight, he refused.

"Yes, I was the man they spotted in Lenox, Mass., said he. "But from that point on I must say nothing. I won't betray my friends."

Mrs. George Lauder Carnegie, sister of Thaw, arrived soon after his arrest and immediately sought her brother. Thaw sent word to Roger O'Mara, the Pittsburg (Pa.) private detective, who has been his counsellor since youth, to rush here on the first train.

He said that he wanted to get the fight over with. His first trepidation came with the news that District Attorney Conger, of Dutchess County, New York, and Dr. Kleb, of the Matteawan Institution, would come to cooperate with the United States authorities in an effort to have Thaw deported bask to New York, or extradited.

Plans for the court battle in Thaw's behalf were carefully made by Mr. Shurtleff and Colonel Fraser and hopes to have his release ordered by Judge Globensky and plans to leave immediately for Quebec if he gets out. He intends to sail for France if he gets his freedom, so that he will be sure to be safe. Ultimately he hopes to have his legal freedom established so that he can return to Pittsburg.

Contend Thaw Is Tourist.

Among the grounds upon which the Thaw lawyers put into their plea for their client's liberty is that he is only a tourist passing through Canada, and they point to the case of Jack Johnson, the negro pugilist, as a precedent.

They contend that Johnson was under conviction of an infraction of the United States law, whereas Thaw has not broken any law. They contended that Johnson was a fugitive from justice, whereas Thaw is a fugitive from an institution for the insane.

They pointed to Thaw's behavior to uphold the contention that no matter what his condition in the past, he is now sane and rational. The facts that Thaw has not broken any Canadian laws and that no indictment exists against him across the border were emphasized. Thaw offered many suggestions to his lawyers and in a way seemed to be their pilot. He looked very solemn and impressive as he gave his opinions of his own case.

"My idea is that speed is the requisite thing," Thaw told them.

News Unnerves Prisoner.

The Canadian Government and the United States Government were both represented by able counsel who resisted Thaw's efforts to gain his liberty on a writ of habeas corpus. They contended that the law governing Thaw's case is very plain and they pointed to precedents.

In fact, it was reported that Acting Superintendent of Immigration Blair in Ottawa had been counseled by the Ministry of Justice that Thaw should be deported at once. When Thaw heard this report he trembled and became pale. He was unnerved by the news and showed it.

The presence in Sherbrooke of the most spectacular and sensational prisoner in the world made a gala occasion. Not one of the Provincial fairs which are being held throughout Eastern Canada at this time could vie with Thaw as an attraction. Great crowds came into Sherbrooke from the surrounding country.

Families gathered about the jail, hoping to get a glimpse of the well-known prisoner if he was taken to the courthouse. Some came a distance of 100 miles to see Thaw. The street on which the jail is located was jammed.

Glad to Please Curious.

This curiosity tickled Thaw immensely. He said he did not want to disappoint anyone who really wanted to see what he looked like.

Mr. Shurtleff was resentful against Justice of the Peace Dupuis, of Coaticook, who held Thaw on the charge of being a fugitive and sent him here for further examination.

"We contend that Justice of the Peace Dupuis acted illegally," declared Shurtleff. "He exceeded his authority. He had no right to hold Thaw."

Colonel Fraser assured Thaw that conspiracy is not an extraditable offense and that he need not feel any great alarm over the fact that a warrant charging Thaw with conspiring to gain his liberty is on its way here from Dutchess County. He did not give such optimistic assurances about deportation, however.

Thaw lost no time in arranging to secure cash. He telegraphed to a banker relative in Pittsburg (where the bulk of the Thaw fortune is invested) to send him money to fight his case.

Thaw faced the habeas corpus hearing coolly and confidently. Before going to court, he ate a hearty breakfast and dressed with minute care, evidently realizing that he would be gazed on by thousands on the short ride from the jail to the courthouse.

Smuggling Claim Advanced.

He had prepared a number of notes to guide his lawyers in their conduct of his case, and was evidently disappointed when they did not seem to give these notes great consideration.

An investigation of the manner in which Thaw came into possession of a railroad ticket for Detroit, Mich., is being made. The Dominion authorities are not satisfied that Thaw bought the ticket himself.

It was learned from an authoritative source that immigration officers who are here plan to arrest Thaw on the ground that he smuggled his way into Canada if he gets his freedom on a habeas corpus writ.

The village of St. Hermenigilde, where Thaw and his companions came into Canada from the United States, is not a port of entry.

Evelyn Thaw, Fearing Death, Breaking Down Under Strain

'How Can He Say He Loves Me When He'd Let Me Starve?'

LATEST photograp of Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw posed especially for The Sunday American at her hotel in New York where, it is said, she is near a breakdown rfom fear that her husband will regain his liberty and attempt to do her violence, and a photograph of Harry Kendall Thaw, taken in his cell at Matteawan from which he escaped to aCnada, where he is using every legal means to prevent his deportation to the United States





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'He's a Paranoiac,' She Screams—Describes Her Sacrifice.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw is breaking down under the fear that Harry K. Thaw may evade the law and succeed in reaching her. There were visible evidences of the strain under which she has been laboring since he escaped from Matteawan last Sunday when a Sunday American reporter saw her last night in the Hotel Brevoort.

Thaw's declaration from the jail in Sherbrooke that her return to the stage had prompted him to make a dash for liberty and that he loved her more than anything else in life were called to her attention.

"Good God!" she exclaimed "How could that man say he loves me when he would have let me starve in the streets?"

"Do you love him?" she was asked.

"Love him! I love him as much as he loves me," was her derisive reply. "He wanted to keep me down after I had testified and sold my soul for him and I had done everything that a human being could do for a man; and now he makes this maudlin statement about love.

Never Knew Love's Meaning.

"He is a paranoiac, and he doesn't know what love is. He has never known the meaning of it as long as I have known him. As for taking care of me as any man who loved a woman would do, both he and his mother them me out, after I had saved him from the electric chair.

"Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw entered into an agreement with me at the time of the trial to provide me with $12,000 a year on condition that I would consent to an annulment of our marriage. I did consent, and the papers were drawn. Then his mother repudiated it. That was in June, 1912, and I have received no money from them since that time.

"Before that date I had received $70 a week and my rent. I had to dispose of pictures and scrape and save to live, and I finally came to the conclusion that I had something within myself, that I could prove I possessed the gift of making my own living, which is a gift after all.

Breaks Into Tears.

"I thank God that I have that gift or his mother would be jeering at me in the gutter," and Mrs. Thaw broke into tears.

"He wants to spoil my life and my work," she continued, turning to John Reilly, her counsel, who was in the room. "I told you that if I made a success he would want to injure me, and here he has stated that my success was the thing that impelled him to break for his liberty. He wants to injure me and he will bend everything to that end.

"I told you also," she added to her lawyer, "that he would not be free long before he would betray himself through his excessive egotism.

"But there is worse coming if he retains his liberty. Things will begin to happen when he gets his drink. He is going to do something desperate, I know, just as surely as I could foresee the things I have referred to. Wait until he gets drink in him—it is horrible to contemplate!" And Mrs. Thaw again broke down and sobbed.

"Desperate and Dangerous."

"Don't you think that you may be exaggerating because of your overwrought state of mind?" was asked.

"I wish it were so," she replied. "But anyone who thinks Harry Thaw will not be a desperate man when he gets the opportunity to satisfy his appetite for drink, knows nothing of him. I know him. Dr. Flint knows him. Judge Jerome knows him. He will be a desperate and dangerous man.

"This great State ought to be ashamed of itself to allow a paranoiac to make and unmake its institutions. Thaw was permitted liberties that no man in his position had ever before enjoyed. Thaw has not done it, it has been the Thaw money.

"Do you know that when I used to see him in the Tombs he used to be drunk on Scotch whisky? Let the Tombs officials deny it if they dare. I know it and they know it. Harry Thaw told me he could get all the liquor he wanted there."

Mr. Reilly warned his client that she was overtaxing her strength, but she persisted in unloading her mind.

Old Graveyard Must Give Way to Railroad

Milwaukee Line Is Compelled to Move Old Burial Ground Near For Alcohol.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Aug. 23.—Among various other activities the Milwaukee Railroad people have found themselves engaged in rebuilding their line across Iowa is that of moving a cemetery.

In securing a right-of-way near the Des Moines River it purchased an old burial ground, one long since abandoned. Among the bodies the railroad men have removed is one that had been buried seventy-five years. The remarkable state of preservation of clothing and lack of decay of the bones after such a long period has been a source of surprise to the men exhuming the bodies.

U. S. Officer Invents Airship Destroyer

Balloon Equipped With Explosives and Wire Feelers Will Protect War Craft.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Joseph Steinmetz, a retired lieutenant of artillery in the United States army, has just perfected an invention that is likely to interfere greatly with the effectiveness of the aeroplan in naval warfare. Steinmetz is now negotiating with the War Department for the use of his invention. It consists of a captive hydrogen ballon suspended over either an arsenal or battleship. It carries a large quantity of explosives, which would be touched off by any aircraft coming in contact with wires extended from it. The airship would at once be blown up.

Couple Will Re-wed To Gain $1,000,000

Ceremony by Mormon Judge Is Called Unsatisfactory by Administrators of Estate.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 23.—In order to comply with the wishes of the administrators of the $1,000,000 estate of her father, the late Thomas R. Lamb, of Edinburgh, Scotland, Mrs. Anna B. Lamb-Wilson must be married to her husband again.

The husband is E. Douglas Wilson, of this city. He pursued Miss Lamb more the Pennsylvania Rubber Company, of an 10,000 miles across the United States and over the Pacific Ocean before he married her in Honolulu last April. The ceremony was performed by Judge Hernandez, whom Wilson says is a Mormon. This marriage, though legal, did not meet with the approval of the administrators.

Edwin Booth Saves Lillian Russell

Rescuer Is Only Nine and His Playmate at Maine Resort Was Drowning.

PORTLAND, ME., Aug. 23.—Edwin Booth saved Lillian Russell from drowning at South Harpswell when she fell from the wharf. Both are summer visitors.

Edwin is 9 years old, and the son of Charles E. Booth, of Yonkers, N. Y., while Lillian is 13, and the daughter of Charles A. Russell, of Boston. Edwin, her playmate, was fully clad, but he dove into the ocean like a veteran, drawing the girl to safety.

Thieves Warn, Then Rob Rail Station

Telephone Central Office They Had Looted Pay Phone, Then Steal Instrument.

NYACK, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Before carrying away the telephone from the Stony Point station of the West Shore Railroad last night, thieves telephoned to the central office to say that they had robbed the office and telephone coin box. The operator thought some practical joker was at work and paid no attention to the man who called.

This morning it was found that the money drawer at the station had been robbed of 75 cents in cash, and from the telephone box had been taken about $3 in coins. The thieves also took the telephone.

WOMAN POLITICIAN IS MAD.

Special Cable to The American.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—Countess Elizabeth Emilie Von Wedel, a Frenchwoman and a former "political agent," who was quite a celebrity, has been placed in a German asylum for the insane.

SENT FREE TO MEN

A Most Pleasing Remedy Given to Quickly Restore Lost Vitality.

A Free Trial Treatment Sent by Mail To All Who Write.

Free trial treatments of Enervita, a most pleasing remedy, are being mailed to all men who write to Dr. John S. Howell. So many who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of man weakness have written thanking him for the great benefit received, therefore, Dr. Howell has decided to send free trial treatments to all men who write. It is a home treatment, and all who suffer with any form of weakness, resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, lack of vitality and confidence can now receive this strength-giving treatment at home.

The treatment has a peculiar grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, promoting strength and development just where it is needed. It is given to relieve the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions, and has met with remarkable success, even in cases approaching advanced age. A request to John S. Howell, M. D., Suite 1221, Auditorium Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, stating that you desire one of his free trial packages, will be complied with promptly.

He is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to successfully treat man weakness when the proper remedies are employed. Dr. Howell makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample and literature, carefully sealed in a plain package, so that you need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

SCHOLAR BARES HOSEA FAMILY'S SKELETON NOW

University of Chicago Professor Declares Prophet Took Wife as Horrible Example.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Hosea's family skeleton has come to light, if not to life. The domestic scandal of ancient Israel's prophet has been removed from its closet, scoured with higher criticism and rattled in the face of Biblical scholars, who were perfectly willing to let it rest. Professor J. M. Powis Smith, of the University of Chicago, exhibits it in an article on "The Marriage of Hosea," in the current number of The Biblical World.

Hosea's wife, Gomer Bath Diblaim, is the villainess of the story reconstructed by Professor Smith from the account of her marriage to the prophet, and in the first three chapters of the book of Hosea, Professor Smith asserts that Gomer, contrary to the usual interpretation of the Scriptural account, was a person of evil reputation before the wedding ceremony was performed.

Prophet Knew His Faults.

Professor Smith adds to his version the fact that Hosea knew of Gomer's faults and took her "with his eyes open." In short, the prophet married Gomer with the curious purpose of making the match a horrible example to the rest of the Israelites, he asserts.

The marriage was to impress Israel with the fact of its own disloyalty to God.

According to the professor's view, the belief that "Hosea, as a young man, fell in love with Gomer and married her, supposing her to be all his youthful imagination fancied her to be," that she later left his home to live with another man, that he bought her back and then become a prophet, will not hold water. The scholar declares that this version is founded on an imperfect notion of the physiology of prophets.

Professor Smith asserts that the wife's name, which means "Gomer, daughter of Fig Cakes," signifies that she was held in low esteem. He retranslates several words in the Biblical account and gives the following as the proper version:

"Hosea, a prophet already burdened with the sense of his people's sin, felt himself called upon by Yahweh to marry a lewd woman, to the end that through such a marriage he might open the eyes of Israel to the enormity of its offense in being disloyal to Yahweh, its rightful lord. In pursuance of this conviction, Hosea bought Gomer, a woman living in public shame with her paramour.

Placed Her Under Restraint.

"But he at once placed her under restraint, denying her association with himself as well as with others, and seeking by such discipline to fit her for her position as his wife. This phase of the experience was interpreted for Israel as meaning that she as Yahweh's bride must be disciplined by exile before she could expect to enjoy any further favor from Yahweh.

"After this period of restraint for Gomer she was taken by Hosea into his home and became the mother of three children. Each of these in succession was given a prophetic name, and, like Isaiah's children, became a walking sermon to Israel just as the institution of marriage itself had been."

Hard Fall Re-sets Dislocated Spine

WIMINGTON, DEL., Aug. 23.—An expenditure of $16,000 and treatment for years in sanitariums in Germany and Paris failed to accomplish what a fall downstairs did. Mrs. William Heim, of Ellendale, Del., was cured of a dislocated spine in this unusual manner. The fall forced her spine into place. To-day she says she is well.

Her head is bandaged, but she was able to preside over a recent meeting of the Ellendale Ladies' Social, of which she is president.

Small Expenses **Small Profit**

This Advertisement Is Worth 50c

AT THE

Royal Shoe Shop

86 N. BROAD, NEAR LUCKIE ST.

This week, in order to introduce our new lines of Goodyear Welt and English Welt Dress Shoes for Men and Women, we will sell for

$2.50

If offered at our store, together with this advertisement
ONE PAIR TO A CUSTOMER
Our extra quality shoes as described above

ALL LEATHERS—Gun Metal, Kid, Russia and Patent Colt. ALL SIZES, All New Goods.

Made by one of the Greatest and Best Manufacturers In this Country.

We Make a Specialty of Comfortable Work Shoes for Mechanics and Workingmen

Certainly! **We Sell EDUCATOR SHOES for the Whole Family**

No reasonable offer refused on the remainder of our Low Shoes in stock. Come while the coming is good.

SAVE HALF A DOLLAR

The ROYAL SHOE SHOP

IRISH RAISE HUGE FUND TO ASSURE HOME RULE

American Hibernians Respond Liberally to Appeal Made After Great Demonstration in Chicago Against England's Domination.

Another Feature of Meeting Was Adoption of a Resolution Condemning Great Britain's Policy Toward U. S. in Canal Dispute.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Following the gigantic demonstration for Irish home rule at the thirty-eighth annual picnic of the United Irish Societies of Chicago, held in Brands Park, sons of Erin here are confident that in a few weeks American Hibernians will have raised a fund that will insure the home rule for which they have fought so long and which they have almost brought about.

Fifteen thousand persons visited the park during the day and they responded liberally to the call for funds with which to carry on their campaign. Three thousand dollars was raised at that time and the fund has grown steadily since.

A feature of the occasion was the reading by James T. Clark, president of the United Irish Societies, of a telegram from William Randolph Hearst, in which he warmly favored home rule. The president was quick to reply, expressing the thanks of the societies for the co-operation they have received in their work from Mr. Hearst's papers.

British Canal Stand Scored.

Another important feature of the day was the resolution prepared in advance and passed by a unanimous vote, opposing the British contention over the Panama Canal tolls.

The resolutions strongly uphold the views of the United States that this country, having built the canal and paid for it without aid, should have the right of passing her own ships through it without paying tolls, and that this action of the United States is entirely within its rights as a nation and is not subject to the criticism of any other nation.

The work of John Redmond, parliamentary leader, in forcing the home rule bill to the verge of final passage, also was commended highly.

One of the most impressive features of the occasion was the exhibition of a full-size model of the statue of Colonel F. Finerty, the famous soldier-journalist and a son of whom Erin is very proud.

Colonel Finerty wrote the story of the Custer campaign against old Sitting Bull, and the massacre in which Custer's whole command was wiped out. In his later years Colonel Finerty was editor of the Irish-American, and devoted all his energies to the home rule campaign, now so nearly won.

Work of Irish Sculptor.

The splendid statue of the old fighter is the work of Professor Charles J. Mulligan, of the Art Institute, a pupil of MacMonnies and Saint-Gaudens.

Among the speakers who addressed the enthusiastic throng were United States Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon, former Attorney General Maurice T. Maloney, P. H. O'Donnell, Joseph E. Ryan, John T. Sutton, of Lincoln, Neb., and Harry W. Smith, of Springfield, Ill.

In part, Mr. Maloney said: "We of the Celtic race have always struggled for a place in the sun, and have made a good deal of history, but we have been accused in the past of not being quite what we ought to be in the old country, and did not act to our own interest. English misgovernment and oppression were solely to blame for this.

"Now I can see a new Ireland rising above the horizon, a nation once again. The Irish people had advanced with giant strides, now that the long tribulation of our night is passing away."

Senator Twists Lion's Tail.

United States Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon said:

"My people came to this country to avoid persecution in the mother country, persecution by the English Government. Ireland had no measure of freedom in those times."

Speaking on the Panama Canal, he said: "We have a perfect right to arrange to suit ourselves charges on a canal that was made in America, solely by American money. If England will not send her exhibits to the San Francisco Exposition on this account, I would say let her keep them at home.

"If we were not careful to withstand these encroachments of the British Government, we might in the end find ourselves in the same case as Ireland finds herself to-day. I foresee home rule for that country within the next two or three years without question of doubt."

Tight Skirts Make Idle Factory Girls

Mill Men Assert Present Styles Curtail Demand for Goods and Cause Lack of Work.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS., Aug. 23. That the factories manufacturing cloth are suffering from the present styles in women's wearing apparel, owing to the smaller sale of cloth, and that many operatives are being thrown out of work in consequence, is the opinion of many leading New Bedford manufacturers.

In the past three years the circumference of women's skirts has been cut down on the average about two yards. The smaller sales of cloth have necessitated a curtailment in the payrol and hundreds of idle operatives are waiting until the style change before they will be put to work again.

Irish Societies Leader Thanks Mr. Hearst for Support of Home Rule

CORDIAL telegrams of congratulation and thanks were exchanged between William Randolph Hearst and James T. Clark, president of the United Irish Societies of Chicago on the occasion of their annual picnic recently. Mr. Hearst expressed his belief in the justness and the ultimate success of the cause of home rule, while the head of the Irish societies in his reply earnestly thanked the publisher for his co-operation in their work in behalf of their fatherland. Mr. Clark's message follows:

CHICAGO, Aug. 20, 1913.

Hon. William Randolph Hearst,
San Francisco.

The sentiment of the United Irish Societies toward your papers has always been one of appreciation. Often in the past we have admired your unselfish advocacy of the cause of liberty and the 15,000 Irish-Americans at the ceremony of unveiling of the John F. Finerty monument were thrilled by your message in favor of home rule for Ireland. This monument is symbolic of the revitalized Irish nation that has been the inspiration of Parnell, Redmond and other patriots, and we believe it would strengthen the home rule cause immeasurably if you would publish in your Sunday papers, in the near future, a comprehensive account of our recent demonstration here, and emphasize its significance to Irish liberty.

JAS. T. CLARK, President,
United Irish Societies.

Mr. Hearst's Home Rule Message

San Francisco, Aug. 15.

As an American believing ardently in liberty and opportunity in equal rights and equal justice, I believe sincerely in home rule for Ireland.

If I were an Englishman I would believe with even greater earnestness in home rule not only for Ireland, but for every individual integral part of the British Empire.

I would believe in genuine home rule and in general home rule. I would believe in home rule which would insure complete independence in local government for every state and in a general government which would afford every state equal rights, equal liberties and proportionate representation.

Such just and genuine home rule is the best and perhaps the only remedy for the threatened decadence and possible dissolution of the British Empire. The preservation and perpetuation of the British Empire in its full prestige and power are only to be found in a voluntary federation of independent states, not held together loosely by compulsion but molded into an imperial entity by the natural and nationalizing forces of mutual confidence, mutual affection and mutual interest.

If I were an Irishman I would take pride in this fight for home rule, first because of the benefit I was helping to confer upon my country and my own countrymen, and, secondly, because of the benefit which will inevitably ensue to all other sections of the British Empire and to other nations throughout the world.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.

'Perfect Baby' Fed on Soup and Vegetables

Hundred Per Cent Child Also Gets Abundance of Water and Fresh Air.

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 23.—"Good, substantial food, well cooked, is what I feed him," said Mrs. Thomas Watterston, of No. 110 Central avenue, when asked how she reared her son, Leslie, just declared the only 100 per cent perfect baby in the "better babies" contest in Passaic. Three hundred infants contested. He is 27 months old.

"He gets soups, fruit, vegetables, puddings, cereals," continued the mother. "I give him very little meat, few eggs, but plenty of water, inside and out."

Baby Leslie goes to bed about 8 p. m. and arises about 7:30, awakening of his own accord and bounding out into the fields before breakfast. He has a two-hour nap every afternoon, and always sleeps with the windows in his room wide open.

Women Voters Save Mayor From Recall

Committee From Their Organization Canvasses Every Ward to Prevent His Defeat.

JANESVILLE, WIS., Aug. 23.—Mayor James A. Fathers was the victor by a narrow margin to-day in Wisconsin's first recall election of importance under the commission form of government. He was elected by 98 votes, with a total of more than 3,000 votes cast, more than were ever before voted in a Janesville municipal election.

Mayor Fathers received 1,570 votes and his opponent, John C. Nichols, 1,472. Fathers carried three wards, the First, Second and Third, those chiefly occupied by the church and aristocratic elements, while Nichols carried the Fourth and Fifth Wards, the homes of the poorer people.

The election follows the trouble over saloons six months ago, when the Fathers administration started a campaign to clean up the town. Every ward in the city was canvassed by women's committees in the interest of Fathers.

Standardize Book to Simplify Grammar

Educators Work to Have Study of English Language Made More Uniform.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 23.—Standardization of grammatical nomenclature, which will do away with the confusion in the study of English, as well as other languages, in American schools, has been effected by a committee of fifteen, of which Professor Hills, of Colorado College, was a member.

The committee made a report to the National Educational Association in convention at Salt Lake City and its adoption without amendment virtually insures the following of the committee's recommendations in all schools and colleges.

According to Professor Hills it was found that in the sentence "John is good," the word "good" was called by nine different names in 26 grammars; the word "John" in "This is John," was called by nineteen terms, and in "We made John president," the word "president" was given eighteen different names in the text books examined.

Philippine Hero Can't Re-enlist in Army

Battle-Scarred Pensioner Rejected by Recruiting Office on Account of Wounds.

SPOKANE, Aug. 23.—One of the seven heroes of the United States army who survived the bloody massacre of Balingiga, P. I., when he saw more than 100 of his comrades and officers go to their death at the hands of a savage Philippine tribe, and himself, was mutilated in many places on his body and given up for dead, John M. Newhouse, applied for re-enlistment in the United States army.

Newhouse is 37 years old and came from Helena. He is now drawing $30 a month for the injuries he received in the massacre. Newhouse told of his experience while pleading with local army recruiting officers to take him into the army again.

Officials were compelled to reject the applicant on account of a stiff right arm caused by one of the cuts from a bolo.

Lightning Bug Used To Illuminate House

West Virginian Discovers New Light Medium Which He Declares Surpasses Electricity.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., Aug. 23. Thornton Flowers, of Mora, claims that by treating the common firefly or lightning bug with a secret chemical process he has produced a light surpassing the tungsten incandescent. He has his home illuminated with the new light.

Several weeks ago, Flowers says, he captured an immense lightning bug. It gave out a brilliant light, and this gave him an idea that the light from fireflies would illuminate a room if they were made to glow incessantly. He hit upon a mixture of chemicals, which, he says, not only will retain the glow after the insect's life is extinct, but will increase it.

He captured the insects by hundreds, treated them with chemicals and placed them in globes throughout his home.

Blind Girl Student Marvelous Gardener

Produces Daisies Three Times Size of Ordinary Flowers and Vegetables Just as Big.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 23.—Twenty-seven deaf and dumb girls and boys, ranging from 10 to 17, are being taught to speak, read, write stories, sew, make biscuits, solve arithmetic problems, spell and garden at the Sixteenth Street school here, where an exhibition of their work was held recently.

Miss Elizabeth Kenealy, 15, is creating a sensation at the school because of her wonderful success in raising flowers and vegetables.

In a middy blouse and dark skirt, Miss Elizabeth works in her gardens, one at home and the other at school, producing daisies three times the size of the ordinary flowers, and beets that make the average vegetable look like radishes in size.

SMITH URGES ZONE CURE FOR BOLL WEEVIL

Senator From South Carolina Declares South's Loss in 17 Years Is $1,000,000,000.

Continued from Page 1.

an isolated spot in Texas until it has now reached the State of Alabama, and I have been appalled by the damage wrought by its ravages. During all these years I have been hoping for the discovery by which the pest could be exterminated, or even checked, but in both I have been disappointed.

Likes Zone Remedy Plan.

Some time ago the suggestion was made to establish across the entire cotton belt, east of the areas infested by the weevil a zone of 100 miles, in which no cotton should be planted. It was argued that this would check the eastward advance of the weevil, as it subsists only on the cotton plant, and it was also argued by entomologists and other experts on plant and insect life that my moving this zone westward from year to year all the weevils in the Cotton States would be starved out and entirely exterminated until the Mexican border was reached.

The idea appealed to me very strongly, and I have given the subject a great deal of study ever since. I believe this plan is entirely feasible, and while at first thought the cost may seem prohibitive, yet when the estimated cost is compared with the estimated saving the zone plan must be looked upon as a very sound business proposition.

The Government entomologists, farm demonstration agents and others admit that if this zone plan is put into operation it will undoubtedly check and finally exterminate the boll weevil, as it will have nothing to feed upon, and they admit at the same time that no other plan that has been tried so far has been at all effective.

I have had an estimate made of the cost of the proposed zone and I think it is a very liberal one. It follows:

"The cessation of cotton growing over an area of 46,245 square miles, in which the crop is valued at $98,990,047 per annum, is at first glance such an appalling suggestion that few have even thought to look deeper.

Sees Need of Substitute.

"We must add also to this the loss in ginning business, which is computed at $2,915,518 per annum and the loss in seed products totaling $5,633,562. This means that there must be compensation for a loss in earning value of $107,539,127 per annum.

"In the first place, any scheme which would call for the cessation of cotton growing must provide the means and knowledge for growing something else in the place of cotton.

"A large crop of trained agriculturists instructing in the cultivation of new and profitable crops and in the principles of rotation, maintenance of soil fertility, etc., would help the people to double and treble the output of their land within very few years. It would also be necessary to supply seed for planting the 2,572,672 acres of cotton land in other crops. Thus the greater part of the prospective loss can be met at a reasonable expense.

"The loss of the ginners and part of the loss of the oil men will have to be assumed by the Government. This loss would not exceed $9,000,000.

"It would be necessary for the western portion of the quarantine area to remain out of cotton for possibly three years.

"East of the proposed quarantine line there lies an area of 112,027 square miles of territory in which cotton can be produced. The average yield per acre (1908-1811) for this territory has been 3,051,103 bales (500 pounds), of which 32,892 bales (500 pounds was sea island cotton. The value of the latter was $4,224,235.

Places Faith in Expert.

"The value of the remaining or upland cotton, valued at 11.9 cents per pound, was $174,345,554. The value of the equivalent amount of seed produced would be $32,943,532. Thus the annual value of the producers of the crop to be protected is $217,514,211.

"History of the boll weevil has shown that if this area is not protected its production will be lowered year by year until possibly 50 per cent of the crop is taken, and sometimes as high as 75 per cent."

The zone plan is the only suggestion that has yet been offered that holds out any promise of relief. The cost of the zone plan is undoubtedly great, but when the estimated cost is compared with the estimated saving, the protection of sections not yet reached and the ultimate eradication of the boll weevil throughout the entire cotton belt, the cost does not seem to be prohibitive. In fact, the cost of the zone system will be mild compared with the loss that will be entailed if the boll weevil is not exterminated.

Sea Island Crop Imperiled.

It is practically certain that if the boll weevil spreads to the South Atlantic States the sea island cotton industry will be wiped out entirely. This is by reason of the semi-tropical nature of the islands, the luxuriant foliage which affords a safe harbor and breeding ground for the insects during winter and summer, and the fact that there is neither extreme heat nor extreme cold, both of which are destructive to insect life. It is my deliberate judgment that if the boll weevil reaches the sea islands, there will be no more sea island cotton.

I have spoken of the aggregate loss to the country, but the feature that appeals to me most strongly is the loss to the individual. The country may eventually recover from the damage done to the cotton crop, but the individual cotton farmer whose income is cut in half or destroyed, and whose property is made to depreciate in value, may never recover. The loss to him will be irreparable.

My object in writing this is in order that the people may know just how seriously the cotton crop is being menaced, and that they may discuss and understand the only plan that has been offered, which promises to accomplish the result needed. If any other plan is suggested that promises to accomplish the result at a less cost or in a quicker manner, I will give it my heartiest indorsement.

I will be glad to have the farmers and others of the South consider this problem carefully and write me what they think of it.

WOMAN IS KEY IN STRUGGLE TO UNSEAT SULZER

New York Governor's Foes Call Wife's Illness a Sham and Confession a Ruse.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Apparently deadlocked until the High Court of Impeachment meets September 18 to try the charges of high crimes and misdemeanors against Governor William Sulzer, both the accused Executive and Lieutenant Governor Martin Glynn are busy, the one strengthening his defense, the other preparing to invigorate his attack. In the meantime, the official business of the Empire State is at a standstill.

The government of New York presents a paradox unique to republican government. The State has two Governors, and it has none. Two men maintain they have the right to transact the State's business. No business is being transacted.

And in this struggle for power, the battle seemingly centers about a woman, a woman who has no voice in the government, who is not even allowed to vote under the statutes of the State.

Wife's Illness Questioned.

In addition to the law point raised by the defenders of Sulzer that he can not be impeached or tried for things he did before he took the oath of office, the defense lays greatest stock on the declaration by Sulzer's wife that she, not the Governor, used checks he had received as campaign contributions to speculate on the stock market.

On the other hand, it is learned that the Frawley Committee, which brought to light the charges on which the Governor was impeached, will make her confession the subject of a rigid examination to shatter, if possible, the defense, which will be based largely on her statement.

In the meantime, Mrs. Sulzer, it is reported, is dangerously ill, her nerves broken, it is said, under the strain which she has experienced since the charges were brought against her husband.

Sulzer's enemies even question this illness. They question it so seriously that it, too, is to be investigated. The first step in this investigation,

Both Accused of "Shamming."

The committee believes that "talking too much" consisted of telling stories of Mrs. Sulzer's true condition which were not to the liking of the Governor. An inkling of this purpose was contained in an interview with Assembly Majority Leader Aaron J. Levy, who declared:

"Not only is Mrs. Sulzer's confession a sham, but the pretended illness of Mrs. Sulzer is a sham, of which William Sulzer is the chief perpetrator."

However, should Sulzer be removed from office by Tammany votes, with all the judges of the Court of Appeals voting in his favor, he would count it a vindicaton and proof of his assertion that he is being persecuted because he would not turn over the State to Tammany Hall.

'Wild Man's' Haircut Fills Bushel Basket

Tramp That Frightened Woman and Children Gets Cleaning When Arrested.

MILLVILLE, N. J., Aug. 23.—A "wild man" was reported to the police as roaming the woods west of Millville and frightening women and children. Marshal Biggs hastened to the locality and discovered an uncouth man with shaggy beard which reached to his waist and long hair which hung matted over his shoulders.

When taken to the City Hall the man said he was Waldron Furry, of Low Banks, Canada, and that he was simply tramping.

Marshal Biggs acted as barber for the stranger and his hirsute adornment filled a bushel basket.

Pastor Adopts Wife He Had Divorced

Girl Becomes His Ward as Soon as Decree Was Granted by Court.

WOODWARD, OKLA., Aug. 23.—A divorce on unusual grounds has been granted here to B. F. Willett, who is an ordained Baptist minister, and who has served several terms as prosecuting attorney for the county.

Willett gives up his wife that she may become again, in effect, his adopted daughter. Years ago he adopted a little girl who took the name of Clara Willett. He put her in school at Enid, determined to give her the best education obtainable.

Six years ago, when Clara reached the age of 16, Judge Willett made his adopted daughter his bride.

In his petition for divorce the lawyer and former preacher set forth that "Mrs. Willett had told him she never could love him as a wife should, but that she could be devoted to him as a daughter."

Girl Wins First Wireless License

She Installs Her Own Apparatus

Miss Alice McConaughy, of Cincinnati, at the key of her wireless instrument.

This girl operates under a license granted under the new wireless laws.



CINCINNATI, Aug. 23.—Miss Alice McConaughy, 13-year-old schoolgirl, is the first person to obtain an operator's license under the new laws regulating wireless telegraphy on the Great Lakes, even if she did get it on something of a fluke.

The license was issued before the inspector discovered that he had failed to notice the age of the applicant, whose father is a national bank examiner of Ohio.

"I did give them the right age," declared Alice. "I sent for the blanks and filled them out myself."

Her work on the demonstration set was satisfactory. The youthful operator installed her own apparatus at home, doing all the wiring and even erecting the 50-foot aerial.

Chester Boynton Sue By Wife for Libel

Echo of Famous Litigation Against Rev. William B. Ayres in New Case.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Helen Theresa Willet Boynton, of Wollaston, Mass., wife of Chester A. Boynton, who some time ago created a sensational church scandal by suing the Rev. William B. Ayres, pastor of the Park and Down Congregational Church, Wollaston, for $10,000 for alienation of Mrs. Boynton's affections, has filed a libel for divorce from her husband on the grounds of cruel and abusive treatment.

Boynton claimed in his suit that the minister had broken up his home after joining the Boynton household as a boarder. Mr. Ayres and Mrs. Boynton in the former's case of defense denied all of the husband's allegations and declared that the whole trouble in the Boynton household sprang out of Boynton's attentions to a choir girl at the Park and Down Church, at which Boynton and his wife were both prominent members.

Boynton lost his suit and was expelled from the Wollaston church. Boynton is now living at Los Angeles.

Has $18 Salary Cut To $10 to Spite Wife

Judge, However, Orders Bookkeeper to Pay Alimony Just the Same.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—G. Lester Pinkham, a bookkeeper of Flushing sued by his wife for alimony, testified that he was receiving only $10 a week.

His employer, A. M. Ryon, called as a witness, corroborated him.

"Is he worth more money?" asked the Magistrate.

"He certainly is," replied Mr. Ryon; "formerly I paid him $18 a week, but he asked to have his salary reduced to $10."

The Magistrate promptly ordered Pinkham to pay his wife $5 a week and furnish a bond of $520 to guarantee payment.

College Girl Walker Goes 25 Miles a Day

Little Pedestrian Reaches Pittsburg on Jaunt From New York to San Francisco.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 23.—With a jaunty rose-colored hat, Miss Gladys Mason, a petite New Yorker, who is "footing it" from Broadway to the Golden Gate, is on her way West.

The little pedestrian left New York on June 29 and has averaged 25 miles a days. Her high mark for a day is 41 miles, made east or Harrisburg.

Miss Mason is 22, a graduate of Emerson College, Boston. She expects to reach San Francisco Thanksgiving Day.



COUNTY TO GIVE COOK BOOKS TO NEWLYWEDS

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Leaden biscuits and leather-crusted pies and all the other dinner delicacies of Mrs. Newlywed soon may cease to cause physical pain and matrimonial estrangement. Their existence is threatened.

Authorities of Cook County are considering the advisability of giving away official Cook County cook books with all marriage licenses. Robert M. Sweitzer, County Clerk, will present the plan to the County Board.

SAYS WIFE AND MAGICIAN WERE IN DEATH PLOT

Husband Declares That Their Conspiracy Kept Him in Bed Three Years.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Alleging that his wife was madly infatuated with a man of strange, weird, magnetic powers, and that they conspired to incapacitate him by administering mysterious potions, Theodore Speaber, a former undertaker of Chicago, filed suit for divorce from Anna Speaber in the Circuit Court at Laporte, Ind.

Through the machinations of his wife and a man who represented himself as being a magnetic healer, assuming the name of Louis Odillo, Speaber avers that they tried to convince him that he had become a victim of tuberculosis. Odillo then injected a chemical in his ear, he alleges, which brought on an illness that confined him to a hospital bed for three years. This, he charges, was done with the deliberate intention of causing a fatal sickness to set in and get him out of the way.

His wife then sold out his undertaking business and their household effects, he charges, for less than one-third of the real value. She then refused to see him after he had been released from the hospital.

Friends of Speaber say that he was at one time an inmate of the Elgin State Insane Asylum. But he was released later as cured.

2 GALS $5.00 EXPRESS PREPAID

Alsobrook's OLD FORT
100 PROOF STRAIGHT
KENTUCKY WHISKEY

BEST BY TEST
TRY IT YOURSELF

If not satisfied, ship it back to us and get your money. Our straight 100 Proof Kentucky Whiskey is 100 by Proof—100% pure, 100% straight, and will give you 100% satisfaction. No chance of doctoring, extending or tampering with **Old Fort** 100 Proof Kentucky Whiskey, as it is guaranteed under the U. S. Pure Food Law. It is good as a beverage—as a medicine—as an all round Family Whiskey. (Other concerns ask $6 to $8 for same kind of whiskey.)

WHOLESALE PRICE
EXPRESS PREPAID—TWO GALLONS, $5; ONE GALLON, $3
Or we will ship, express paid, at same price, 100 Proof straight **White Cob Corn** Whiskey, guaranteed the finest White Corn Whiskey ever made. Remember this is 100 by Proof—no tampering or extending. Try either brand or send an assorted order; two gallons for $5. Express paid. If not satisfied your money returned.

A. L. ALSOBROOK CO.
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.
Return this adv. with order for above and Bottle of 100 Proof Apple Brandy sent Free

OTTLEY & KNOWLES
General Insurance
1508 Fourth National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT
For the six months ending June 30, 1913, of the condition of the
Svea Fire and Life Insurance Company (Limited)
OF GOTHENBURG, SWEDEN,
Organized under the laws of the Kingdom of Sweden, made to the Governor of the State of Georgia, in pursuance of the laws of said State. Principal office in United States, 100 William street, New York, N. Y.

I. CAPITAL STOCK.
Whole amount of capital $200,000.00
Amount paid up in cash 200,000.00

II. ASSETS.
Total assets of the company, actual cash market value $1,422,807.30

III. LIABILITIES.
Total liabilities $1,422,807.30

IV. INCOME DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1913.
Total income actually received during the first six months in cash ..... $ 417,212.42

V. EXPENDITURES DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1913.
Total expenditures during the first six months of the year in cash ..... $ 379,770.04
Greatest amount insured in any one risk ..... $ 37,500.00
Total amount of insurance outstanding 121,363,329.00

A copy of the act of incorporation, duly certified, is of file in the office of the Insurance Commissioner.

STATE OF NEW YORK—County of New York.
Personally appeared before the undersigned M. L. Duncan, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the United States manager of the Svea Fire and Life Insurance Company, Ltd., and that the foregoing statement is correct and true.
M. L. DUNCAN, United States Manager.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of August, 1913.
EDWIN F. COREY,
Commissioner for the State of Georgia.
Name of State Agent—DAN B. HARRIS, Atlanta.
Name of Agents at Atlanta—OTTLEY & KNOWLES.

MRS. GODBEE CALM; CALLS SELF A TOOL OF JUSTICE

Divorced Wife of Millen Judge, Who Killed Him and Young Bride, Shows No Remorse. Planned Shooting With Care.

Trouble Alleged to Have Started Twenty Years Ago Over Prisoner's Property—Jurist Is Said to Have Slain Brother-in-Law.

MILLEN, Aug. 23.—Convinced that she has been an instrument of justice, satisfied that the work she had planned for days has been well performed, Mrs. Edna Perkins Godbee, in her cell in the Jenkins County jail, to-day calmly and confidently awaits the hour when she will face a court to answer to the law for the slaying of her former husband, Judge Walter M. Godbee, and the bride who had taken the slayer's place in his affections.

Mrs. Godbee saw life pass from the body of the man with whom she had lived for years, and there was no remorse shown on her face. While imprisoned for his slaying she was told that she must also answer to the charge of having murdered his wife. She did not blanch.

She had determined on the death of both. She had planned her deed carefully. She believed that she was justified in resorting to arms to avenge her real or fancied wrongs, and persons who know her best declare she is ready to meet the consequences.

No effort to obtain bail has been made by her. She has waived the right of preliminary trial. She is content to remain in jail until her time of trial comes.

Started Twenty Years Ago.

The attitude of this woman, who has passed her fiftieth year, is one of the most remarkable features of this remarkable tragedy.

Twenty years ago, when Judge Godbee and his second wife found they were mismated, the foundation for the double slaying was laid. The climax came Monday morning in the Millen postoffice, when Judge Godbee was almost instantly killed and his young wife fatally wounded by pistol shots fired by the woman from whom he had been separated by the courts.

Both Judge Godbee and the woman held as his slayer are of prominent Jenkins County families. Godbee had been prominent in politics. He had been married three times.

His first wife died many years ago, but, at his request, he is buried at her side in the cemetery at Waynesboro. Soon after her death he married Miss Edna Perkins, daughter of the late Mills Perkins, and heiress to considerable property.

They lived in apparent happiness until the early nineties, when the first signs of trouble came. At this time Judge Godbee acquired rights to certain properties which belonged to his wife before their marriage. It is charged that the judge afterward sold this property and reinvested the proceeds for his own personal benefit.

Shot Brother, Is Rumor.

Then there is an old story that years ago in Burke County Judge Godbee became involved in a difficulty with a brother of the woman he afterward married, and killed him. He pleaded self-defense and was acquitted.

There is no record, though, that this trouble had any bearing on the marital differences of the couple.

Friction between the couple reached a critical stage ten years ago, when Mrs. Godbee filed suit for divorce in Jenkins County, charging cruelty on the part of her husband.

She declared that the judge had humiliated her before her children, had driven her from his room and had nailed the entrance between the two chambers in which they lived.

Even after this suit was filed there was a reconciliation, but the trouble cropped out again about five years ago, when Mrs. Godbee again entered suit. She was granted absolute divorce, but the judge was successful in resisting her plea for allmony. Mrs. Godbee was also given the custody of her minor child, Miss Sarah Godbee, with whom she lived at the time of the tragedy.

Divorce Didn't End Trouble.

The divorce decree did not end the troubles of the pair, however. Mrs. Godbee always contended that the money on which Judge Godbee was living luxuriously after the decree rightfully belong to her.

It is certain that she was in straitened circumstances at the time of the killing, and it is believed that the sight of another woman enjoying the fortune she believed hers, while she virtually was living in poverty, had no little to do with her determination to take justice into her own hands.

For after the divorce Judge Godbee married again. His third wife was Miss Florence Boyer, 25 years old, of Youngstown, Ohio. After their meeting at the sea shore Judge Godbee continued his courtship at her home, and little more than four months ago he brought her to Millen as his bride.

A crisis was reached. Soon after the judge's return, it is declared, he received demands from his former wife that he contribute to the support of her and her daughter. In these demands she cited the fact that she was entitled to at least part of the income he derived from property which had originally been hers.

Judge Feared for Life.

Intimate friends of the judge say that from that time on he feared, not only for his own life, but for that of his bride.

So alarmed did he become that on receiving a threatening letter Sunday he refused to take his bride to church, although he was a steward of the First Methodist congregation, and requested the pastor, the Rev. E. E Rose, to come to the Hotel Estelle, where he had apartments, to conduct private prayers.

It is evident that on that same day Mrs. Godbee No. 2 decided on the deed she committed Monday. She got into communication with Marshal P. T. Foote and requested him to call on her at her daughter's home.

There, the marshal says, Mrs. Godbee showed him a .32-caliber pistol.

"Will this kill as quickly as a .38?" was the surprising question he was asked.

"It will if it hits the right spot," he replied. She seemed satisfied with the answer and the interview closed.

This same pistol was in Mrs. Godbee's handbag Monday morning when she went to the Millen postoffice. She knew that each day the judge visited there early in the forenoon to inquire for mail. She was seated writing as he entered the building, accompanied by his young wife. The slyaing followed.

Mrs. Godbee died Tuesday night in the apartments in which she and her husband had lived during the two months of their married life. Mrs. G. W. Boyer, mother of the slain bride, was en route from Williamsport to Millen when her daughter died.

Bulk of Estate to Daughter.

The will of Judge Godbee has been found in the possession of W. B. Wallace, a merchant, and one of the dead man's closest friends. The value of the estate is between $45,000 and $50,000. He bequeathes the bulk of his property and securities to his daughter by his first wife, formerly Miss Maggie Godbee, now married and living in Augusta.

Small portions of the estate are left to Frank Mills and King Godbee, sons of the divorced wife, and Miss Sarah Godbee, also an issue of the second marriage. The divorced wife is not provided for in the instrument. Frank Mills Godbee has been appointed temporary administrator of the estate of Judge Godbee, and A. S. Anderson, temporary administrator of the estate of Mrs. Florence Boyer Godbee.

The third Mrs. Godbee has been buried beside her husband and his first wife in Waynesboro. The condition of Mrs. Boyer, the slain bride's mother is said to be somewhat improved following her collapse upon first seeing the dead body of her young daughter. Her two sons have come from Pennsylvania and will remain with her until she returns to her home at Williamsport.

Neither of the boys expresses any animosity toward the slayer of their sister and her husband, but both join their mother in hoping that exact justice will be done. Archibald and LeRoy Boyer the brothers, have not yet decided whether they will attend the trial of the second Mrs. Godbee.

Vincent Astor Reported Captured

Name Is Linked With Miss Sands

Match Long Predicted by Gossips

Miss Elizabeth Sands and Vincent Astor.



Fiancee-To-Be Measures Up to Rigid Requirements of Young Multi-Millionaire's Mother.

NEWPORT, Aug. 23.—Decidedly the most interesting aftermath of the recent Newport yacht races is the persistent report that Miss Elizabeth Sands, beautiful daughter of Mrs. Frederick Sands, of this city, occupies the place of honor in the affections of Vincent Astor, head of that family and heir to its huge estates.

This report, which has been current in social circles here and in New York, took the form of a practical certainty, according to society's self-constituted soothsayers, when it was noted that in the party taken to the races by young Astor was only one of three girls to whom he paid marked attention last year. That one, of course, was Miss Sands.

It has long been known and greatly gossiped about at afternoon teas and other social functions that young Astor has felt a strong liking for the young beauty ever since they were school children.

Society wiseacres, who have long ago hung up in their mental art galleries a picture of young Astor and Miss Sands as a happy married couple, were not at all discouraged when the young man's affections at times seemed to wander from his childhood's choice.

"Just wait until Vincent's mother gets back to America and resumes her place at the 'helm,'" said these social clairvoyants, "and you'll notice a sudden slump in the fortunes of Elizabeth Sands' attractive rivals."

The prediction was based upon a firm belief that the aristocratic former Ava Willing would see to it that her son, who is now the head of the family and chancellor of its inexhaustible exchequer, should marry someone who measured up in every way to her rigid requirements as to ancestry, connections and social standing.

$175,000 TO BE GIVEN IN PRIZES FOR LIVE STOCK

Harness Race Purses at Panama-Pacific Exposition Will Total $225,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—The greatest live stock show in the history of the world is assured at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in 1915. Following the appropriation by the exposition management of $175,000 for awards for prize-winning live stock, and the news that $225,000 is offered in purses for harness races, each new announcement by Chief of the Department of Live Stock D. O. Lively discloses increasing interest in the forthcoming live stock exhibition.

The live stock department has at its disposal 50 acres of ground which will be devoted to the erection of live stock buildings, a hall for live stock congresses and agricultural meetings, a race track, and an open field upon which will be held drills, international cavalry horse contests, polo contests and exhibitions of the prize live stock of the world.

The live stock buildings will be constructed more from an exhibition standpoint than in keeping with any farm utility plan; the vast rows of barns which have characterized the live stock departments of other expositions will be avoided. Every separate section will be shown under a single roof.

In addition to the $175,000 set aside by the exposition management to be used in cash premiums, more than $45,000 has been offered by organizations representing various phases of the live stock industry. Of the prizes offered by the exposition, $50,000 will be given to horses, $50,000 to cattle, $25,000 to sheep and goats, $25,000 to swine, $12,000 to poultry, pigeons and pet stock, $7,500 to carloads of cattle, sheep and swine, $5,000 for prize-winning dogs and cats.

The department is making arrangements for holding the biggest poultry show on record, and birds from all over the world will compete for international prizes. The pigeons will take their place in the exposition not only as applied to the fancy, but as a utility, and some of the birds will be used as carriers, taking part in races across the continent from San Francisco.

Under the auspices of the Pacific Coast Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, the exposition will give two harness race meets, one in the spring and one in the fall of 1915, at which there will be offered $225,000 in stakes and purses. With one or two exceptions, the special stakes included in the grand aggregate of $225,000 will be the greatest that ever have been offered.

America's Oldest Church Discovered

Ruins of Centuries-Old House of Worship Off Yucatan Visited by Explorers.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 23.—The ruins of the oldest Christian church in America have been discovered on the Island of Cozumel off Yucatan by Professor Morley and Jesse Nusbaum, of the Sarvard-San Diego expedition.

Cozumel has not been visited by white men for almost a century, and Morley and Nusbaum had thrilling adventures, but deny that its people are cannibals. The scientists were equipped with a moving picture outfit, but in leaving the island for the mainland their canoe was upset and much of the photograph material was spoiled.

While Cozumel is only 30 by 7 miles in extent, it was found extraordinarily rich in monumental and architectural remains. It was here that Cortez had a fierce battle with the natives and erected what is declared to have been the first Christian church in America.

Repeats His Wedding Date as Punishment

Husband Who Told Court He Wished to Forget Marriage Has New Litany.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 23.—"June 14 1887," Philip Leborski will have to repeat ten times a day for the next 60 days in order to keep out of the house of correction, by sentence pronounced upon him by District Court Judge Elsner.

Leborski, who is a wealthy real estate owner, was arrested when a patrolman found him shaking his fist and swearing at his wife, while she was perched on the gable of their residence.

In the trial Leborski told the Court he was trying to forget he was married and that he had succeeded in forgetting the date of the ceremony. The Court informed him that no man had a right to forget such a date and then ordered his case continued 60 days and told Leborski to recite the date of the wedding ten times daily or he would have to go to jail. Leborski started his recitations before he was out of the courtroom and his wife was doing the counting.

Crusade Started on Big Sunday Dinners

Domestic Science Teachers of Kansas Schools Are Enlisted In The Campaign.

TOPEKA, KANS., Aug. 23.—The custom and the physical requirements that a man must rest at least one day in seven have brought about a campaign in Kansas against the big Sunday dinners that have so long been the delight of the average man. The domestic science teachers of the schools have enlisted the aid of domestic science students throughout the State and the big Sunday dinner is going the way of the hard biscuit and the underdone meat in the Kansas homes.

The campaign was started a year ago at the University of Kansas, but it now has the support of every high school and college with domestic science courses.

Maryland Jews to Raise Shaft to Friend

Thomas Kennedy, Who Passed Law Giving Them Right to Hold Office, To Be Honored.

HAGERSTOWN, MD., Aug. 23.—Mendes Cohen, of Baltimore, a grandnephew of one of the first Jews elected to office in the State of Maryland, will act as treasurer of the fund to be raised to build a monument to Thomas Kennedy, author of the law passed in 1826 that gave Jews the right to hold office.

Kennedy was famous in several other respects than as champion of the cause of political equality, for which he fought as a member of the Legislature eight years. He wrote many ballads that aroused the martial ardor of his fellow citizens in the days preceding the War of 1812.

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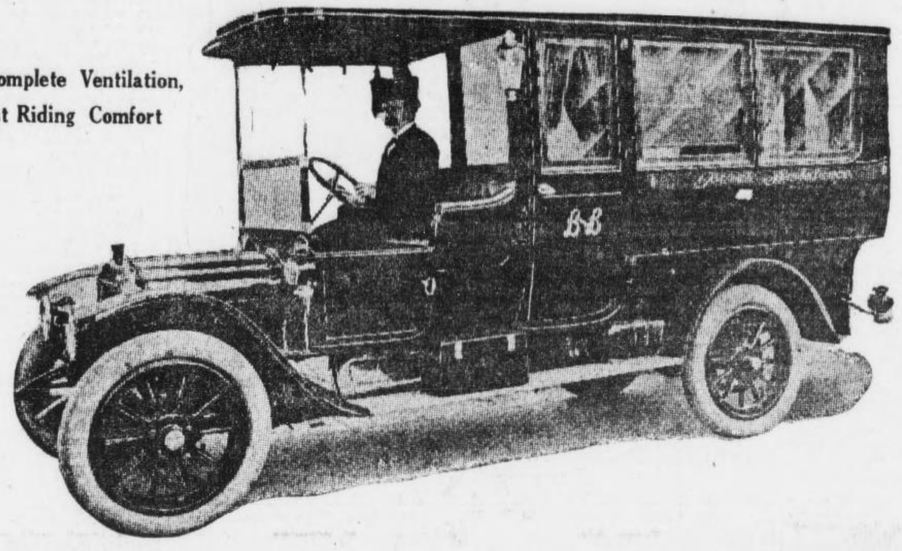

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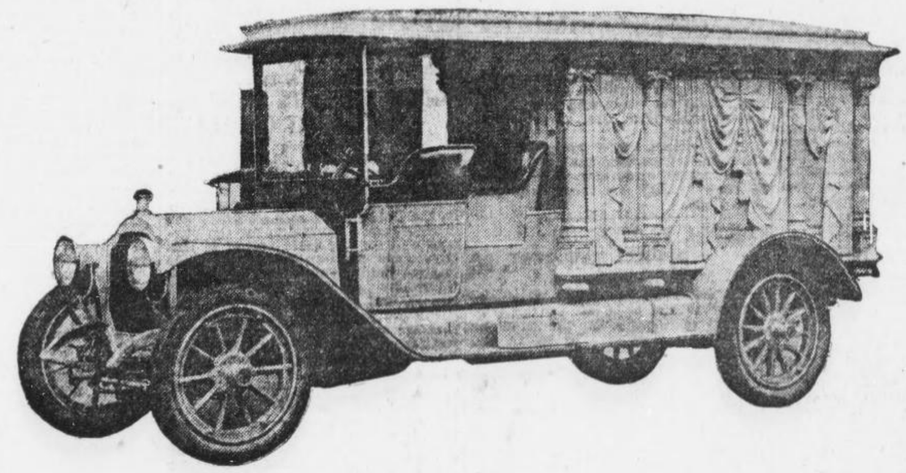

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Columbus — Latest Southwest Georgia News — Albany

TWO BROTHERS GIVE 116 YEARS TO MINISTRY

The Revs. E. H. and John B. McGehee Oldest Active Workers in South Ga. Conference.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 23.—Perhaps there are no more interesting characters in Georgia than the Rev. E. H. McGehee, of Columbus, and his brother, Dr. John B. McGehee, of Oglethorpe, whose combined services in the ministry are 116 years. Both were born in Perry, Houston County, and were admitted to the ministry when young men.

Sunday night at East Highlands Methodist Church in Columbus, the Rev. E. H. McGehee, who is pastor of the church, will give some reminiscences of 55 years as an itinerant minister. He was admitted to the South Georgia Conference 55 years ago next November, in Columbus. Since that time he has served two years as a missionary to the negroes, ten years on circuits, fifteen years as a presiding elder and twenty-eight years on stations. Of the class of 29 ministers admitted to the conference with him, he is the only living, active minister. In the past 60 years he has not been confined to his room for a period as long as four days at a time from sickness.

The record of his brother, Dr. John B. McGehee, who is now 80 years of age, is still more remarkable. He has been a minister for 61 years, during which time he has served thirty-nine years as presiding elder, two or three years as president of Andrew College and the remainder of the time on circuits and stations. During his long and successful career he has represented the South Georgia Conference at nine sessions of the General Conference, which meets every four years.

Dr. McGehee is said to be the oldest presiding elder in the Southern Methodist Church from a standpoint of service, while he and his brother are the oldest effective ministers in the South Georgia Conference, and they are strong refutation of the idea that a man when he reaches an advanced age is no longer capable of rendering service to the church.

The Rev. E. H. McGehee, of Columbus, is exceedingly active for a man of 74 years of age, and on his seventy-fourth birthday, which occurred recently, he preached three sermons and made a Sunday school address in addition to making a number of pastoral calls.

It is probable that there is not a charge within the bounds of the South Georgia Conference that one of these old and highly esteemed ministers has not served in some capacity since their admission to the ministry.

During their ministry they have served a number of the leading churches in South Georgia, and both have been regarded as among the ablest preachers in the conference throughout their long careers.

Begin Married Life With 24 Chlidren

Moultrie Bride and Bridegroom Had Even Dozen Each.

MOULTRIE, Aug. 23.—It is a very rare thing for newlyweds to begin keeping house with 24 children to make things lively from the first day of married bliss, yet this was the experience of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Truit, who were recently made man and wife by Justice J. J. Serrell in the Lee district of this County.

The bride was Mrs. M. J. Flowers, a widow with twelve children, and Mr. Truit, whose first wife has been dead for some time leaving him with an even dozen motherless children. Both of the participants in the recent wedding were bereaved about the same time and, living in the same community, they naturally turned ot one another for comfort, and finally agreed that the best thing to do was to marry.

SEABOARD CONDUCTOR GIVEN $10,000 DAMAGES

CORDELE, Aug. 23.—After a strongly contested trial, both sides being represented by able counsel, a verdict was returned yesterday afternoon in Crisp Superior Court for $10,000 in favor of W. B. McMichael, of Jackson, against the Seaboard Railroad Company. McMichael had been in the employ of the road as a freight conductor and in an accident near Birmingham on the Atlanta and Birmingham division he lost a leg. He entered suit for $25,000 and the case was brought to this court for trial under the Federal employees' liability act.

NEW SCHOLARSHIP AT WOODBERRY SCHOOL

THOMASVILLE, Aug. 23.—Miss Rosa Woodberry, of Atlanta, has notified the Thomasville Study Class that she has given a scholarship in her school in Atlanta to the class to be awarded by them to any deserving girl that they may select.

This action on the part of Miss Woodberry is appreciated by the members of the class, as it will afford advantages to some deserving girl here who is not able otherwise to have them. It is not known yet who has been selected for the place, but the class has the matter under advisement.

ALBANY GETS ANOTHER LARGE OIL COMPANY

ALBANY, Aug. 23.—Present indications are that another large oil company will make Albany a distributing center in the near future. N. H. Cook, of Atlanta, district superintendent of the Texas Oil Company, one of the largest of the independent companies, has looked over the situation here with a view of locating a distributing plant for the

Miss Lillian Roberts

Popular Valdosta society girl, whose engagement to George L. Patterson, a prominent attorney, has been announced. The wedding is to take place on October 8.



Thomas Farmers Can Own Products

Vegetables Put Up at Home Find Ready Sale In Thomasville Market.

THOMASVILLE, Aug. 23.—Thomas County canned vegetables are on sale here at many of the grocery stores and are proving very popular.

There were more vegetables canned in this county this year than was ever known before, and it has been found to be quite a profitable business, the stores in Thomasville taking them readily and paying the highest market price for them.

Tomatoes especially have been canned in large quantities, and they are unusualy fine, better than the best quality bought heretofore by the merchants from wholesale houses in the North.

The advantage of the home product is that the tomatoes are gathered fresh from the vines and canned before they have had time to get old or damaged.

One farmer, who recently sold about 2,000 cans, said that he had received many compliments in regard to their quality by those who had used them.

CAMILLA TO VOTE ON SCHOOL TAX SEPT. 30

THOMASVILLE, Aug. 23.—September 30 has been set by the City Council of Camilla as the date for holding an election to ratify the schol tax bill for that town recently passed by the Legislature.

The election will be held under the same rules as elections for members of the General Assembly and the same qualifications will be required in registering. It is probable the opening of the school of Camilla will be deferred somewhat on account of this election.

RULES FOR PRIZES AT FAIR DECIDED UPON

THOMASVILLE, Aug. 23.—The Directors of the Thomas County Fair to be held here this fall have received from the committee in charge the rules and regulations for measuring all crops to be exhibited for premiums and they will be followed closely.

J. Willis Moore has been named general director and will measure all acres and crops free of charge. It is said all indications point to the finest exhibit at this fair that has been known since it was organized.

THOMAS COUNTY FARMER EXHIBITS PRIZE CORN EAR

THOMASVILLE, Aug. 23.—J. P. Cary, residing near Coolidge, had on exhibition here this week some corn grown by himself which is an example of what Thomas County can do in that line. One ear of this corn weighed two pounds and nine ounces and when shelled the grains filled a quart measure. The ear was twelve inches long.

Mr. Cary has a half acre of this corn which he will exhibit at the fair here this fall. He thinks his chances for first premium are fine.

Bumper Cotton Crop In Albany District

Several Hundred Bales Have Already Been Received in Market.

ALBANY, Aug. 23.—That about 50 per cent of the cotton in the Albany territory is from ten to fifteen days earlier than last year is the estimate of well-informed cotton men in Albany. The fact that Albany has received several hundred bales already, not counting that moved direct to the compress, is considered evidence that its estimate is approximately correct.

Last year, in addition to making a poor cotton crop, the farmers had no forage and have had to buy high-priced feed for eight months. While the acreage in feed crops this year is not much greater than it was last, the farmers have paid more attention to its cultivation, therefore making a better crop. With a bumper cotton crop and plenty of feed for their stock, the farmers expect a season of prosperity.

COTTON RECEIPTS SHOW DECLINE AT COLUMBUS

COLUMBUS, Aug. 23.—Taking the position that Columbus has suffered the past few years because her cotton receipts have fallen off materially, the Columbus Board of Trade has inaugurated a campaign for the purpose of bringing more cotton to this city. Last year an effort was made to stem the tide of cotton going elsewhere by placing buyers on the streets, and while it had some effect, it did not counteract all the damage that has been done. An effort will be put forth to make the cotton market one of the most attractive in the State.

NEGRO SLAYER IS GIVEN LIFE SENTENCE AT ALBANY

ALBANY, Aug. 23.—In Superior Court of Baker County, which convened at Newton this week, several cases were tried. Simon Johnson, a negro, who killed his stepson on the Grant place in July, was found guilty and given a life sentence. Will Bodford, a negro, was found guilty of attacking a negro girl and sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary. Jake Rhoades was found guilty of violating the prohibition law and given a six months' sentence or a fine of $200.

BAPTIST ASSOCIATION TO MEET IN COLUMBUS

COLUMBUS, Aug. 23.—The Columbus Baptist Association will meet in its annual session on Wednesday after the third Sunday in September in Manchester. Dr. B. W. Bussey, the moderator, will preach the doctrinal sermon. There are more than 30 churches in the association.

ASKS $5,000 DAMAGES FOR INJURIES IN MILL

COLUMBUS, Aug. 23.—Because of alleged injuries Charles Wiggins claims to have sustained while employed by the Swift Manufacturing Company of Columbus, on July 7, he has brought suit against the mills for $5,000. He claims that he has been unable to earn a livelihood since he received his injuries.

NEGRO SLAYER DIES OF WOUND IN MACON JAIL

Rushed From Albany for Safekeeping by Officers Who Captured Him.

MACON, Aug. 23.—Dock Mathis, the negro who shot and killed B. L. Jossey, near Leesburg several days ago, died Friday night in the Bibb County jail at Macon, where he was brought for safe keeping.

During the shooting Jossey is said to have shot the negro in the side. The wound was not serious, but the negro hid in the woods for several days and then laid in a shanty in the western part of Albany for a number of hours without receiving medical attention, blood poisoning set in and he died.

Officer R. M. Denson, of the Albany police force, through whose efforts he and Sheriff Barbre were enabled to capture Mathis, has received the reward of $100 that was offered by Sheriff Moreland, of Lee County, for the capture of the negro.

Officer Denson has not heard from G. A. Wallace and W. B. Bothwell, who each offered a reward of $100, but both are satisfied with the arrest of the negro and will pay the reward at the proper time.

The negro was located in the western part of Albany by Officer Denson, and with the aid of Sheriff Barbre he was captured and spirited through the country to Macon, where he was left for safe keeping.

Columbus Fights For Better Service

Board of Trade Wants Central of Georgia to Put on More Passenger Trains.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 23.—The Columbus Board of Trade has inaugurated a campaign to secure better passengere service over the Central of Georgia to points east and west from Columbus, it being claimed that the service that is now being given by the road is not satisfactory.

The Board of Trade is anxious to have the Central put on an additional train or two, or to have trains that come to the city reach Columbus in time to allow the people coming to the city an opportunity to do their shopping and return home if they wish in the afternoon of the same day. The trade organization has the backing of practically every business man in the city.

Runs Small Farm In Heart of Griffin

Young Man Makes Large Yield of Irish Potatoes and Corn.

GRIFFIN, Aug. 23.—Jan:es C. Nutt, one of Griffin's best-known young men, is running a small farm in the heart of the city, and is making good at it. On a plot of land adjoining the cemetery, Nutt planted four acres of Irish cobbler potatoes. So many Irish potatoes in one field had never been seen in this section before.

For some time now the crop has been in process of harvesting. Up to date only a portion of the crop has been disposed of, but 400 bushels of the potatoes have been sold at a price ranging from 80 cents to $1 per bushel.

To increase the returns from the land, Nutt has planted rows of corn between the rows of potatoes, and the corn is now over shoulder high. The corn gives promise of making not less than 25 bushels to the acre, and if season is propitious, a good deal more.

JUDGE DANIEL TOO ILL TO PRESIDE OVER COURTS

GRIFFIN, Aug. 23.—Judge R. T. Daniel, of the Flint River Circuit, who was so ill last week that he had to adjourn the August term of Spalding Superior Court, and who has not been able to attend the Butts County Court this week, continues quite ill at his residence here on Poplar street. He will not be able to preside over the Monroe Superior Court, which is to convene at Forsyth Monday.

Judge H. A. Matthews, of Macon, presided over the Butts court for Judge Daniel, and it is likely that he again will preside for ihm next week.

WOMAN'S MISSION UNION CONVENES IN GAINESVILLE

GAINESVILLE, Aug. 23.—The annual meeting of the Woman's Missionary Union, auxiliary to the Chattahoochee Baptist Association, was in session at the First Baptist Church here several days the past week, bringing a number of prominent women church workers to this city. It is said that the work of this union has become one of the most important in the denomination.

HALL SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION TO MEET

GAINESVILLE, Aug. 23.—One hundred delegates representing 65 Sunday schools of Hall County will come together in an interdenominational association, the first annual session to convene in this city next Tuesday morning for a two days' session. Hammond Johnson is county president, Henry H. Estes county secretary, and J. T. Telford, treasurer.

REVIVAL AT ELBERTON.

ELBERTON, Aug. 23.—The Rev. R. C. Cleckler, pastor, is conducting a series of meetings at the First Methodist Church. P. M. Boyd, of Nashville, is in charge of the singing.

Lineman Fights With Rattlesnake

Hemmed by Reptiles Under House in Thomasville—Desperate Battle.

THOMASVILLE, Aug. 23.—Employee Rogers, of the Southern Bell Telephone Company, in this city, had an experience with snakes a day or two ago which was something of a thriller and which he is not likely to forget soon.

Rogers was sent out to C. B. Parsons' winter home near the country club to do some work on a broken telephone wire where he was trapped under the house by two rattlesnakes.

There was nothing within reach that could be used for killing a snake so he had only to wait and see what would happen. After about a quarter of an hour one snake crawled away and Rogers slipped down and, grabbing a stick, attacked the one remaining. He managed to kill it, but only after a desperate fight, the snake coiling up and fighting for all it was worth. It was over five feet long and a bad looking enemy. The other could not be found.

Columbus Treasury Is Short of Funds

Assessor Issues Order That City Taxes Must Be Paid Promptly.

COLUMBUS, GA., Aug. 23.—As an evidence of the depleted condition of the city treasury of Columbus, it has been announced by the City Tax Assessor that all city taxes due September 1 and not paid promptly, steps will be taken at once to collect same, and to this end will issue executions against the property in order to collect.

While the date upon which the taxes are due is still several days off, there is already much dissatisfaction over the announced intention of the City Tax Collector. Heretofore when it was not convenient for property owners to pay their taxes when due, they were given more time and given the privilege of paying interest at the rate of 7 per cent. It is known that much dissatisfaction is going to be felt.

Cupid Hits Old Mark; Children Wed, Too

One Pair Experienced in Matrimony, While Other Had to Run Away.

DALTON, Aug. 23.—The northern part of the county was this week the scene of two weddings of interest, owing to the wide difference in age of the couples, together with their popularity.

At Cohutta the Rev. W. C. Haddock and Mrs. Mary Ann Hartley were married. The wedding proved "Uncle Billy" Haddock's fourth venture, while his bride, Mrs. Hartley, was marrying for the third time. The Rev. J. C. Parrott performed the ceremony.

On the same date Miss Nola Starks, of Concord, became the wife of William Crain, of Beaverdale, the ceremony being performed by 'Squire J. D. Brackett. Mrs. Crain is 14 and her husband is just two years her senior.

While the wedding of Miss Starks and Mr. Crain was a runaway match, witnessed by only a few intimate friends and coming as a distinct surprise, there were fully 100 friends assembled to witness the Hartley-Haddock nuptials.

Auto Traded for Horse Wouldn't Go

Doctor Calls on Other Man to Swap Back, and He Says Was Cheated Again.

ROME, GA., Aug. 23.—Dr. W. A. Wright's fondness for automobiles was the cause of trouble with A. W. Williman, of Cave Spring, which resulted in the arrest of the latter on a warrant charging him with cheating and swindling.

Dr. Wright has discovered that an automobile, which looks as good as new standing still, easily could be not worth anything running. It is alleged that William traded an automobile to the doctor which, after the deal, refused to move.

A horse and buggy was given in exchange. When the physician called upon Filliman to trade back, he was quite willing, but had sold the horse. He, however, agreed to give him another. This horse was defective, Dr. Wright alleges. The case will be aired in the September term of the City Court.

COLQUITT LIKELY TO VOTE $400,000 BONDS FOR ROADS

MOULTRIE, Aug. 23.—A bond issue of $400,000 soon will be submitted to the voters of Colquitt County. The money is for public roads. Prominent politicians are firm in the belief that the issue will carry.

CITY RESERVOIR TURNED INTO A SWIMMING POOL

CORDELE, Aug. 23.—Those of Cordele who like an occasional dip into the water to alleviate the suffering of the summer heat probably will have their desires satisfied during this season of next year.

It is proposed to convert the reservoir at the old waterworks station into a swimming pool when the new plant is constructed.

FLAG AND BIBLE ARE PRESENTED TO SCHOOL

DALTON, Aug. 23.—The Patriotic Order Sons of America of Dalton yesterday afternoon gave to the Dug Gap School a handsome American flag and a Bible.

Appropriate exercises marked the flag raising. Senator M. C. Tarver and the Hon. T. R. Ridley being among the speakers.

COTTON BUYERS REFUSE TO PAY TAX IN CORDELE

Local Men Claim Transients Are Given Advantage—Big Yield Increase in Crisp.

CORDELE, GA., Aug. 23.—Becoming dissatisfied over the tax of $1 per day recently assessed by the City Council on transient buyers, local cotton men have refused to pay the tax of $25 assessed them.

It is claimed that the tax on transients is so low that it practically gives them free rein to come into the city and buy up all the cotton. The local buyers state that they will not be satisfied until the tax on transients is made the same as was assessed them. Some of them paid the license and then recalled it. Cases were made against them by the police, and the matter will have to be settled by Mayor Harder.

The movement of cotton in the Cordele market is getting well under way, over 500 bales having been ginned and warehoused. Within the past several days the receipts have been increased rapidly, the farmers making a strenuous rush to get the crop gathered and on the market to take advantage of the very fair prices that now prevail. Not a bale has been held for better prices, and most of the staple is classing as good middling, with the prospects of the grades nolding up well through all of teh season.

Five thousand bales above the receipts of last year are expected in the local market, due altogether to the increased yield in Crisp County over last season.

TIFT COUNTY VETERANS TO HOLD ENCAMPMENT

TIFTON, Aug. 23.—The annual encampment of the Tift County Camp, U. C. V., will be held at Murrow Springs, four miles west of Tifton, on Little River, September 3.

Arrangements will also be made for holding a big barbecue on September 4, in which the Charlotte Carson Chapter, U. D. C., of Tifton, and the Sons of Veterans will assist the veterans.

Columbus Girl and Escort Near Death

Cling to Overturned Boat Until Rescued by Fishermen at Lanark, Fla.

LANARK, FLA., Aug. 23.—William Byrd, of Tallahassee, and Miss Leonora Goldin, of Columbus, Ga., narrowly escaped drowning when Byrd's swift little cat-rig sailboat was overturned by a stiff wind in the bay off the beach here.

They were rescued by fishermen after clinging to the overturned boat for more than an hour. They were almost exhausted when assistance reached them.

BRUNSWICK TO HAVE ONLY ONE ELECTION THIS YEAR

BRUNSWICK, Aug. 23.—Brunswick will have only one election this year, which will take place in November, when four members of City Council will be elected. From present indications it will be one of the quietest ever held in this city—in fact, it is doubtful if there will even be any opposition for the four Aldermanic places.

For society news of the South see page 10 of this section and the Society Section.

SUNBURNT SKINS NEED



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And Cuticura Ointment. For heat rashes, itchings, sunburn, wind irritations, redness and roughness of the face and hands, Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, has no rivals worth mentioning. No others do so much for the complexion, hair and hands.

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Men who shave and shampoo with Cuticura Soap will find it best for skin and scalp.

Shaves Himself 50 Years With Cleaver

Moultrie Pioneer Takes Pride in Neat Job He Does With Old Blade Whetted on Boot.

MOULTRIE, Aug. 23.—Hezekiah Adams, of this county, has shaved himself twice a week for 50 years, but never owned a shaving mug, a razor, a strop or a hone.

It is Mr. Adams' boast that he keeps his instrument used in lieu of a razor, an old cleaver—twice the size of a common razor—in the finest trim with the least trouble of any man in the country.

He wears old-style boots, and still has one pair which he purchased 26 years ago. Wishing to shave, Mr. Adams first puts on these boots. He then smacks the razor substitute back and forth along the leather leg of the left one for a minute or two. His next operation is to moisten his face with rain water—no perfumed soap for him—and then he just shaves.

Church to Reopen Big Night School

Columbus Baptists Make Decided Success—Enrollment More Than 100.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 23.—The night school, which was conducted so successfully last year under the auspices of Rose Hill Baptist Church, will begin its second scholastic year Tuesday night, September 9.

In addition to the useful branches taught by the school last year, a department of theology has been added, of which Rev. J. C. Wilkinson, pastor of the church, will be the teacher. The school is absolutely free, and among the things taught is bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting, domestic science and a number of other useful occupations. More than one hundred were enrolled last term, and it looks as if the enrollment will be still larger next year.

STREET PAVING MATERIAL HAS ARRIVED IN ALBANY

ALBANY, Aug. 23.—Material for paving North and Pine streets from Washington to Front has been contracted for and work on the North street paving will begin as soon as the materials arrive. The Pine street paving will not be started until after the cotton season is over, as two large warehouses are located on the street. The brick will come from Chattanooga, while the slag and cement will move from Alabama points.

GENERAL MELDRIM MAY HEAD BAR ASSOCIATION

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—That General Peter W. Meldrim, of Savannah, will be elected the next president of the American Bar Association at its meeting on September 1 at Montreal, Canada, is thought by many to be very probable. For a number of years General Meldrim has been regularly attending the annual meetings of this association, and he has been regarded for some time as one of its most prominent members.

NEW SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTING TO BE GIVEN TRIAL

City Government of Savannah Will Adopt Method Recommended by Auditors.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—It is not likely that the new system of accounting, recommended by the auditors who recently checked up the city's books, will be put into effect before the first of the year. Likewise none of the changes recommended along with the new system will be made before the first of the year. Preliminary reports on the proposed new system, together with the several recommendations for changes in the methods of conducting the municipal government, are now in the hands of Mayor Richard J. Davant.

The most important change recommended, perhaps, is that a department of finance and accounts be established, with a Comptroller in charge. It is not the intention to have the office of City Treasurer abolished, but to let him perform merely the functions of a cashier. His office will be in addition to that of Comptroller, to which official he will be responsible. Neither is it intended to abolish the office of City Marshal, but to have an additional officer, that of City Collector, created. The Marshal will be the man in authority, and he will report directly to the finance committee of Council.

The auditors recommend the creation of a purchasing agent, who would be at the head of the department of purchases and supplies. This official would probably be directly under the Mayor and the finance committee.

In the matter of the exhausted cemetery funds, the auditors submit a complete report. They show that a fund was created for the purpose of perpetuating the care of lots in the cemeteries. Funds to the amount of approximately $12,000 should be on hand at this time, besides the interest that would have accrued during the years the fund has been in existence. This trust fund, it is claimed, was protected by ordinance, but the auditors show that the securities—stocks, bonds and cash—were diverted to the general treasury and spent.

It is understood that former Mayor George W. Tiedeman is to make a statement in a few days explaining what he knows about the cemetery trust fund matter. Mr. Tiedeman has called on Mayor Davant for certain information.

The investigation covered only the tenure of office of Mayor Tiedeman and his administration.

MELL BAPTISTS TO MEET.

TIFTON, Aug. 23.—The Union meeting of the Mell Baptist Association will be held with the Brookfield Church, Tift County, August 30-31. An interesting program has been arranged, the subject being: "Office and Work of the Holy Spirit."

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Newly contracted and chronic Cases of Burning, Itching and Inflammation stopped in 24 hours. I am against high and extortionate fees charged by some physicians and specialists. My fees are reasonable and no more than you are willing to pay for a cure. All medicines, the surest and best of drugs, are supplied from my own private laboratory. OUT-OF-TOWN MEN VISITING THE CITY, consult me at once upon arrival, and maybe you can be cured before returning home. Many cases can be cured in one or two visits.

CALL OR WRITE—No detention from business. Treatment and advice confidential. Hours 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 9 to 1. If you can't call, write and give me full description of your case in your own words. A complete consultation costs you nothing, and if I can help you I will.

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Latest News of South Georgia

MURPHY HOLDS POSTOFFICE JOB TO END OF TERM

Scramble for Waycross Postmastership Temporarily Suspended. Dozen Candidates.

WAYCROSS, Aug. 23.—An effort to discredit the Waycross postmaster, Charles E. Murphy, met with complete failure, it developed to-day, and instead of any grounds being made for a request for his resignation the investigation made locally has shown that he is stronger than before and not apt to be removed by the present administration until his term expires, which will be some time in 1916.

Despite this there are not less than a dozen active candidates for the position, some of them being among this section's best known men. The candidates known include former Mayor J. A. Jones, Dr. W. H. Buchanan, who is a relative of Congressman Charles G. Edwards, of the First District; Harvey C. Bunn, cashier of the Citizens Bank; County Commissioner G. P. Folks, Assistant Postmaster A. H. Morgan, J. D. Crawford, Transfer Clerk E. D. Carswell and J. E. T. Bowden. The latter denies that he is seeking the place, but it is generally known that he is in the race. He was Congressman Randall Walker's Ware County campaign manager, and also had charge of Woodrow Wilson's South Georgia headquarters at Waycross.

Information from Washington states that no charges have been made against the incumbent, Postmaster Murphy, but on the other hand it is known thta his record is unusually good. He has the backing of a number of staunch Democrats, too, which will undoubtedly aid him in holding to the position until his term expires.

Congressman Walker to-day advised parties here that he is not considering anyone for the Waycross office at this time, which puts an end to the various rumors to the effect that the present postmaster had been asked to resign and that the Eleventh's Congressman had decided on his successor.

Waycross Council Asked to Explain

Claimed Number of Transactions Were in Violation of City Charter.

WAYCROSS, Aug. 23.—It became known to-day that some time during September City Council would be requested for information of a number of transactions which have taken place within the past eighteen months, many of the alleged to have been in direct violation of the city charter. It is further alleged that a city employee while drawing his full time salary from the city looked after other work for which he was amply paid.

No namese have been disclosed as yet, and it is not known who will be mentioned when the request reaches Council. Some members of Council are inclined to demand an explanation of the published reports, but have not done so.

Pugilist Trains In Savannah Jail

Jeff Gaffney Keeps in Condition, Despite His Confinement in Prison.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—Even though confined in jail, with the odds against him, Jeff Gaffney, the stocky little pugilist, who is held for trial in the Federal Court for violating the "white slave" law, has not forsaken his training.

Jeff's favorite pastime and mode of exercising is skipping the rope. The jail provides cold spray showers, which Jeff enjoys when he has limbered up his muscles.

Jeff is a lightweight. There are other prisoners who are in the heavyweight class. Jeff enjoys wrestling on the floor with these, with a few blankets for a mat, and sometimes one of the prisoners will muster sufficient courage to spar a few rounds with him without gloves.

Sale of Drainage Bonds Authorized

Finance Committee of Savannah City Council Is Given Power to Act.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—Authority for the printing and sale of the $600,000 of drainage bonds has been vested in the Finance Committee by City Council.

This does not mean that the bonds will be placed on the market right away, however. First it will be necessary to advertise for the printing of the bonds, and then, after the contract has been awarded, it will be several weeks before they can be delivered to the committee.

It is the desire of the Drainage Commisison to start the work as soon after October 1 as possible. Council has been requested to prepare to sell the bonds as soon after November 1 as possible.

WARE COUNTY TAX RATE REDUCED 10 PER CENT

WAYCROSS, Aug. 23.—Because of the big increase in the taxable property in Ware over last year's returns, the county tax rate was to-day reduced from 80 cents a hundred to 70 cents a hundred, with prospects bright for the same decrease another year. Approximately $50,000 will be spent by the county on road work this year, according to the budget an-

SCHOOLHOUSES UNFIT FOR GOATS SAY TEACHERS

Ware and Clinch County Institute Starts Campaign for County-Wide Taxation.

WAYCROSS, Aug. 23.—Stating that a great many of the buildings now in use as school houses in Ware and Clinch Counties would not make good goat houses, the joint institute of teachers of the counties named have just passed resolutions asking for the aid of the citizens in a campaign for better schools.

County-wide taxation for school purposes in place of the district taxation now in vogue is also urged, in view of the slight prospect of additional aid from the State for school purposes.

Condemnation of the recent State Legislature in providing prompt payment for all legislators, convict guards, and janitors of the public buildings, while not providing for the full payment of accounts due school teachers is also contained in the joint institute resolutions.

Ware County's report showed a big increase in school attendance, which is due to the steady campaign that has been and is still being waged for better rural schools. New buildings have replaced old ones in many of the school districts and there is a marked improvement in the work in Clinch. Within a few years it is claimed that every school district will be provided with the proper buildings, in view of the sentiment created in favor of general improvements for rural schools.

Fight Over Waycross Fire Department On

Council Likely to Pass Bills to Enlarge Brigade Over Chairman's Protest.

WAYCROSS, Aug. 23.—Unless Chairman H. Hengeveld, of the Police and Fire Committee, changes his opinion, a resolution providing to enlarge the Waycross fire department will be passed over his head. Two resolutions on the subject have been introduced in City Council, one by Alderman Beaton and the other by Alderman Morton.

Chairman Hengeveld claimed the city's financial condition would not permit any further expense for the fire department. Alderman Morton replied that when there was talk of making former Fire Chief Thomas Ballentyne, of Savannah, chief of the Waycross department, Chairman Hengeveld was willing to pay more money to get Ballentyne, and it seems the city is as well off now as when Mr. Hengeveld wanted to make the change.

The resolution for the employment of more men has enough votes to pass, according to Mr. Morton, but he will make no effort to get it through Council until Mr. Hengeveld makes a report.

Edwards Approves Military Highway

Savannah to Tybee Road Would Cost About $300,000—Congressman Sees Benefit.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—That the construction of a military highway from Savannah to Tybee, as advocated by Congressman Charles G. Edwards, would be of great benefit to the entire State, is the belief of J. N. King, well-known cotton factor of Rome.

At interior points the project is not looked upon as one that will be of benefit to Savannah alone, but is considered a movement on the part of the Government that would result in good to the State at large.

The proposed highway will cost approximately $300,000, but it is believed that it would be money well expended since all sections would be benefited.

LARGEST HOO HOO KITTEN IS TAKEN IN AT WAYCROSS

WAYCROSS, Aug. 23.—At an all-night concatenation of the Order of Hoo Hoo, Waycross came in for the unique honor of offering for initiation the largest kitten who ever applied to the order for membership. He was W. T. Brinson, whose weight is around 600. He was one of 35 kittens who emerged from the night's "horrors" a full-fledged cat. Mr. Brinson is the biggest Elk in the world, the biggest Knight of Pythias, and now ranks as the bigest Hoo Hoo.

EXTENSIVE IMPROVEMENTS ON BRUNSWICK HARBOR

BRUNSWICK, Aug. 23.—The extensive improvements and additional facilities for handling cargoes at both the Southern and Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic terminals, just completed, means a material increase in export business through the port of Brunswick. Colonel Dan C. Kingman, United Statse army engineer of this district, has recommended extensive improvements in Brunswick harbor. From the estimates the additional depth sought can be obtained at a reasonable cost as compared to the cost at other South Atlantic ports.

FIVE SCHOONER LOADS OF CROSSTIES AT BRUNSWICK

BRUNSWICK, Aug. 23.—The Joyce-Watkins Company, which entrede the local field in May, now has over 325,000 crossties on the local docks, which will be shipped in five schooners during the next two weeks. This will be one of the largest shipments to leave this port in some time.

Waycross to Vote on Government Change

Hard Fight To Be Made by Both Sides—Election October 4.

WAYCROSS, GA., Aug. 23.—Voters of Waycross on October 4 will decide whether to change the form of city government to a combination city manager-commission form or retain the aldermanic form with a board of aldermen of twelve members instead of six.

A special election will be held then and the registration books are now open. It is known a strong fight will be made by both sides, and at this time it is hard to predict which will win. The city manager form of government has much support, but it is doubtful if those in favor of the change will work as hard to get the new charter approved as the opponents will work to defeat the measure which the Legislature passed this year.

If the city manager plan is approved Waycross will be the first Georgia city to adopt it.

Gov. Slaton Vetoes Chatham Land Grant

Says Resolutions Had Not Been Properly Passed by the Legislature.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—Savannahans were surprised to read that Governor Slaton had vetoed a resolution providing for land grants to the trustees of the Chatham Academy.

Governor Slaton explained he vetoed the resolution because it had not been properly passed. It relates to disposition of ungranted lands in the county. Acts passed in 1788 and 1856 vested in the Chatham Academy and the Union Society considerable ungranted lands in Chatham. The purpose of the resolution is to authorize these institutions to claim the lands under the old acts.

Famous Vessel in Brunswick Port

Old City of Washington Is Now Used as Barge—Rescued Marines From Maine.

BRUNSWICK, Aug. 23.—There is now in Brunswick harbor one of the most famous boats traveling on the Atlantic coast. The vessel is the old Ward liner, City of Washington, which was within 30 yards of the Maine when she was blown up in Havana harbor over fifteen years ago and whose captain was instrumental in saving scroes of lives after the explosion.

The liner has been converted into a barge and is now used for carrying lumber and coal from Atlantic coast ports to New York. All the machinery has been taken out of the boat and she is now towed by tug from port to port.

Ice Supply Gives Out at Brunswick

Machinery Breaks and Famine Is Feared—Waycross Relieves the Situation.

BRUNSWICK, Aug. 23.—Brunswick suffered a temporary ice famine yesterday morning due to the machinery at the local plant breaking down, and as a result the places of business that get their ice every day were compelled to wait some time before it could be furnished.

When it was discovered ice could not be had for four or five hours and that the people would suffer, a hurry call was sent to Waycross and a large supply was brought here on the next train.

After being closed down nearly ten hours the machinery was fixed and the first ice famine Brunswick ever had ended.

New Road Planned For Chatham County

Would Tap Trunk Lines of Three Big Railroads—To Be Built Within Year.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—Tapping the trunk lines of three big railroads and running diagonally across a part of Chatham County to Effingham County, a fifteen-mile railroad is to be built within a year.

Eastern capitalists, it is said, are backing the enterprise. The complete right of way was all bought or options taken several months ago, and it is understood that the construction of the new line will begin in the near future.

SAVANNAH SHRINERS PLAN BIG RECEPTION

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—Completing preparations for the reception of William W. Erwin, of Wheeling, W. Va., Imperial Potentate of the Shriners of North America, other members of the Imperial Divan of the Shriners and visitors from various temples, who will come to Savannah next month, the entire seventh floor of the Hotel Savannah has been reserved for them.

The Shriners of the Imperial Divan came in response to an invitation from Potentate Robert L. Travis, of Alle Temple, of this city, to attend a ceremonial session of that temple on September 12.

OVER 50 DIVORCE SUITS SET FOR HEARING IN SAVANNAH

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—Fifty-five divorce suits have been assigned for trial in the Superior Court before Judge Walter G. Charlton during the week which begins October 27. There are about an equal number of first and second verdict cases in the batch, which are divided among three days.

AUDITORIUM FOR SAVANNAH NOW ASSURED

Election for Bond Issue Will Win Out by Big Majority—Artillery May Co-operate.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—With a registration of 1,651 and with at least 75 per cent of those registered understood to favor the auditorium project, the success of the proposed bond issue to secure this important public utility is pretty well assured. It will require two-thirds of the registered voters to pass the bond issue.

The auditorium proposition is not being made an issue by either political faction, and for this reason it can be safely said that the majority of those who registered are in favor of an auditorium. Their interest in registering was not due to political pressure, but by a desire to see a needed improvement provided for.

The Chamber of Commerce and the retail merchants are responsible for a good portion of the registration. They carried on an active campaign for registration, and everybody, perhaps without exception, who registered as a result of their efforts will vote for the bonds.

If the issue is approved by the voters at the election on September 15, the city will have $200,000 with which to build an auditorium. The Chatham Artillery, which organization has made arrangements for the construction of any armory, is awaiting the outcome of the bond election before proceeding with its plans. If this issue is authorized, the city will in all probability make the artillery company a proposition regarding a joint auditorium-armory.

Of course, it will not be binding upon the Chatham Artillery to accept this proposition, and the impression is that it will not listen to the city unless the proposition is especially attractive. Most of the Artillery prefer having their armory unincumbered, and do not wish to subordinate their interests by allowing the city to join with them in the erection of an auditorium-armory.

But the city will not be dependent upon the Artillery. There will be enough money at the disposal of the city to purchase a lot and build an auditorium. According to an estimate already prepared, it would cost the city about $190,000 to go in with the artillery company.

The building committee of the Artillery has had several conferences recently with Captain Richard . Davant, commandant of the organization and Mayor of Savannah, on the proposition. The committee is going ahead and getting everything in readiness for the construction of the armory, so that in the event the city's proposition does not suit them they can go ahead with the work. A contract has already been let for an armory to cost something over 70,000. The contractor is now waiting for instructions to start the work.

Beaton to Run for Mayor of Waycross

Announcement of Several Candidates Expected To Be Made in Few Days.

WAYCROSS, GA., Aug. 23.—While there have been no positive announcements so far for Mayor of Waycross, it has become generally known that within a short time, probably about September 1, Alderman Scott T. Beaton, of the Fourth Ward, will announce.

His announcement will be followed by several others. J. E. T. Bowden, former Mayor John M. Cox former City Clerk J. W. Strickland and ex-Alderman James Sinclair are all probable candidates.

The only aldermanic candidate to date is Dr. J. H. Lattimer, of the Second Ward, who is expected to announce in opposition to H. Hengeveld, the present Alderman of the Second Ward.

THEFT OF MONEY PACKET ADMITTED BY EXPRESSMAN

WAYCROSS, GA., Aug. 23.—It was stated to-day that no action would be taken in the case of B. E. Lakin, former night money clerk for the Southern Express Company at Waycross, until the Grand Jury meets in December. Lakin was brought to Waycross from Savannah yesterday and has made no further statement concerning the robbery than the one in which he admitted taking a money package.

The package taken was signed for by another employee of the Waycross office and contained $430.50.

RECORDER'S COURT TO OPEN IN WAYCROSS ON MONDAY

WAYCROSS, GA., Aug. 23.—The first session of Recorder's Court ever held in Waycross will be called to order Monday by the newly-elected Recorder, Charles L. Redding, former City Attorney.

The position was created by an act of the Legislature this year, and pays $50 a month. The duties of the Recorder in the past have been filled by the Mayor.

Jerome Crawley, a brother of Representative J. L. Crawley, succeeds Colonel Redding as City Attorney.

DENIES DISCRIMINATION CLAIMED BY SAVANNAH

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—J. C. Whitney, president of the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company, is in Savannah for a conference with the directors of the Board of Trade, to go over the allegations of discrimination against Savannah in favor of Jacksonville. Whitney asserted that there was no discrimination against Savannah. Except in a very few instances, he said, the freight rates to Jacksonville from Baltimore and other points in the North are higher than they are to Savannah.

HON. RALPH O. COCHRAN DELIVERS OPENING SPEECH AT CLAYTON, GA.

Candidate for United States Senate in Strong Address Outlines His Views On State and National Issues.

I am glad to be in Clayton and have an opportunity of addressing the people of Rabun County. You have heard the expression, "From Rabun Gap to Tybee Light," and it is fitting that in my campaign for the United States Senate I should deliver the keynote address in this county—the address that in a substantial measure carries my position on the questions that the people of Georgia will be interested in in casting their votes in the election next summer for a United States Senator—and this for the reason that I will show considerable activity in this campaign which will extend from the mountains to the sea.

It is further true that you people of Rabun live in a county that was established in 1819, almost a hundred years ago, and it bears the name of one of the Chief Executives of this State. This county has furnished many men in the public arena during its history who have been worthy sons and distinguished servants of the people.

I am here to-day in advocacy of my candidacy for the United States Senate. At the suggestion of some zealous friends, I entered this race some time ago. It is an undertaking worthy of any man's highest ambition, and I entered the field conscious of the great responsibilities that will rest upon me if elected, and also conscious of the difficulties that confront me in achieving this ambition.

I want to tell you here to-day that I am going to Washington. I expect to win this race, and I have every confidence in ultimate success. It is a big undertaking, but I believe that the sentiment of the people of Georgia today is in favor of electing a business man, a man in the best vigor of his life, and one who will endeavor to represent all people alike and all interests alike within the borders of the State.

It is true that probably in point of years, as I am only 33 years of age, I am the youngest man who has ever offered in the State of Georgia for this high position. During the progress of the campaign I will be confronted with the charge that I am too youthful, and further that I have not had sufficient experience. I want to say in advance in answer to any such criticism that may be raised, that many of the best political servants that this country has ever had have been men who have achieved success and attained high political positions early in life. With a long stretch of years before them they well used them, and therefore their services were of inestimable worth. As a matter of fact, it is common knowledge that any man is in his prime from thirty-five to fifty years of age. In fact, the Constitution of the United States requires that one must be only 30 years old to be eligible for the United States Senate.

I am frank to tell you that at no period in life do I anticipate ability for greater labor or clearer thought. It is true that I am inexperienced on many matters pertaining to state affairs, but I do insist that I am capable of learning and that I can count upon a reasonable number of years in which to be of service to my State and country if honored with this high position.

In advocacy of my candidacy, I place before the people of Georgia the proposition of electing a business man. I can properly be classed as one of the young business men of this State. It occurs to me that in these times of industrial growth and progress that the best thing that the people of any State can do is to elect a larger percentage of the men of the business circles of their State. If there is any question that requires business ability and skill to properly settle, I should say that those which pertain to the nature of the laws under which we shall live are pre-eminently the ones where business experience, understanding of the people's wants and the ultimate effect are the ones that literally demand the business man to pass upon. A slogan of the day in which we live is more business and less theory.

Prejudice and Demagogy to Play No Part in Campaign.

I want to tell you here and now that as far as I am concerned you will never see any trace of demagogy in anything that I may say or do. I shall deal frankly with the people of Georgia, and my campaign will be devoid of tricks and makeshifts. My candidacy will be put up to the people of Georgia strictly on its merits, without frills or deception. I am nothing more than a plain business man. I have no pre-eminent ability on any lines but I assure you in advance that if I am elected I shall ever endeavor to follow the paths of right and do my duty. This campaign as far as I am concerned will never be marred with the demagogism that arouses the prejudices of the rich against the poor, the city man against the country man, or the young man against the old man. I shall take the position in the beginning and shall maintain it throughout the campaign that if I am elected I want to be elected by all classes of our citizens, and if elected I pledge you my most sincerely and earnestly that I will represent all the people of Georgia and all the lawful interests within her borders.

Under my political canopy, so to speak, all classes of our citizens can rally. No prejudice has ever taken root in my bosom against the Jew in favor of the Gentile, against the Catholic in favor of the Protestant, against the Third party man in favor of the Democrat or against any man or class of men within our State who may belong to different parties, political faith, social circle or other relation contrary to that I occupy. I am frank to say that any man who harbors hatred for any class of our citizens is unworthy of the high position to which I now aspire. In truth, the bigot, the maligner of character, the small man, should have no place in shaping the policies and destiny of this country. The same sun shines on all of us alike, we are the children of the same Creator, and in its last analysis there is no great difference in us anyway.

I have always endeavored to be fair to all the interests of capital; I have always endeavored to be fair to the cause of labor; I shall endeavor to be fair in all of my relations with my fellow man, whether that relation be in private business matters or in public position, and if I go down in defeat contending for the wisdom of such a position I shall do so gladly and you shall have my approbation. It is well that I state on this occasion that I have never been aligned with any of the political factions of Georgia. During the past few decades when partisan heat reached high water mark, I have always stood, since the early years of my manhood, as a free man and have acted on every election day in the way that I thought my vote would count for most looking to the best interests of the people of this State. We have been confronted at a number of elections with partisan politics and partisan issues. I thank God that we are now living in a more desirable day.

I am a friend of no class legislation. All legislation should be founded on the idea of the greatest good for the greatest number, irrespective of nationalities, wealth, education or anything else. However, if there is to be any class legislation, it should be in favor of the biggest class, and I should say that this class is composed of those of moderate means. If I ever cast a vote, if elected to the United States Senate, for any class whatsoever, it will be for the class here designated.

In my campaign for the Senate throughout the entire time I shall remain absolutely a free man. I shall not tie myself up with promises and political alignments. If elected I want to be a free man to represent the entire people of Georgia.

To men of experience and men of business affairs it is an accepted truth that no man need be a Croesus or an intellectual giant to represent well his people in legislative halls. What counts most is industry, integrity and sound common sense. If these elements are united in a candidate, he deserves well at the hands of his people. The making of laws and the administration of government is largely a business matter where good judgment and good conscientious service avail much.

Permit me to say also that God has endowed me with a degree of manhood and independence, so much so that I can tell you in all frankness and truth that if you do not see fit to elect me that it will be perfectly all right and I assure you that my self respect will be left behind over which I will brood through the coming years. In this independence and manhood that I declare to you, there is no place for mudslinging and assassination of character. I will not indulge in any of this nor will I permit any of my friends to do so if within my power to prevent. The campaign does not involve personal issues. The issues are more substantial and more worthy of the intelligence of the people of Georgia.

I stand for good government in all of its forms, and I shall ever be the enemy of those principles and practices that are opposed to its preservation and promotion. I shall ever stand for the principles of government that represent the best interests of the farmer as well as the merchant, and in general, the best interests of every man of every class of citizens within the confines of this great State. I was born and reared on a farm in Campbell County, and I feel that my years of association with the people of the rural districts, their needs and their interests, have made me know once for all the important recognition that should be accorded to them. Then with the business experience that I have had elsewhere, as an education in after years, I feel that I can represent the entire people of this State with fellowship of feeling and wisdom and justice to all.

Economy in National Expenditures Insisted Upon.

At this time I want to put the people of Georgia on notice that, if elected as one of the United States Senators from Georgia, I will become in a measure a watchdog of your treasury. I have long been convinced that the practices that we are following of continuously raising taxes on property, businesses, corporations, and otherwise, should be stopped. There is hardly a session of the Georgia Legislature or a session of the United States Congress that some new form of taxing the people or else increasing the old forms is not projected. I ask you, in the name of reason, when and where will these agitations and practices stop? There is an eternal cry of more money, that our institutions are being throttled and that the State and nation are lagging in progress on account of insufficient funds. You know as well as I do that if the State of Georgia had five times as much revenue for the Legislature to spend that every dollar of it would be spent and they would still be in need of more money.

As a matter of fact, unless the increase of the burdens of taxation is not halted, taxes will become very oppressive to the people of this country. Take your State tax, your county tax, your city tax, your professional tax, your corporation tax, your inheritance tax, your income tax, your occupation tax, your road tax, your local school tax, your poll tax, and possibly others, and I tell you when any man gets through at the end of the year with paying these various amounts he has done a fairly good year's work to have made profit enough out of his business to meet them. The philosophy of all taxation, according to my thinking, is that instead of the everlasting increase in the forms of taxing the people and also the amount, that the revenue of the State should only increase with the enhancement of property, more money coming into the State, and more citizens as our common population. With an increase of revenue along these lines, with a corresponding limitation of appropriations, our State and country will always be in a solvent condition and our people will be prosperous and happy.

I have all along been of the opinion that our people should not look too much for support to the Government under which they live. The greatest men that this State or country have ever produced have been men who have worked their way through difficulties and hardships. The best principle of government that can be advocated is that of throwing every citizen that is able-bodied upon his own resources. Therefore, the sentiment that is rapidly taking root in the States of this country that we should look more to the bounties of the Government is a cancer in the body politic and will ultimately prove fatal if it is not checkmated. History records the fact that the decline of the Roman Empire set in with free corn that was distributed to the population. It has been estimated that at one time more than 360,000 people were fed at public expense. The manhood of this country has always been honest and hardy, and we have builded a republic that is the light of the world, and if it continues in its leadership the same manhood and independence that led us into freedom must care for the affairs of state through the coming years.

Opposes Unnecessary Legislation.

In our zeal for this cause or that cause that may be advocated, we should always be conservative in our thoughts, speech and actions. There is no business, much less a government, that can go forward in splender and success where fits and spasms characterize those who are interested. Sanity should characterize every man's discussion of public questions, and I tell you that when your vote is cast on the side of conservatism you will seldom err from what is best for your family, yourself and your country.

It is true that State laws and National laws, in fact laws of all kinds, should be somewhat in the vanguard of actual practice and in a measure become high ideals for the manhood and womanhood of this State and country, as well as for the rising generation. However, we all know that laws that are not supported with public sentiment are of no avail and become nullities on our statute books.

I am further of the opinion that we are passing too many laws in our State and Nation. It seems that we have arrived at the point where we are law-ridden; almost unnumbered laws that everybody is presumed to know, but on the other hand there is no one who does know. There is much legislation that is transgressing the inalienable rights of property and person and much of that that is suggested tends too much this way. I took occasion not long ago to count the sections of laws that compose the Code of Georgia. It is astounding but true that there are approximately 8,000 sections of laws under which we are living this day. It has almost gotten to the point where a man's mind must be an encyclopedia to carry the innumerable laws governing cities, counties, State and Nation. It reminds one of the old adage that that people is best governed which is least governed.

Favors Federal Aid for Good Roads.

I want to say on this occasion that, if elected to the United States Senate, I shall stand at all times for the cause of good roads. If we ever expect to have great systems of roads traversing this entire country the National Government will have to take hold of the proposition. It strikes me that money appropriated for this purpose is just as much within the Constitution of this country as the right to appropriate funds to deepen the waterways and improve harbors. By navigation the products of the country are distributed and it is a method of travel. The public roads of the country are the avenues of distribution whereby the products of the country reach the centers and are ultimately distributed throughout the country and the world. Furthermore, public roads are used by everybody, and the benefits derived from appropriations for this cause are participated in by all the people of the country. What cause more equitable or more worthy could be mentioned for the appropriation of public funds? The additional circumstance associated with improved public roads is the enhancement of property. Down in my country it is generally estimated that property on a macadamized road is never worth less than double as much as property on a road that has not been so improved. Also think of the convenience, pleasure and general benefits that are derived by reason of the construction of such thoroughfares. Think of the benefits to your county or any county that might be mentioned that would be derived from the construction of such highways. In consideration of these substantial reasons, I shall ever be a friend to the cause of good roads.

High Cost of Living Caused by Not Producing Enough.

Any people or any legislative body has lost sight of the greatest cause when they do not cultivate and improve the great agricultural interests of their county and State. You may talk of laws that curb vice, you may ponder over measures that involve appropriations, you may consider well laws that look to the raising of revenue, but back and more fundamental and of far greater importance is the great proposition of production. What we need most is more corn, more cotton, more of all the farm products, more manufacturing, more businesses that produce, businesses that feed and clothe the world. That is to-day, in my opinion, the prime reason for the high cost of living. We are just not producing enough.

The people of Georgia will never reach that point of prosperity that is most desired until they have learned to produce enough to get the other man's money and then have enough to live on so as to save them from the condition of having to buy the other fellow's products. I trust that I will live to see that day when by education and disposition the people of Georgia will learn and desire to produce more than they consume in the way of farm products, that splendid day when cotton, the staple product, will be the surplus crop, that new era when every town and hamlet can boast of numerous manufacturing enterprises, when Georgia-made goods are sold around the world. Let us make the people of other States become the buyers of our products, and we the recipients of the splendid income.

If elected to the United States Senate I shall always do the best that in me lies to get increased appropriations for the educational interests of the various States of this Union where agricultural training is taught. The National Government, in wisdom, through the Agricultural Department, has started up a system of education and scientific experiment along agricultural lines which will prove, I have no doubt, to be of the greatest service to the material interests of this country of any department known to the National Government. It will be my purpose to work for and to vote for all measures and appropriations which look to the improvement and enlargement of this great cause in the dispensation of National funds.

If I am elected to the United States Senate I want to pledge you here and now my unswerving support of all measures that look to the general betterment of humanity. We are living in times when the humanity of man is manifested in its most splendid form. Laws that are humanitarian in their nature, just in their spirit, broad in their conception of human rights will always find a friend in me. The day is long since passed away that every man should live for himself. Thank God that we live in a better and brighter day when the living and the hopes of humanity are upon a more just basis and there is recognition of the higher laws of nature and the beneficent conceptions of the Creator of us all.

As an incentive to high purpose and lofty achievement, we should bear in mind that the names and memories of those only are revered and live in history who lived and gave and worked and sacrificed for others. Selfishness, living for self, has never made any man great in the estimation of his fellowman. The world has gotten rid of most of the tyranny that has characterized it in the past, but the tyranny of brain and the tyranny of worth should continue and will continue as long as civilization endures. Ambition to do something for others as well as self should characterize the life of every man.

Favors Exploiting the Great Resources of Georgia.

There is another matter that I wish to speak of to which I will give as much of my ability and time as possible if elected. I refer to the advertising of the resources of Georgia and the entire Southland. This advertising by one in this exalted position by speech and otherwise can be made of inestimable worth to this State and section. Georgia and the entire South needs more capital, more people and no man who is in favor of any laws that tend to antagonize capital and mistreat the institutions in which it is invested is an enemy of his State. In addition, what county in Georgia would not be better off if it had twice as many people in it as it has to-day? A multiplication of population means better roads, better schools, better churches, better mail facilities and better communities in general. These ends are worthy of note and should always receive the attention of the representatives of this State in these high positions.

If elected to the United States Senate, it will be my purpose to perform well what might be termed the small duties incident to this high office. Those who might desire positions either for themselves or their boys, who might at any time wish information concerning any matters in the city of Washington pertaining to the Government, or local matters, those who desire appropriations for this purpose or that purpose in their respective cities and districts, in general those who want ready service of their representative in getting something or doing something where their United States Senator can be of service to them, I will be the man to call on. I desire you in advance that no considerable amount of my time will be taken up in the study of foreign questions or the preparation of what might be termed big speeches, but, on the other hand, I will try to inject as much business in the situation as possible and serve in a business way the people of Georgia, not only concerning such matters as I hear mentioned, but in promoting and voting for legislation which will promote the general interests of the State, as well as the country at large.

I am deeply interested in the cause of education in all of its forms. Our public schools are the greatest institution that has become a part of the government of this State. Public schools touch every man's interest, and in them is involved the element of an elementary education which means better citizenship and more happiness on the part of our entire population. Almost as essential are the institutions of higher learning of this State. Also our colleges of technical training which prepare the young man and young woman to make a living have probably become the most popular institutions in the way of higher training that we have in the State. The old idea was to educate the smart boys in classical training either for the ministry, medicine or the law. This conception of higher learning is in a measure passing away, and technical training is largely the slogan of the times in which we live.

I do not know how you people in Rabun County feel about it, but I imagine that you have about the same feeling and sentiment that we people of Fulton have, as well as the people of all the other counties of this State—that is the constantly recurring panics that disturb and distress the business interests of this country. I do not know whether or not any man can assign with accuracy the immediate causes of these recurring panics. However, I am inclined to believe that the most prominent cause is the drastic reform legislation that sets up about every eight or ten years. I am in favor of a certain amount of reform. We all know that in the great economy of nature change must take place either for good or ill. The country that does not improve its condition must of necessity retrograde. On the other hand, I am opposed, and I shall always vote accordingly, to reforms and reform measures which come in bunches and have the inevitable effect of upsetting the entire business of this State and country. As far as I am concerned, I want a little rest so that I may have an opportunity of accumulating some of the world's goods while in the vigor of manhood, and not look too much to the eradication of all evil and the improvement of our institutions and country on the Utopian idea for our children and our children's children. As I see it, the prescription we now need most is the rest cure.

We often lose sight of the untold good that has been accomplished by the people of our day and our fathers before us. In fact, we live in the best times and we constitute the greatest people that this world has ever seen. Six thousand years of recorded history does not find a parallel. There is not so much ill in man and the human race as we are often led to believe. I have often said that any man in any community is a pretty good fellow after all. Think of man in this day of enlightenment and the society in which we live. He works hard and usually by the sweat of his brow he provides for wife and children. He is interested in educational advantages of his family, he looks forward with a feverish mind to the ultimate condition when no longer he will be the mainstay of these loved ones. We are rich in charity, we are humane in the treatment of those who are unfortunate, our ideals are high, and we are recipients by reason of our intelligence and industry of most of the good that the world affords.

Another point that I wish to bring out: Too much experiment is always dangerous. The people of any State or country that is experimenting with this law, this institution, and this new idea are apt to fall into the ways that will lead them into departures from the fundamentals of their institutions which probably will prove dangerous and fatal. It is always better to let other people, other States and other men, whether in business or affairs of state, experiment and ascertain the truth, and then the wisdom of its adoption becomes clear and of no loss to that people who follow in the light of this experience. Of course some experiment along sane and conservative lines is good for all people, and if such is not indulged in they are liable to become laggards and drones. However, the people of Georgia should never become distinguished as people of experiment, and the State should never be known as an incubator of new ideas.

If I am elected to the United States Senate, I shall always stand for clean government, wise laws and pure administration. We live in a country where in theory every man's chance is alike. God has made us unequal in body and mind, but under the Constitution and laws of the United States, as drawn by those immortal men, the fathers of this country, whose names shall live as long as recorded history is preserved, imbedded in that great instrument and laws, the general principle of equal rights to all and an equal chance in the struggles of this life. No man should ask for more than justice and an equal chance. No man should be willing to surrender to any other man his equal chance and justice in the race of life. I shall always be opposed to plunder in any form and shall ever stand for the best laws to perpetuate and preserve the Government as founded by the fathers of this country.

However, it is true that it does seem like something is wrong at times with our institutions when one man in the short space of a lifetime can accumulate a billion of dollars. We have in these United States one-sixteenth of the population of the world and we possess one-fourth of its entire wealth. Such a splendid commentary upon the people who in only a century or two past found the vast expanse of our country a wilderness and here the institutions and wealth to which we are heirs.

Amid the masterful strides made in this country within the past fifty years, on account of a serious handicap, the South is just now coming into her own. Georgia and the entire Southern States are rich in natural resources—we have the climate, we have the soil, we have the minerals, we have the water power, and, thank God, we have the brain and the industry that will yet make of our Southland the fairest spot beneath the sun.

There is no use for history except the lessons that it teaches. We are living in the light of many experiences of the past, and as the light of these experiences falls upon our pathway our days will be splendid and our accomplishments beyond the dreams of men.

I love Georgia and her people. Born within her borders, educated within her institutions, associated with Georgia people, I bear to her the warmth of sympathy and childish affection that I trust will continue unabated during the time that I shall live. The mountains lifting their lofty peaks amid the skies, the old red hills of Georgia, dear to the heart of all, the table lands, rich and fertile, and extended in area, her rippling streams in music wind their way to the mighty sea, seven out of the nine climates with which the Nation is characterized, I am devoted to this people and this mighty State.

With renewed purpose, and a common ambition, let us press forward in the mighty causes of civilization and the accomplishment of higher ideals.

(Adv.)



SOCIETY NEWS of the SOUTH



Waycross

WAYCROSS, Aug. 23.—Mrs. V. L. Stanton and Miss Mary Stanton have returned from a visit to Atlanta and points in North Georgia.

Miss Clifton Wing, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. B. Thorpe, has returned to her home in Macon.

Mr. and Mrs. Deasau Bunn, en route to their home at Fairfax from St. Simons Island, where they spent the summer, were guests of relatives in Waycross this week.

Miss Jessie Lou Stanley visited relatives in Brunswick this week.

Miss Lelia Paschall, who has been visiting in Atlanta, will spend some time in Rome before returning home.

Mrs. R. E. Brown and children have returned from a visit to relatives in Scranton, Pa.

Mrs. J. P. Dukes and children visited in Savannah this week.

Misses Viola and Ruby Clemens are visiting relatives in Savannah.

Following a short visit in New York City, Mr. L. Volney Williams will join Mrs. Williams and children in Michigan for an extended visit. Mr. Williams sailed for New York from Savannah Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Gaston Lewis, of New York, are in the city for a visit of several months.

Mrs. E. J. Seay and Miss Elwood Seay have returned from a visit to Columbia, S. C.

Mrs. J. P. Moody, of Florida, is the guest of Mrs. W. T. Seaman.

Mrs. A. J. Miller left Thursday for Wilmington, N. C., where she will visit relatives.

Mrs. M. Z. Hinnant and children have returned to Wilmington, N. C., after a visit to friends and relatives in Waycross.

Mrs. C. R. Powrie and little daughter, Jean, of New York, arrived Wednesday to join Mr. Powrie and will make Waycross their home.

Members of the Friday Club were entertained yesterday by Misses Lucile and Susie Sutton.

Miss Aline Jeffers is expected home shortly from a visit to her sister, Mrs. John D. Tucker, in Birmingham, Ala.

Crawfordville

CRAWFORDVILLE, GA., Aug. 23. Miss Virginia Butler, of Madison, is the guest of Miss Frances Burgess. Several delightful entertainments have been given in her honor among them receptions by Misses Melton and Asbury.

Miss Mattie Jordan, of Atlanta, spent a few days here the past week the guest of Miss Blanche Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Golucke, Mr. A. G. and Mrs. R. W. Golucke and daughters, Anna Catherine and Mary Gordon, are spending the week at Hot Springs, N. C.

Miss Lillian Asbury leaves this week for Elberton to visit Miss Allen, who was one of Miss Asbury's attractive guests last week.

The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Owens and daughter, Alleene, of DeLand, Fla., are spending some time here with friends.

Colonel and Mrs. J. Frank and daughters, Cornelia and Nell, of Dothan, Ala., spent several days here as the guests of Mr. W. P. Reid.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Leary and Guy, Jr., have returned to Augusta after spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Gee. Miss Martha Griffith returned home with them.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Anthony and Mr. L. P. McCord, of East Palm Beach Fla., are here visiting.

Miss Mary Fannie Harris, of Augusta, is the guest of Miss Emma Chapman.

Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Gunn have returned from Augusta and Atlanta, where they spent several days last week.

Colonel and Mrs. J. A. Beasley are visiting in Atlanta.

Mesdames J. V. Andrews, J. H. Callahan and W. C. Andrews, all of this city, are spending some time at Borden Wheeler, Ala.

Miss Minnie Olive Park will entertain a house party this week. Those invited are Misses Mary Holden, of Athens; Anita Sanford of Augusta, and Kathleen Kendrick, of Sharon.

Milledgeville

MILLEDGEVILLE, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Joseph Cleveland Cooper entertained on Thursday evening in honor of her sister, Miss Carrie Talbot. Hearts-dice was played after which a delightful salad course was served. Those present were the Misses Susan Myrick, Jesse Allen, Maggie Bivins, Floride Allen, Isabella Allen, Pauline Nisbit, Helen Maxwell, Hattie Pottle, Mary Amos and Francis Conn, Edwin Allen, James Sibley, Erwin Sibley, John Sibley, Malcolm Flemister, Charles Conn, Henry McAuliffe, Charles Brown, Arthur Carr, Stewart Wootten and James Clark, of Atlanta.

Miss Marguerite Joseph entertained on Monday at a suit-case shower for Miss Katherine Scott, who leaves soon for an extended trip through the North. Each lady brought some gift for the honoree.

Mrs. Frank Bone entertained at her home on Greene street Wednesday afternoon in honor of Miss Francis Stevens, of Macon, when "42" was played, after which a salad course was served. Those present were Mrs. W. T. Garrard, Mrs. Y. A. Little, Mrs. Steve Cooper, Mrs. Lodrick Jones, Mrs. Culver Kidd, Mrs. John Barrett, Mrs. I. C. Case, Mrs. E. A. Tignor, Mrs. E. E. Bass, Miss Carrie Talbot, Miss Beuna Barrett and Miss Annie McKinley.

Another social event of the week was a party given by Miss Katie Cline on Tuesday afternoon, her guests being Mrs. L. M. Jones, Jr., Mrs. Harry Bone, Mrs. Frank Bone, Mrs. Logan Griswold, Mrs. Bee Bethune, Mrs. George Brantley, Miss Francis Conn, Miss Frances Stevens, Miss Pauline McKinley, Miss Annie McKinley and Miss Hattie Pottle.

Covington

COVINGTON, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Clarence Terrell entertained at the Lyric Theater on Thursday afternoon, in honor of Mrs. Alva Cooper, of Savannah, who is the guest of Mrs. J. O. Cooper. Mrs. Terrell's guests included Mrs. Alva Cooper, Mrs. J. O. Cooper, the Misses Eloise Cooper, Ida and Annie Higgins, Eleanor Butler, Frances Henderson, Hyda Heard and Bonner Sims, Mrs. H. D. Terrell and Mrs. J. Bain Terrell.

Miss Louise Whitehead entertained on Tuesday evening at her home on Monticello street with a progressive conversation party in honor of her house guest, Miss Ella Mae Ellis, of Macon. The guests included the Misses Natalie Turner, Annie Pauline Anderson, Lartrelle Meadors, Dorothy Lee, Ruth Weldon, of Talladega, Alabama; Frances Dearing and Marion Sherman, James Lester, Jim Wells, Rufus Franklin, Charles Ellis, Guy Robinson, Candler Harwell, Ivey Smith, Lamar Smith, Reginald Robinson, Perrino Dearing, Fred Bush and Guy Rogers.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Fowler, Miss Louise Fowler, Mrs. J. W. Stephenson, Miss Eva Stephenson, Mrs. Lillian Stephenson Weaver, Roy Stephenson, of Tampa, Fla., and Hugh Wright were among those from Covington who attended the Duffy-Stephenson wedding, which was a pretty event of Thursday, taking place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Parker Ernest Duffy at Morrow.

Mrs. Thomas Berry entertained a number of relatives last week at a family reunion, the guests including Mr. and Mrs. John P. Blanton, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Harris, of Alabama; Mrs. J. W. Loyd, of Dawson, Ala.; Mrs. R. L. Tye, of Mansfield; Mrs. H. B. Thacker, of Oxford, and Mrs. A. J. Blanton.

Moultrie

MOULTRIE, Aug. 23.—Miss Lucile Autrey entertained the members of the Entre Nous Club on Saturday morning. Assisting Miss Autrey were her sisters, Mrs. Roy Autrey and Mrs. Clyde Taylor.

Complimentary to her sister, Miss Mary Walker, of Atlanta, Mrs. T. W. Maddox entertained at a "42" party on Tuesday morning.

Mrs. A. W. Chase entertained a number of her friends on Thursday afternoon at a domino party.

Sylvania

SYLVANIA Aug. 23.—Miss Nelle Davis entertained at cards on Tuesday morning for the Misses Willie Christie and Lucile Evans, of Savannah. First prize, a box of stationery, was won by Miss Ruby Mauldin. Those present were the Misses Mary Lizzie and Annie Dixon Homer, of Atlanta; Bertha Pearson, Maud Hilton, Juanita Williamson, Ruby Mauldin, Kate Patrick, Lucy Morel, Sadie Lovett and Esther, Ruth and Kathleen Mimms.

Mrs. John C. Hollingsworth entertained the Ladies' Culture Club on Tuesday afternoon. The program consisted of a study of "Famous Georgians."

A party enjoying an outing at Brannen's Bridge on Wednesday included Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Powell, Mesdames A. T. Perkins, Lecie Davis and J. W. Overstreet; the Misses Mattie Zoe Mallory, Willie Christie, Lucile Evans, Nelle Davis and Mary Lizzie and Annie Dixon Homer, Julian Cooper, Willie Robbins, Spencer Powell, Bates Lovett and Edward Overstreet.

Mrs. R. F. Jarrell, Jr., entertained the Civic Club on Wednesday afternoon. An interesting program was rendered, followed by delicious refreshments.

Mrs. J. C. Hollingsworth entertained at cards on Tuesday evening for Miss Mattie Mallory and Paul Mallory, of Clyo. Those present were the Misses Mary Lizzie and Annie Dixon Homer, of Atlanta; Miss Mattie Zoe Mallory, of Clyo; Miss Ruby Mauldin, Miss Nelle Davis, Paul Mallory, of Clyo; Abe Greenberg, Spencer Powell, Edward Overstreet and Bates Lovett.

Tallahassee

TALLAHASSEE, Aug. 23.—Mrs. H. T. Felkel entertained informally at her home on College avenue Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. W. E. Shackelford, of Jacksonville, was a recent visitor to the Capital City.

Governor Park Trammell left Thursday for a ten days' vacation at Waynesville, N. C., where he joined Mrs. Trammell.

Mrs. S. D. Chittenden at her beautiful home on Park avenue on Wednesday morning entertained at auction bridge in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Walter Wight, of Cairo, Ga., who is visiting her for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Winthrop returned Thursday from Atlantic Beach, having made the return trip from Tallahassee in their automobile.

The regular Thursday night's dance was enjoyed by the society folk at the Elks' Club.

Pensacola

PENSACOLA, Aug. 23.—Pensacola society was much interested in the marriage on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock of Mrs. Mary Dallas Strong, formerly a social favorite in Pensacola, to William F. Quicksall, which took place in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Strong recently visited Mrs. Albert Hyer at her beautiful Bayshore residence, Virginia Lodge, and while here was entertained by Mrs. E. J. Wilson and many other of her old friends.

Mrs. W. H. Northup, who has been spending the past month in the North Carolina mountains, in the beautiful Sapphire Country of Saluda and Waynesville, returned home on Tuesday. Mrs. Northup stopped a few days in Atlanta, where she met Mrs. Pat McHugh, formerly Mrs. Pebley, of Pensacola, at the Hotel Majestic.

Miss Madge Cushman, of Knoxville, Tenn., accompanied by her nephew, Robert Daniels, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Daniels, arrived Saturday on a two weeks' visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Carlton H. Cushman.

The North Carolina mountains are a favorite summer resort for Pensacolans, and at Waynesville this summer there is quite a colony. Mrs. C. W. D'Alemberte, who is now in Rome, Ga., and Mrs. W. H. Northup spent some time at Waynesville, and Mrs. Smithwick, two children, William and Mary, and Mrs. Smithwick's sister, Miss Verren, are now there. Mrs. Alice Aylward, who formerly made her home here and who was recently the guest of Mrs. J. J. Hooton, is also at Waynesville.

Miss Margaret Flood

Of Savannah, one of the popular members of the school set. Miss Flood is also taking an active part in the girl scout movement, being captain of a patrol.



Griffin

GRIFFIN, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Carlton Jones entertained her bridge club Tuesday afternoon at an al fresco party. On Wednesday afternoon she was hostess at a domino party.

Miss Mamie Slade and Miss Carrie Slade were hostesses Wednesday evening at a lawn party in honor of their guests, Miss Irene Dempsey, of Cedartown, and Miss Inez Hyman, of Cordele.

Miss Mary Bass was hostess at an automobile party to Barnesville in honor of Misses Mamie and Carrie Slade, Irene Dempsey and Inez Hyman.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Baxter were hosts at a lawn party Friday evening in compliment to their guest, Miss Jessie Robertson, of Forsyth.

On Wednesday morning Miss Olive Boyd was hostess at a rook party in honor of her guest, Miss Mary Watkins, of Atlanta.

Mrs. James Nutt entertained Monday afternoon at a bridge party in honor of Miss Katherine Wooten, of Washington.

Mrs. John Henry Newman entertained fifty ladies Friday afternoon at a theater party especially in compliment to her sisters, Mrs. H. L. Wheat, of Macon, and Mrs. Idus C. Doe, of LaGrange.

Mrs. James Kimbrough entertained Wednesday evening at a dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Burr, of Atlanta. Invited to meet Mr. and Mrs. Burr were Mr. and Mrs. John B. Mills and Mrs. James Mills.

Mrs. Charles Murray and Mrs. Frank Ingram were hostesses Wednesday morning at a sewing party in compliment to Mrs. James Porter and her daughter, Mrs. Everts, Miss Della Porter and Miss Laura Porter, of Houston, Texas.

Little Miss Ethelyn Ison entertained twenty of her little friends Friday morning in honor of the fifth birthday.

Master Ernest Carlisle was host Wednesday afternoon in celebration of the fourth anniversary of his birth.

Little Miss Lily Rivers Griffin entertained a party of her young friends celebrating the fourth anniversary of her birth.

Cordele

CORDELE, Aug. 23.—A congenial party of young people enjoyed a picnic and fish fry Monday afternoon on the Flint River, the affair being in honor of the Misses Ruth and Clara Mae Jefferson, of Columbus.

Mrs. I. J. Lamb and daughter, Miss Mae Lamb, entertained Tuesday afternoon in honor of Miss Grace Dill, of Ocilla, the guest of Mrs. P. C. Dill and Misses Jefferson.

Mrs C. E. Todd was the hostess Monday afternoon to the Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church.

Durham

DURHAM, Aug. 23.—Misses Margaret and Bessie Erwin, with W. A. Erwin, "cotton king" of North Carolina, gave an elaborate dance at the Durham Country Club in honor of guests who were attending a house-party at "Hillcrest," the Erwin home. It was the most brilliant social affair of the season and was attended by young folks prominent in society through the State.

The guests of honor were Miss Agnes Tinsley Harrison, Atlanta; Miss Sadie William, Augusta; Miss Katherine Overman, Washington, D. C.; Hamilton Jones, Charlotte; Hugh Thompson, Raleigh, and Terry Lyon, Fayetteville.

West Point

WEST POINT, Aug. 23.—Miss Mary Booker entertained at rook Thursday evening in honor of Mrs. John T. Ivey and Miss Eloise Sikes, of Luverne, Ala. After the game sandwiches and tea were served.

Dublin

DUBLIN, Aug. 23.—Miss Ruth Toole, of Macon, was the guest of honor at an auction bridge party which Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Toole gave Tuesday evening. Playing were the Misses Ruth Toole, Mabel Harvard, Dorothy Hooks, Mamie Ramsay, Frances Webb and T. W. Hooks, O. G. Sparks, J. B. Hicks and W. R. Brigham.

A much-enjoyed affair of the week was the auction bridge luncheon which Miss Dorothy Hooks gave on Wednesday for Miss Ruth Toole. Miss Hooks' guests included Mrs. E. S. Street, Mrs. J. M. Finn, Mrs. T. R. Ramsay, Mrs. H. P. Shewmake, Mrs. A. J. Toole and Miss Frances Webb.

Of much interest socially will be the wedding of Miss Mary Lee Randall, of Grovania, and Richard P. Hicks, of Wrightsville, next Tuesday evening at the home of the bride's parents in Grovania. A party of friends from Dublin and Wrightsville will go over for this event. A reception will follow the ceremony.

The visitors in the city were honorees at a dance on Wednesday evening at East Lake. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Graham, Miss Lucy Gibson, of Macon; Miss Pearl Dowling, of Lake City, Fla.; Miss McLendon, Miss Otelia Gibson, of Macon; Miss Algie Prince, Miss Leonora Starr, Robert Hightower, Ramsay Fuller, S. Dixon, Paul Williamson, Dewitt Varnadoe, Cliff Holcomb, Clay O'Neal, Alex Blackshear, Claude Brantley, Alex Burch, Patrick Roach and William Brunson.

Senoia

SENOIA, Aug. 23.—Miss Lena Hand entertained a large party of Shorter and Wesleyan girls at a party at her home Monday evening.

The Methodist Missionary Society was royally entertained Monday afternoon by Mrs. H. B. Sasser.

The caming party given at Starr's Mill by Misses Lois and Annie Lou Hardy the past week was one of the most enjoyable events of the year. Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Hardy chaperoned the party. The out-of-town guests included Misses Helen Carpenter, Newnan; Elizabeth Baker, Macon; Minnie McMichael, Buena Vista; Sallie Thompson, Hawkinsville; Mary and Lena Render Greenville; Messrs. Tom Tolleson, Fayetteville; Kendal Fielder, Cedartown; Albert Jelks, Hawkinsville; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Freeman and Mr. and Mrs. J. D Hunter.

Miami

MIAMI, Aug. 23.—Miss Josephine Bravo, one of the first children born in Miami, was united in marriage on Monday night to Dallas D. Hoffman, of this city. The ceremony took place at the bride's home in the presence of a number of friends and relatives and was followed by an informal reception.

One of the pretty dinner-dances of the summer was that given Tuesday night at the beach by Clement and Bazil Brossier, in honor of the Misses Frances and Jane Tatum, two of the charming buds of the city, who leave soon for an exclusive girls' school in the North. The guests were the Misses Frances and Jane Tatum, Jewel Green and Ruth Rose, and Victor Moffat, Merle McLeannon and B. B. Tatum. The affair was held at the Casino at the beach.

Complimentary to the Misses Maude and Alice Reilly, of New Haven, Conn., who are visiting their brother, John B. Reilly, a luncheon was given at the Dade Club by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coleman Romfh. Roses were used for the decorations. Covers were laid for the Misses Reilly, Miss Flavia DeCamp, R. B. Black, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Reilly, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McDonald and Mr. and Mrs. Romfh.

A Cooncan Club has been organized by a group of the young women of the city. Miss Cornelia Leffler was hostess at the last meeting of the club. Those present were the Misses Myrtle Rose, Hilda Baile, Christine Worley, Ruth Rose, Helen Skelly and Mildred Taylor.

Mrs. Everett George Sewell is spending the latter part of the summer at Asheville, N. C., where many other Miami people are stopping.

Jackson

JACKSON, Aug. 23.—Mrs. L. M. Crawford complimented her guest, Mrs. James Crawford Nutt, of Griffin, with a "42" party on Thursday morning.

The young men of the city gave a moonlight picnic at Indian Springs on Tuesday in honor of Miss Sarah Wylie, of Cartersville, the guest of Miss Mary Land.

In compliment to her niece, Miss Julia Collier, of St. Louis, Mrs. Levi entertained four tables of bridge on Wednesday evening.

Tampa

TAMPA, Aug. 23.—Dr. William Monroe Rowlett and Miss Gregory Walker, daughter of Mrs. Julian Walker, of New York City, will be married at the cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York on September 10. Dr. Rowlett's brother, Caius Rowlett, and the bride-elect's brother, Hewitt Walker, will be best men and will be the only attendants. Dr. Rowlett and his bride will take a trip to Canadian resorts before returning to this city about October 1 to make their home. Dr. Rowlett is one of the young physicians of the city and is very popular. Miss Walker is related to many families here, and she and her mother spent last winter here, taking a house on the Boulevard. This summer they have been spending in the Berkshires. She is an accomplished pianist.

Two well-known young couples of Winter Haver, one of the fine resorts and orange grove towns of interior Florida, are to be married at the same time on September 14. They are Norman Wyckoff and Miss Larra McCrary and Leslie Winston Anderson and Miss Kathleen Winston Perder. The double ceremony will take place at the First Christian Church of Winter Haven, and the young couples will go for a wedding trip together.

Mrs. A. B. Gerner, of this city, is chaperoning a house party at Wall Springs. The party is made up of Tampa and Dade City people, and they are enjoying the bathing at this resort. Among the Dade City members of the party are the Misses Lulu and Ethel Cochrane. A number from Dade City motored over to the camp at various times during the last week or so to spend a few days.

Buchanan

BUCHANAN, Aug. 23.—The recital and reading given at the Methodist Church Tuesday evening by Miss Shirley Sutherlin, of Caye Springs, was enjoyed by all present. Miss Sutherlin has accepted a position with the Southern Female College at LaGrange next year.

Tifton

TIFTON, Aug. 23.—Miss Aline Shipp entertained in honor of her guests, Misses Julia Williams and Florence Parks, with a Japanese party Monday night. Those present were the Misses Julia Williams, Florence Parks, Annie Howard, Marie Garbutt and Vernice Kennedy, James Pate, Roy Thrasher, Robert Hall, Louie Monk, Watson Holmes, Joe Gammon and Mark and Conrad Shipp.

Miss Josie Golden entertained Friday afternoon at four tables of salmagundi in honor of her guest, Miss Kate Harrell, of Doerun.

Miss Annie Howard entertained Tuesday night in honor of Miss Aline Shipp's house guests.

St. Augustine

ST. AUGUSTINE, Aug. 23.—A pretty event of the week was the wedding of Miss Elizabeth Josephine Masters and Marcus Pappy at the Cathedral Tuesday afternoon, the Rev. Father James O'Brien officiating. Both are among the best known young people of the city and are members of old Florida families.

Captain and Mrs. Henry Marcotte left yesterday for Williamsport, Pa., where they will spend several weeks.

Miss Nell Edmonds and her mother have gone to Miami, where they will reside in the future. They were social favorites here.

Miss Ruth Green, a popular member of the younger society set, has returned from an extended visit with friends in Tallahassee.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald White have returned from a several months' honeymoon trip spent in England, Mr. White's old home. Mr. White is a well-known banker. Mrs. White was formerly Miss Elizabeth Frazer, of this city. Their wedding was a social event of the early summer.

Mrs. G. H. Bruer has returned from Syracuse, N. Y., where she visited her daughter, Mrs. Ernest Johnson.

Gainesville

GAINESVILLE, Aug. 23.—Miss Elizabeth Kimbrough will entertain at a house party next week, her guests to include Miss Jamie Hall, of Grantville; Miss Cora Candler, of Dallas, Texas; Miss Marie Dinkins, of Atlanta; Miss Emily Dorsey, of Opelika, Ala., and Miss Laura Mae Kennimerg, of Cleveland. Among the social attention planned for her guests are a masquerade party at the home of Miss Kimbrough and a reception, with Miss Mary Florence McKinney as hostess.

A social affair of the week was the bridge luncheon Wednesday morning which Mrs. Pillow gave for her daughter, Mrs. French, of New Orleans. About twenty guests were present.

A compliment to Mrs. J. B. Fitzgerald, who leaves this week for her future home in Augusta, was a porch party given Tuesday morning by Mrs. M. C. Brown and her mother, Mrs. Flanders.

Mrs. J. E. Jackson was hostess at a sewing party at her home on Academy street in honor of her sister, Mrs. H. W. Campbell, of Atlanta.

Miss Ione and Louise Jackson entertained eight couples at a dinner party Friday evening in honor of Miss Marjorie Wilkes, who was a guest of Mrs. J. H. Banks.

Acworth

ACWORTH, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Daniell Humphries Collins entertained on Thursday afternoon in compliment to Mrs. Norman Smith Kitchen, of Birmingham, Ala.

Mrs. Zollie L. McLain, Mrs. W. Arthur Nichols and Mrs. Charles Gribble were hostesses on Friday afternoon at a reception at the home of Mrs. Gribble, in honor of Mrs. D'Armand Breard, of Monroe, La.; Miss Avis Elgin, of Anderson, S. C., and Mrs. Norman Smith Kitchen, of Birmingham, Ala.

Washington

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—In honor of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Newsom, whose wedding Monday afternoon in Atlanta was a social event of cordial interest to a large circle of friends and relatives in Wilkes County, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Armstrong entertained a number of friends Thursday with a barbecue at their country home five miles north of Washington.

Tuesday's meeting of the Bimonthly Bridge Club, composed of the young married set of Washington, was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Clement E. Sutton. It was decided to call in further meetings until October on account of the number of members who are spending September out of town.

Lanark

LANARK, Aug. 23.—The residents at the Byrd cottage and a few invited guests enjoyed an excursion to Dog Island on Thursday evening. A delicious lunch was served on the island and a dip in the surf was enjoyed.

On Wednesday night at the hotel Willie Byrd was host at a crab supper.

Making up a pleasant house party at Lanark for a week or ten days are Mrs. B. H. Hardaway, Miss Slade, Miss Gerge, Charles Porter and B. H. Hardaway, Jr., all of Columbus, Ga. The house party is given by Mrs Hardaway in honor of her son, B. H. Hardaway, Jr. The party is occupying the cottage of Mrs. Hardaway.

The party of Tallahassee campers at St. Theresa, composed of John McDougall Abe McDougall, Guy Haynes and Phil Caldwell, on Saturday evening sailed over to Lanark, enjoyed the Saturday night dance at the hotel and remained over Sunday, taking the members of the Columbus house party for a sail. John and Abe McDougall returned to their camp at St. Theresa and Guy Haynes and Phil Caldwell to Tallahassee.

A party of campers at Lanark occupying the Phillips-Culley cottage is made up of Walter Culley, Humphrey Gwynn, Horace VanBrunt and Harbert Keith, of Tallahassee.

Gainesville

GAINESVILLE, Aug. 23.—Miss Mamie McGrew has returned from a four-weeks outing, during which she visited friends in Jacksonville, Augusta, Ga., and Hendersonville, N. C.

Mrs. J. I. Blake and children are now in Atlanta on a visit to relatives.

Miss Birdie Wood, of Fernandina; Miss Gussie Steindorff, of Greenville, Ala., and Miss Nellie Dekle, of Tampa, are guests of Mrs. Robert E. Lee on West Arlington street.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Harris, of Haverhill, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Marion Carr, to Lee Graham, of Gainesville, Fla. This announcement is of great interest to the social circle of this city. Mr. Graham is cashier of the First National Bank of Gainesville, a member of the City Council and a most popular citizen. It is said the wedding will be some time in October.

Cartersville

CARTERSVILLE, Aug. 23.—On Tuesday evening a dance was given at the Opera House by the young men of Cartersville to the visiting girls. The out-of-town guests were Misses Marion Perdue, Ruth Blackman and Ruth Barry, of Atlanta; Kathrine and May Stiles, of Brunswick; Addie McCollister and Ida Moody, of Piedmont, Ala., and Mrs. Keith Carson, of Tifton. The chaperons wer Mr. and Mrs. E. Strickland, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hammond and Mr. and Mrs. Madison Milam.

Mrs. Walter Holcombe, of Nashville, entertained at an afternoon tea at "Roselawn," the home of her mother, Mrs. Sam P. Jones, on Saturday. The guests were Mrs. John G. Simpson and Miss Hattie Jones, Charlotte, N. C.; Mrs. Bert Sims, Murfreesboro, Tenn., and Mrs. Conyers Fite, Washington, D. C.

Nashville

NASHVILLE, Aug. 23.—A lawn social was given on the courthouse square by the ladies of the Civic League yesterday evening from 6 to 9 o'clock. The proceeds will go for the benefit of the public library.

Ocilla

OCILLA, Aug. 23.—At the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. J. W. Layfield, Miss Meta Clair Sibley and Edwin E. Howell were married on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, and left immediately for Atlanta and other points in North Georgia to return in ten days, when they will make this city their home. The Rev. Mr. Ansley, Baptist minister at this place, officiated.

Claims To Be Heir To Cooper Estate

Henry D. Ritch Says He Was Adopted Son of Savannah Man. Files Suit.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—A suit in which Henry David Ritch seeks to establish himself as an heir-at-law of the late Clem T. Cooper so that he may inherit one-third of the $43,000 Cooper estate, has been filed in the Superior Court of Chatham County.

The obstacle in the way of Ritch's claim is Mrs. Lillian Hamilton, formerly Mrs. Lillian Cooper, wife of the man who died intestate, leaving this desirable property. Ritch says he was legally adopted by Cooper and is entitled to inherit one-third of the estate, as well as to share in the net proceeds from the estate since the death of Cooper on January 14, 1903.

The petitioner is 19 years old. He began the proceedings through J. J. Rahn, Jr., a friend. He shows that when a child 6 years old he was adopted by Cooper, and that he took the name of his foster parent. At that time Cooper was a widower. Ritch continued to live at the Cooper home until six months after the death of Cooper.

FORGOT TO CLOSE WINDOW; GAS FAILED TO KILL MAN

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—Because he forgot to close a window in the back of his store when he attempted to kill himself by inhaling illuminating gas, Laurence Louis, a confectioner, will probably recover.

Louis had removed the burners from a gas stove, and placing a rubber tube in his mouth, turned on the gas. Despondency because of business affairs is said to have been the cause of the act.

BIG DISAPPEARING GUN ARRIVES IN SAVANNAH

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—Occupying four freight cars, the carriage for the 10-inch disappearing gun in the dummy fortifications in the park extension has arrived from Bethlehem, Pa.

The total weight of the carriage is 225,000 pounds. It will support a gun weighing 30 tons and measuring 35 feet in length. The gun will be mounted inside the fortifications which will be used by the Savannah Volunteer Guards in practice work.

The "Ice Kist"

APPROVED BY
Good Housekeeping Institute



No Crank
No Dasher
No Handle
No Cogs
No Wheels
No Wood
No Hoops
No
Hard Work

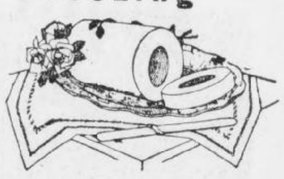
$1.95 POSTPAID 15 DAYS' TRIAL 2-QUART SIZE **$1.95**

PACK IT THAT'S ALL

For the ICE-KIST all you have to do is to pour in the cream, sherbet or whatever refreshment it may be, and pack in the ice as in the ordinary freezer. Then the work is ended. There is ***no working a dasher, no turning a handle or crank, no straining*** your ***arms*** and ***back, no opening*** the freezer to "see" ***if*** it is freezing, ***no extra packing in of ice.*** All you do after packing is to open the freezer and serve the refreshment. It saves work, time, trouble and—***you.***

Perfect Freezing

The **Ice-Kist** has no dasher or crank because it has ***two freezing surfaces.*** The old-fashioned freezer had only ***one*** freezing surface—that is why a crank and dasher were necessary. The **Ice-Kist** has a metal freezing tube that extends directly through the cream to the bottom. This gives the two freezing surfaces. The cold penetrates from the ***center*** and from the ***outside,*** too. The cream is frozen with a smoothness that will delight you.



The Ice-Kist makes a beautiful and perfect-frozen mold.

Special 15-Day Offer

We want you to know the joy of having an **Ice-Kist Crankless Freezer** in your home. We will send it *post-paid* upon the return of the coupon together with $1.95—our introductory price. If, after trying the ICE-KIST for 15 days, you are not delighted with it, return it and we will return the $1.95. Don't let the coupon get lost. Send it *NOW.*



Western Merchandise & Supply Co.,
326 W. Madison St., Chicago., Ill.

Enclosed is money order for $1.95. Please send the ICE-KIST CRANKLESS FREEZER for 15 days' trial.

Name.....

Address.....

.....Ex.

FRANKLIN WILL FOUND INTACT AND RESTORED

Document Contains Severe Arraignment of Custom of Wearing Jewelry in This Country.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—All controversies regarding the disposition of the estate of Benjamin Franklin have been settled by the restoration of his will by the manuscript repair department of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

The document, recently resurrected from a vault under the City Hall for the purpose of verifying an office copy, was found to have deteriorated so much during more than a century of obscurity that it was practically indecipherable. Through the renovating process to which it was subjected it has regained much of its original freshness and legibility, making it possible for every detail to be understood.

In a finely-worded passage he makes disposition of his best cane as follows: "My fine crabtree walking stick with a gold head curiously wrought in the form of the cap of liberty I give to my friend and the friend of mankind, General Washington. If it were a scepter, he has merited it and would become it. It was a present to me from that excellent woman, Mme. de Forback, the Dowager Duchess of Deux Ponts."

A small painting of the King of France, presented to him by that monarch, which was mounted in a frame containing 408 diamonds, he bequeathed to his daughter, with the following curious proviso: "The King of France's picture, set with 408 diamonds, to my daughter, Sarah Bache, on the condition that she is not to form any of the diamonds into ornaments either for herself or daughters, and, therefore, countenance the expensive, vain and useless fashion of wearing jewels in this country."

TOLD HE'D DIE WHEN 29, BUT LIVING AT 101

Centenarian Walks to Church on Last Birthday and Gives Sunday School Advice.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Aug. 23.—William T. Osborne, of this city, was 101 years old to-day and he didn't mind it a bit.

Answer to "Old Subscriber," "Vox Populi," "Constant Reader" and "Friend of the Paper:" NO, HE NEVER SMOKED OR DRANK.

In the spring of 1841—when he was 29—four physicians visited him at different times to give him some concrete idea of how much longer he was going to adorn the earth. All said he was firmly in the grip of consumption. Three said he'd be lucky to last more than a few days. The fourth said Osborne didn't have a chance of picking anything off the next Christmas tree.

The four doctors are dead.

Five generations gathered at his home to-day. Naturally, he was delighted. Being a regular communicant of Trinity Methodist Church, he went there this morning. He wanted to walk, but the temperature made that seem unwise. Before the service he addressed a class in the Sunday school and told the scholars to be clean in their habits, stick on the sprinkling cart and keep up a strong activity in labor. He thinks that if he hadn't worked so hard he would not have taken part in to-day's party.

The old man didn't dance any jigs to indicate that he was as lively as he used to be, but he gave plenty of evidence that he was around the place. A natural decline in the power of his eyes recently forced him to give up reading, but he still writes, can hear well, enjoys walking and has a good memory.

He was born nine miles from Newburgh. He has been a farmer, tanner and storekeeper. His wife Sarah died eleven years ago at the age of 91.

WAR IN MEXICO BLOCKS WEDDING OF PAIR 5 TIMES

Young Engineer Kept From Love by Succession of Revolutions in Republic.

DENVER, Aug. 23.—What chance has a little fellow like the god of love in a mix-up with a big bully like the person who holds down the job of god of war?

The young man is Arthur N. Zwetow, a mining engineer employed in Mexico. He and the young woman, Miss Mildred Lewin, have tried to get married five times, to use their own expression, and each time that god of war person has "butted in" and dealt Cupid a knock-out blow.

Young Zwetow is in Concepcion del Oro, a mining camp near the border of the State of Coahuila. Six months ago he wrote his betrothed that he had obtained a leave of absence and the wedding bells would ring any time she said. The young woman got her trousseau ready and set the wedding day. But the bridegroom did not come. A letter from him said the Federals had started a war, the railroad had quit running, bullets were flying and he had to stay.

So it has been for five successive attempts.

Girl Chases 8 Cows With Auto; Gets $4

New Jersey Chauffeurette Uses Machine to Hustle Bovine Trespassers to Pound.

PETERSON, N. J., Aug. 23.—Four dollars of the money Joseph Smith paid for the wanderings of his cows yesterday went into the purse of Miss Minnie DeGray.

Eight Smith cows entered her garden and were eating her corn. She chased them in her auto out of the field, across a lot, into the road and a half-mile to the poundmaster's yard. Smith paid $8 for their release. Miss DeGray received half of it.

OREGON 8-HOUR BILL HITS EVERY WORKING CLASS

Professors, Trades, Occupations and Even Day Labor Limited to 48 Hours Weekly Work.

SALEM, OREG., Aug. 23.—If the universal eight-hour bill, filed under the initiative to be voted on at the next general election, should become a law it would revolutionize the industries of the State.

The measure is drafted to apply to every industry, every business or vocation or profession in the State. No one is to be permitted, under its provisions, to work for more than eight hours out of nine consecutive hours a day, or more than forty-eight hours a week.

By this law neither manual labor, trades, nor the professions shall be exempted, but every form of labor, skilled or unskilled, as well as every trade and profession, and persons working therein or thereat, shall be included, in, by and under this law, and the same shall be included, in, by and under this law, within the State or Oregon.

The measure provides that the Labor Commissioner must see to the enforcement of its provisions, and if he does not do this immediately it becomes mandatory upon the Governor to remove the Labor Commissioner from office.

AGED FATHER THRASHES SON WHO THINKS HIM EASY PREY

EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO, Aug. 23. When Francis Beaver, 30 years old, charged his father, Henry Beaver, aged 65, with having spoken in an uncomplimentary tone of the former's wife, the father resented the imputation and soundly thrashed his son.

The son, thinking he could easily worst his aged father, began the fight with a hard blow on the elder man's nose. Thoroughly aroused, Beaver, Sr., then started in and soon the son was lying on the ground with a fractured ankle and a fractured right leg.

ANNIVERSARY CLUB MEETS WITH THE SOUTHERN STATES LIFE

Leading Life Insurance Agents Hold Convention Here—Every Man Produced Over $100,000 Worth of Paid For Business in Twelve Months — Interesting Sessions Held.

There was a feast of reason, a sparkle of wit and a flow of soul at the brilliant banquet given at the Hotel Ansley last night when the Sixth Annual Convention of the Anniversary Club of the Southern States Life Insurance Company brought that gathering to a close.

Over one hundred guests were present.

This convention is celebrated by those members of the agency force of The Southern States Life Insurance Company who produced over $100,000 worth of paid for insurance during the year which ends June 30.

This convention had been in session two days, business sessions being held in the morning, the afternoon and evening being given over to entertainment.

Opening Session.

The first session of the Convention was held in the assembly room



J. C. WALDEN, SR., President.

of the Hotel Ansley on Friday morning. The largest attendance in the history of the club was present.

President Wilmer L. Moore, of The Southern States Life Insurance Company, greeted the club membership in a warm address of welcome, in which he congratulated them upon the



J. R. WILLIAMS, Vice President.

splendid work just closed, and the beginning of the new year of the Anniversary Club, the first month of which saw the agents break all producing records.

Officers are not elected by the Anniversary Club, but office is won by the amount of insurance written. The agent writing the most business is President, the second man is Vice President, the leaders in each State are State Vice Presidents.

J. C. Walden, Sr., of Alabama, won the coveted honor of President. J. R. Williams, of South Carolina, was installed as Vice President.

Officers Installed.

The State Vice Presidents installed were T. Peters, Jr., of Georgia; B. B. Murray, of Florida; H. Clay Smith, of Alabama, and G. J. McDowell, of South Carolina.

In addition to these there were present other members of this Club who qualified for 1912-13: H. N. McAfee, of Georgia, a member for the sixth time; H. Willis Hogg, of Georgia, a member for the third time; J. T. Weems, of Georgia, the oldest member of the agency force of the company in point of service, for the sixth time; Fred Hines, of South Carolina, for the fifth time, and L. E. Black, Jr., C. S. Gurr and J. R. Munroe, for the first time.

Joe W. Vinson, whose absence from the meeting, owing to ill health, was greatly regretted by all present, completes his fifth year of membership

He also signalized his intention of making his election for next year sure by not only leading the agency force in the month of July but by beating his own and all other previous records of written business in any one month, and thereby establishing a high mark for agents to aim at.

Brief addresses were delivered to the club by the President and Vice President of the Club.

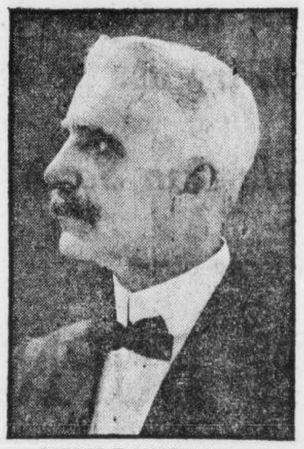
Unanimously Re-elected.

Robert F. Moore, Agency Secretary, was unanimously re-elected Secretary of the Anniversary Club, which position he has held with credit since the beginning of the organization.

Following the roll call of the Anniversary Club badges and certificates were distributed, after which the first "Keystone Degree" was conferred.

"New Policy" was the subject of an interesting paper by Supervisor of Agents, W. S. McLeod, which was followed by discussion and questions.

Agency Secretary Robert F. Moore followed with an interesting paper on "Items of Expense Charged to First Year's Business—Economy, What it Means to the Agent and the Policyholder." His paper was followed by discussion and questions.



ROBERT F. MOORE, Secretary.

The photograph of the Anniversary Club, which appears on this page, was taken, after which the Club was entertained at luncheon at the Capital City Club by President Moore. Friday afternoon the Club attended the baseball game and Friday evening occupied boxes at the Forsyth theater.

Concluding Session.

The concluding session of this interesting convention was held on Saturday morning, at which time a symposium of talks entitled "Confidential Chats With Medical Department," was participated in by E. M. Veatch, Dr. Gaines, Dr. W. S. Kendrick and Samuel Barnett, Actuary. This was followed by discussion and questions.

"The Company's Method of Payment of Death Claims—What It Should Mean to the Supervisor, the Agent, the Company and the Beneficiary," was delivered by Supervisor Frank E. Brodnax. This was followed by a discussion on the analysis of this subject under the following heads: (1) Bankers Agents Contracts, (2) Local Advertisement; (3) Draft on Local Bank, and (4) Follow Up of Prospects from Payment.

J. E. McLauchlin, Director of the Metropolitan Agency, followed with an interesting talk on "Systematic Following Up of Prospects."

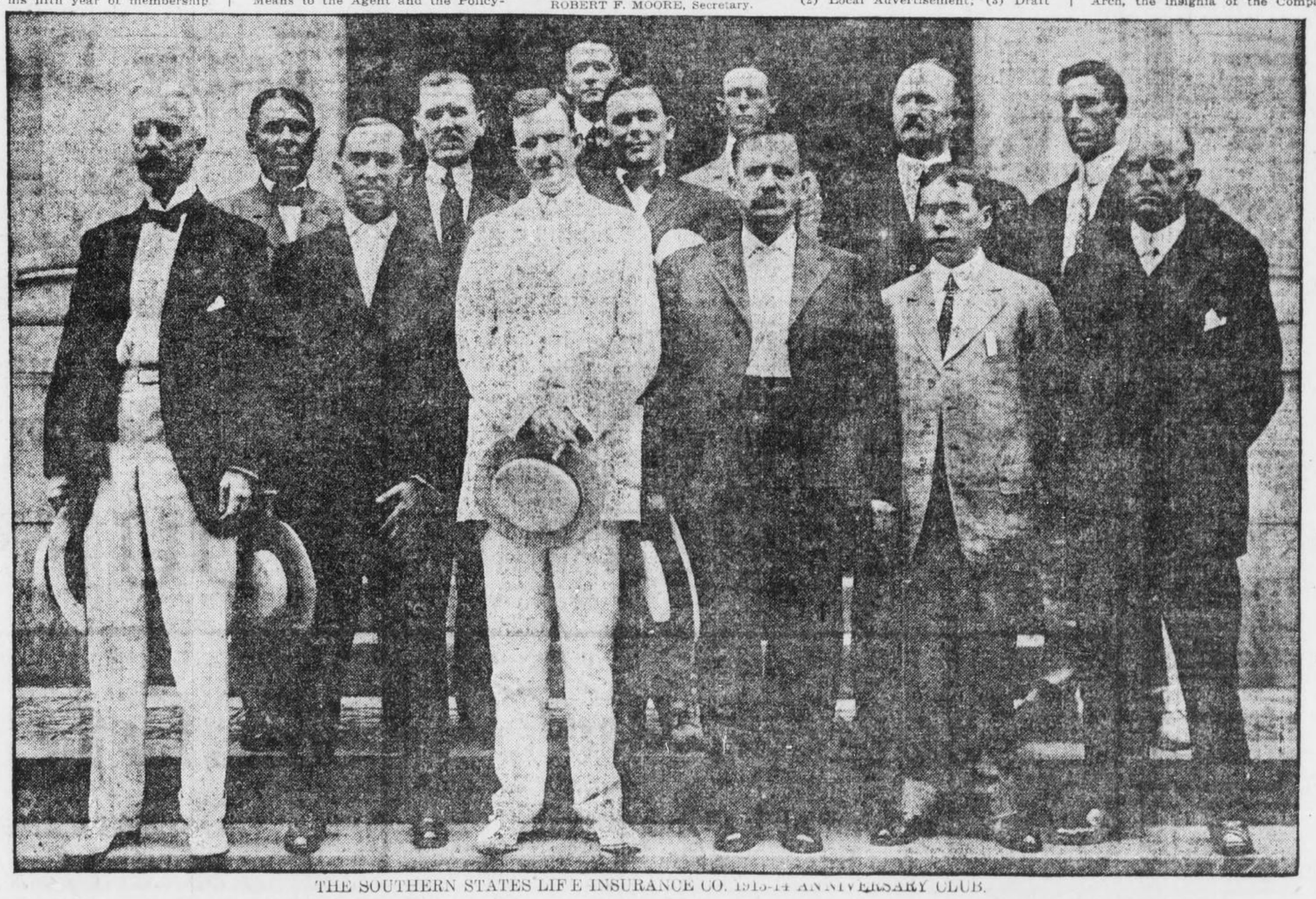
A symposium of actual experiences by all agents came next and the formal addresses of the Convention were concluded with a most interesting address by Hon. Hervey W. Laird, former Assistant Insurance Commissioner of Alabama, and now Assistant to President Wilmer L. Moore.

Entertained at Luncheon.

The Club was entertained at luncheon at the Hotel Ansley and again attended the baseball game in the afternoon.

The Banquet at the Hotel Ansley last night was probably the most brilliant gathering held in the history of the Club and the Hotel.

Over one hundred guests were entertained. The colors of the Southern States Life Insurance Company—Red, Blue and White, and the Keystone Arch, the insignia of the Company,



THE SOUTHERN STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO. 1913-14 ANNIVERSARY CLUB.



T. PETERS, JR., Georgia Vice President

MENU

GEORGIA CANTALOUPE

CELERY QUEEN OLIVES ALMONDS

CONSOMME FLORENTINE
CHEESE STRAWS

POMPANO A LA CARONDELET POTATOES ANNA

CALVE'S SWEETBREAD ST. CLAIR
MOYENS PEAS

CHICKEN FILLET, LUCULLUS
PEELED ASPARAGUS HOLLANDAISE

LETTUCE, RUSSIAN DRESSING
BEATEN BISCUIT

MOUSSE A LA PARISIENNE
PETITS FOUR

CHEESE AND BENT'S CRACKER

DEMI TASSE

APOLLINARIS
CIGARS

Banquet Menu.



B. B. MURRAY, Florida Vice President.

Hotel Ansley Scene of Wonderful Banquet to Club Last Night—Toasts Were Made by Speaker Burwell, Hon. C. B. Brown, of Alabama, Hon. W. S. Witham and Clark Howell.

were carried out in the flowers, ices and place cards.

President Wilmer L. Moore presided as toastmaster, and introduced the speakers.

J. C. Walden, Sr., President of the Club, was the first and his response to the toast, "The Anniversary Club—the Top Rung," was warmly received.

He was followed by J. R. Williams, Vice President, whose subject, "The Southern States Life—Confidence Begets Loyalty," was handled in a splendid manner.

G. J. McDowell, a member of the Anniversary Club, and a familiar speaker at these banquets, responded to the toast, "The Keystone Degree—An Incentive to Work."

Burwell Responds.

Speaker W. H. Burwell, of the General Assembly of Georgia, delivered a splendid toast in response to President Moore's cordial introduction, on



G. J. McDOWELL, South Carolina V. P.

"Success Is Measured by Ambition."

He was followed by Hon. Clark Howell, who responded to the toast, "Civic Duties—Every Man Has His Part."

Hon. Cyrus B. Brown, Assistant Commissioner of Insurance for the State of Alabama, represented that commonwealth and responded to the



H. CLAY SMITH, Alabama Vice Pres.

toast, "Alabama—Her Part in the Nation's Progress."

Hon. W. S. Witham concluded the evening's gayety with a wonderful potpourri when he was presented to his hearers, with the following title for his toast, "A Toast, Like a Text, Is Given to Talk From."

EUROPE TROTS, BUT CAN'T KEEP STEP TO MUSIC

Syncopated Tunes and Dances Beyond Ken of Old World, Says American Composer.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Armand Vecsey, composer and director of music at the Ritz-Carlton, has returned fresh from a European trip with lots of new music and some comments upon the musical situation abroad which may act as balm to the souls of American composers, and a joy for those who are not musicians, but like to hear the scream of the American Eagle.

Mr. Vecsey has not lived on this side of the Atlantic long enough to have taken out final naturalization papers, but there is nobody on this side of Weehawken who is more intensely and enthusiastically American in a musical way. He says American music and American motifs have spread over all Europe, but the music the natives over there don't know how to play.

Opera in Europe, as Mr. Vecsey has viewed it this summer, is poor as compared with what is given at the Metropolitan Opera House, and there isn't anything now between London and Vienna that has to do with music or the stage which local talent can't beat hands down.

"I have been in Paris, London, Berlin, Munich, and Vienna," said Mr. Vecsey, "and everywhere I have found American music the most popular. Then the turkey trot one finds all over the Continent. Yet nowhere did I hear the music played correctly, although they try hard, and when it came to fitting German or French words to a typical trotting tune, the effect was ludicrous.

Recognize the "Truthahn Tanz?"

"Think of what the result was in Berlin, when they turned 'When the Midnight Choo-Choo Leaves for Alabam' into German! In Germany they call the trot 'Truthahn Tanz,' and in France it is the 'Pas du Dindon.' Who would recognize the original under such appellations?

"Then the French can not dance the trot, nor can the Germans. Somehow they can't just find out the character of it. Of course their bands and orchestras can not get the time right in the first place. Why, at the Folies Bergere in Paris, I saw two of the best French dancers giving what was supposed to be a most perfect rendition of the trot, and I assure you it was ridiculous. It was a very poor imitation of the real thing.

"Yet, I was astonished to find that all the new French music and most of the new German operettas are either in the American style, as nearly as their composers could approach it, or have American motifs. The tango seems to be breaking up the trot over there, partly, I suppose, because their dancers can come nearer to dancing it than the purely American steps. In Paris I saw a couple trying the Texas Tommy, and it was a sight to cause a horse to double up.

"Why can't they play a turkey trot? For the same reason that nobody except a Hungarian can play Hungarian music. Almost every musical country has something that is peculiarly its own—a style of music that when played correctly is infectious.

American Style Has Call.

"Hungary has its csardas, Austria its waltz, and America its syncopated time. When each is played properly, it is bound to move an assemblage of people, and just now the American style has the call everywhere.

"At the Palais de Danse, in Berlin, I first heard a turkey trot played by a German orchestra. It was very bad. I want to tell you that in Europe this summer there is no music, no opera, no Philharmonic concert, and no play that can compare with what has been heard here in New York this year."

"In Paris," went on Mr. Vecsey, with a trace of feeling, "when they see an American trunk, they lie in wait to rob the owner, and go crazy over the thought of loot. It is the same in Berlin.

"I must tell you that not anywhere are women so generally chic in their costumes nowadays as right here in New York.

"True, I did see many smartly gowned women, but investigation showed that most of them were Americans."

Rector Denounces Paid Choir Singers

Clergyman Declares There Is No Worship in Their Strange and Unutterable Music.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Aug. 23.—The Rev. E. J. Craft, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, caused a sensation while addressing a meeting of the parishioners of Calvary parish by telling them what he would do if he were entering upon a new pastorate.

For one thing, he said, he did not believe in paid singers for church choirs "The service of the church was designed for the people as a whole and not alone for the choir," he said. "These modern choirs take the worship away from the people of the congregation and do all the worshiping themselves. They sing in wild and strange ways and in unutterable tongues the praises of God."

Veering of River Threatens Farms

Every Laborer Available Is Rushed to Head Off Flow of Missouri.

FREEMONT, NEBR., Aug. 23.—Every laborer available is being sent by the Burlington Railroad to Folsom to fight the Missouri River, which is again eating into the valuable farm lands of that section and threatening to cut its way to the railroad tracks. Many carloads of stone have been dumped into the river.

The river suddenly began veering from its channel a few days ago. Inside of two days it had swamped 20 acres of land. Fear is now felt that the river will eat its way back to the extensive [illegible] within the last year at a cost more than $500,000.

Tame Trout Craves Petting; Fed by Hand

Feels Insulted if Food Is Not Served in Manner to Which He Is Accustomed.

ESTES PARK, COLO., Aug. 23.—Sunbeam, the pet speckled trout in the fish hatchery at Estes Park, has just recovered from an indisposition caused by stomach trouble or rheumatism, and is again able to take its place as the only pet trout in captivity.

The fish, now a 3-year-old and about eleven inches long, is as good an example of gentle and loving trouthood as it is possible to find. Fed from the hand from the time it was hatched, it feels insulted now unless its food is given to it in that way.

It is very fond of being stroked and petted, and will swim around and rub itself against a person's hand whenever a chance is given it.

Stranger Is Son, Gone for 20 Years

Father Turns Wanderer Away, but Mother Calls Him Back, and Reunion Follows.

GLASGOW, KY., Aug. 23.—Virgil Huffman had been away from home twenty years, seeking his fortune in Alaska, and the father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. James Huffman, were sitting in a room of their home near here discussing him and wondering if he would ever come back.

There was a knock at the door and Mr. Huffman opened it to see a dusty traveler, who said he was tired and was seeking lodging for the night. Mr. Huffman thought he could do nothing for him, but Mrs. Huffman "reckoned" they could manage somehow.

Then they led him into the hall, under the swinging lamp, and as the light fell on his face the aged couple recognized him as their son.

African Chieftain Is Harvard Student

Begins Stupendous Task of Reducing His Own Language to Written Form.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Aug. 23.—A full-blooded African chieftain has just passed his entrance examinations at Harvard with flying colors and will enter the university next September as a member of the class of 1917. He is P. Gbe Wolo, and his people, 300,000 strong, are the Krus of Liberia, on the west coast of Africa.

They have no written language, so that the only way he can communicate with his family is through traders on the coast, who send the message by word of mouth along the trail. He has begun the stupendous task of reducing his language to writing.

Goes to Cemetery Instead of Ball Park

Fan Mistakes Funeral Hack for Omnibus on Its Way to Diamond.

MONTGOMERY, MO., Aug. 23.—A baseball rooter came here from a distance to attend the St. Charles-Montgomery game, and by mistake he got into a hack at the depot filled with pallbearers going to a funeral.

As he had crepe on his hat, the pallbearers thought he had come as a mourner and he was taken to the cemetery instead of the ball park.

Finding himself in a funeral procession, he woke up and escaped. He got to the ball grounds just in time to see the home team win.

'Star Baths' Latest Complexion Remedy

Young Women Campers Take Nightly 'Plunge' in Milky Way Beams on Tower.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Star baths are the fad at the summer camp of the Young Women's Christian Association in Blauvelt, N. Y. Miss Marion Hopkins, the camp leader, is given credit for the innovation. The baths are taken on top of a high tower in the center of the camp. It will accommodate a dozen bathers.

There is a long waiting list of young women campers who are anxious to enjoy the reported benefits of immersion in starlight. Chief among these is said to be the "star-shine complexion."

Husband in Prison; Wife Willed $20,000

Richmond Woman Given Share of Estate After Helpmate Is Sentenced for Embezzlement.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 23.—Mrs. Maud Kent Bowley, whose husband, William J. Bowley, formerly connected with a hotel here, was recently sentenced to serve two years in State prison for embezzling $8,000 from the Jefferson Hotel in this city while auditor there, inherits $20,000 from the estate of her aunt, Mrs. Junius A. Morris, of Richmond, who died August 3 at Atlantic City.

The value of the estate is placed at $496,000.

Woman Works as Circus Roustabout

Breaks Down While Handling Heavy Tent Pole and Her Secret Is Revealed.

LA CROSSE, WIS., Aug. 23.—Mrs. Ada Broughton, unable to support her two children and invalid husband on wages paid a woman, donned a man's attire and labored beside farm hands in Dakota wheat fields. She broke down under the strain and came to La Crosse to seek lighter employment, becoming a circus roustabout. Lifting heavy poles and canvas resulted in her complete breakdown. Then she told her story to the police and collapsed. She was taken unconscious to a hospital. Relatives are on the way from her home at Rice Lake.

HEARST'S SUNDAY
American Advertising Contest
$10.00 Given Away!!

Last Sunday only the trade-marks or distinguishing characteristics of the advertisers below were given. $10.00 in cash was offered to the person sending in to The American, in the fewest possible words, a description of the advertisers whose "slogan" appeared below. Thousands of these replies were received and the prize goes to *Mrs. O. D. Gorman, Jr.*, 79 W. 15th St., her answers appearing below:

WALL-PAPER

Thirty years in the wall-paper business have made us proficient. Ask our customers. Before you buy, try us. :: ::

"Better Be Safe than Sorry"

71 South Pryor Street

BURNETT WALL PAPER CO. BURNETT

"Go Where the Crowds Go"

AND

You will be delighted with the cool, comfortable Montgomery Theater. Absolutely the latest pictures.

Anna Von Hoffman is now singing

AT

The Montgomery

The easy way to buy clothes

Your Credit is Good at

DOLLAR A WEEK DAY
14 W. MITCHELL ST.

"Truly Duffy's"

The home of low prices, on the corner of Mitchell and Forsyth Sts. Attend our immense Clearing-Out Sale now going on. :: ::

DUFFY'S

"The Velvet Kind"

The kind of Ice Cream you really like. It's pure, clean and wholesome. Try it once. ∴ ∴ ∴

PHONE IVY 6849

VELVET ICE CREAM CO.

26 E. North Avenue

27 years in the same stand.

Shoes for the Entire Family

See our Fall and Winter stock of Men's and Ladies' models. Just from the Eastern style centers.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

R. C. BLACK

35 Whitehall Street

WHAT ATLANTA MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS ARE DOING

ATLANTA HAS SUPPORT FOR HOME-GOODS EXPOSITION

Spirit Which Makes City Famous Prevails, and Enough Exhibitors Sign Agreements to Assure Success of Project.

Decision Necessary Tuesday So That Plans for New Commerce Building Might Be Changed. Manufacturers Are Responding.

It was a close shave, everyone admits, but as usual the Atlanta spirit prevailed, and the "Made in Atlanta" exhibit is assured.

Tuesday's luncheon at the Ansley was the "clincher." Several years of agitation, a year of actual work, brought to a climax by a vigorous campaign of three months, developed the exhibit project to a point where about 36 manufacturers had signed their names to agreements binding them to take floor space for a period of three years.

Thus matters stood Tuesday. Meanwhile the contractors were at work in the new Chamber building remodeling it. The plans called for offices. If a change were to be made, a decision was necessary at once.

The case was put squarely up to the Atlanta manufacturers Tuesday, and on Tuesday's luncheon was staked the entire plan. The result of the appeal was success.

To Have Four Floors.

Four floors will be devoted to the exhibit. One floor will be given over to the cotton industry—textiles, oils and by-products. Furniture made in Atlanta will take another entire floor. Building materials probably will take a floor, kindred lines of manufacture will be grouped together as far as is consistent with economical disposal of space.

Who will be in charge of the exhibit in the new building at Pryor street and Auburn avenue has not been determined. Neither has it been decided when the exhibits will be installed. All this remains to be done.

This much is certain—there will be telephone service on each floor, an expert in charge and an intelligent effort to make the exhibit pay in dollars and cents for every participant.

Had the project fallen through, it would have been lamentable, for Nashville, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Hartford, Conn., St. Louis and other cities have such exhibits; others are planning them, and Atlanta would, for the first time, be forced to admit itself less progressive than its rivals.

Those Already Pledged.

The following firms had signed for space up to Saturday, the nature of the business being suggested where the name is not self-explanatory:

Southern Engraving Company.
Frederick Disinfectant Company.
J. K. Orr Shoe Company.
E. VanWinkle Company (motor trucks)..
Atlanta Gas Light Company.
Southern Upholstering Company.
Atlanta Stove Works.
Southern Spring Bed Company.
Burnett, Bell & Klapper (furniture).
Gholstin - Cunningham Company (bed springs).
All-Star Manufacturing Company (necktles).
Byrd Printing Company.
Norris, Inc. (candies).
Willingham-Tift Lumber Company.
Tripod Paint Company.
J. P. Stevens Engraving Company.
Atlanta Paper Company.
Atlanta Blank Book Manufacturing Company.
White Provision Company.
Dowman-Dozier (metal workers).
Foote & Davies (office furnishings).
Golden Eagle Buggy Company.
Metzger Mattress Company.
Whittier Mills (textiles).
Marcus Loeb & Co. (overalls).
Nunnally & McCrae (overalls).
Phoenix Planing Mills.
Parian Paint Company.
Atlanta Show Case Company.
Greer Manufacturing Company (jewelry).
F. J. Cooledge (building materials).
M. D. & H. L. Smith (awnings).
Reed Oil Company.
Atlanta Metal Bed Company.
Atlanta Auto Top and Trimming Company.
Moncrief Furnace Company.
Coca-Cola Company.
Walter Ballard Optical Company.
Hagan & Dodd Co. (soft drinks).
Atlanta Art Glass Company.
A. E. Hill Manufacturing Company (razor blade strops).

In addition to the above, the Southern Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, the cotton oil mills, the textile and other cotton interests have an entire floor, where they will exhibit the cotton plant and all of its various uses.

ENGLISH MAKERS INVENT CAP WHICH KEEPS SHAPE

A problem that has engaged English cap manufacturers for some time has been how to produce a cloth cap that will keep its shape after it has been in use for some time. An enterprising firm of manufacturers now claims that they have solved the problem and that the shape of their caps is not affected by rain. The idea introduced consists of placing a flat plate of straw plait in the cap between the lining and the cloth crown.

This makes the top of the cap sit flat, and as the straw is not affected by wet it is said the cap can be worn for a much longer period than the ordinary kind.

Sweet Potato Crop Yields Big Returns

Would Bring Much More if Southern Farmers Did Not Glut Market at Harvest.

Each year the sweet potato is becoming of greater importance as a money crop in the South. The value of this crop in the United States in 1900 was $34,429,000, 90 per cent of which was produced in the Southern States. The total area devoted to sweet potatoes in the United States increased from 537,000 acres in 1899 to 641,000 in 1909, and the yield increased from 42,500,000 to 52,200,000 bushels. The total value of the crop increased at a much more rapid rate than either the acreage or the yield, showing an increase of 78.3 per cent in ten years.

With better methods of storing and marketing the potatoes, it is said, their value could be doubled without increasing the acreage or production. This is especially true in the South, where the potatoes are either rushed on the market at digging time, when the price is low, or stored in outdoor pits or banks, where a large portion decays.

Very few of the sweet potatoes stored in pits or banks ever reach the market, for from 25 to 50 per cent spoil, and those that remain are not of good quality. Even if the pit or bank method of storage would keep the potatoes, it is not economical.

Too much labor and expense are required to make these banks every year and to get the potatoes out when wanted for market. Sweet potatoes can be marketed more economically and to much better advantage from storage houses.

Green Shirts Shown For Winter Wear

Long-Pointed Collars in White and Self-Striped Effects Continue in Vogue.

New features are noted among collars and shirts shown by leading manufacturers for fall and winter. Imported dress shirts, in soft laundered effects with musnroom tucks and semi-French cuffs are selling readily. Shirts with a short stiff bosom in various color combinations are also featured.

White self-striped in French pique with stiff and unstarched bosoms are also meeting a good demand. A soft bosom with cross-striped plaits, in various color combinations, is a new fall feature that has been well received.

Woven madras in colored effects will be strong.

The demand for silk shirts is increasing and they are becoming more of a staple than formerly. Green will be a popular shirt color for the new season

The long pointed collars in white and self-striped effects are continuing into the next season.

A departure in them is the wider two-inch band instead of the narrow one now worn. These new collars have a three and a half inch point.

The wider band is claimed to give them more the appearance of a standing collar, besides causing them to sit better and afford greater comfort.

Stocks of Iron Not Above 100,000 Tons

Accumulation in Yards Reduced Rapidly in Southern Territory. Curtailment Continues.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Aug. 23.—Small sales of pig iron continue in the Southern territory, with a satisfactory aggregate.

The price of pig iron holds around $11 per ton, No. 2 Foundry. There have been a number of sales made for delivery during the last part of the year and some inquiries are in hand for iron to be delivered the first quarter in 1914.

There still is curtailment of the make. It is believed Alabama will produce during August almost as much iron as in July. Furnace companies are expressing the belief that before the end of the year a buying movement is likely to call for an immense tonnage. The furnace and warrant yards inventory will show now over 100,000 tons on hand. A few months ago there were 150,000 tons on the yards.

Basic iron demand is more satisfactory. Charcoal iron price is above $23, with the make as low as it ever was in the South.

Steel operations are steady, the several plants in Alabama working on practically full time. Fabricated steel is going out in all directions. Cotton tie manufacturers have had a prosperous season.

Fertilizer Concern Has Splendid Year

American Agricultural Chemical Earns Close to 7 Per Cent on Its Common Stock.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—American Agricultural Chemical for its year to June 30 is understood to have earned something better than 6 per cent on the $18,320,000 common. In fact, it is barely possible that the final figures will come nearer 7 per cent on this issue.

Unless conditions in the fertilizer trade become very much worse than for the last two years, the company can continue to earn and pay the present 4 per cent dividend. This dividend rate is, by the way, a testimonial to the wisdom of directors in making the initial distribution on the common stock rather modest. If a 5 per cent or 6 per cent rate had been adopted two years ago, the future outlook would not be nearly so happy as it is to-day.

A very strong feature of American Agricultural operations is the high percentage of branded or trade-marked goods which it sells. It is safe to state that 90 per cent of the company's tonnage consists of trade-mark goods, which farmers buy on the reputation of a particular brand for the specific purpose desired.

SAMPLES COST DRY GOODS MEN MANY DOLLARS

Dealers Feel Something Should Be Done to Stop Incessant Drain on Their Profits.

There is strong feeling in dry goods circles that something should be done to curb the increasing demands of buyers for samples. In most quarters there is a strong opinion expressed that the giving of samples is a necessary evil up to a certain point, but there is also a strong opinion that this point has long since been passed.

Few manufacturers and wholesalers take the trouble to find out just what samples cost them. In only a few cases are definite records kept and the cost of the samples figured.

A New York silk firm gets out about 250 styles a season and the buyers got fair-sized samples of each style they bought. This is really necessary, but it is trade custom, the house follows the general path.

A big woolen firm in New York which does business with the cutting-up trades and larger retailers is one of the best informed on the subject of sample expense.

"On our books," the head of the firm said, "there are about 2,500 accounts. Of these about 1,800 are manufacturers of clothing. To each manufacturer we give five or ten sample books. The cloth in each book is valued at about 20 cents, and the expense of getting them up brings the cost to about 50 cents. This means that each manufacturing account costs us about $3.75 a season for samples. With two seasons a year and 1,800 manufacturers' accounts it is easy to see what samples mean to us without trying to figure the cost of samples for the retail accounts."

In another quarter of the woolen goods trade it was said that the samples given out mounted up to a tidy sum in the course of a year, but that the expense had not been so great of late because several houses had agreed to make clothiers pay for most of the samples they got.

"One of the worst features of the sample business in this industry," this agent said, "is the way some members of the clothing trade use them. Many of them have no scruples at all about taking our samples to a competitor and asking him at how much less than our price he can get the goods made up by his mill. This is a little off the subject, perhaps, but it illustrates one of the worst phases of the woolen industry."

Among the cotton goods houses the evil is seen in its worst form so far as quantity is concerned, but the cheaper qualities of these goods tends to lessen the aggregate loss as compared with wool and silk goods. Lace and embroidery firms also pay tribute to the sample god at the rate of several hundreds to several thousands of dollars a year.

Last, but not least, comes the big department store. Inquiry at several of them in New York brought out the assertion that samples cost them from $30,000 to $60,000 a year. Only 15 to 20 per cent of the people who take these samples from the stores really buy anything afterward, and the resultant loss necessarily is heavy.

N. O. T. & M. Receiver May Ask Big Loan

Frisco Subsidiary Almost Certain to Default on Interest Due September 1.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—As soon as New Orleans, Texas and Mexico receivers know whether Frisco receivers will or will not pay the $700,000 interest due September 1, they will make application for permission to issue approximately $1,000,000 receivers' certificates. In the meantime the Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company is making temporary loans to the receivers comprising $100,000 for debt falling due August 1, and about $200,000 additional to middle of September.

The engineers employed to examine the properties which make up the Frisco's South Texas lines have not yet made their report, but the most favorable statement would show that at least 18 months of steady work and adequate funds would be necessary to put New Orleans, Texas and Mexico in a position to earn interest on its bonds. Others believe at least three years would be consumed in putting the line on its feet, and between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 expenditures would be needed.

Under these circumstances assumption is made in certain quarters that Frisco will default its guarantee of the interest due September 1. In fact, it is said that any other course would be improper.

KNITTING YARNS SLOWER BECAUSE STRIKE IS ON

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Buying of knitting yarns has slowed up, due to the knit goods strike in New York and Brooklyn, but prices show no change. Just how the strike will affect the market is a matter of conjecture, although most dealers admit that prices will drop if it is continued.

Spinners were unwilling to raise quotations on worsted yarns materially, as it would result in advancing the prices for worsted goods and so kill the prospective demand for them.

Cotton yarns were quiet, the small demand for them being attributed to the spinners' high prices. Weaving yarns were selling at lower figures than for several weeks, but only small orders were placed. Buyers, influenced by favorable cotton crop reports, were holding out for still lower prices.

There were no changes in Southern frame-spun knitting yarns, but there was less activity noted in the coarser counts of single combed yarns.

SUMMER TRADE DEVELOPED BY BRAINY EFFORT

August Dullness of Years Ago Is Overcome by Teaching Public What to Buy Then.

"Summer isn't the terror to us that it used to be," remarked a white-haired veteran of the department stores of Atlanta—a man who is an interesting talker and a consistent advertiser, but who keeps his own name and his own personality persistently in the background.

"There was a time," he went on in reminiscence, "when we might almost as well have closed up the store during July and August. That was years ago.

"In the summer all the well-to-do customers went out of Atlanta, and did not return until fall. Fall was a mad scramble for customers and stores alike.

"The less wealthy, who stayed in town, did little shopping. Everyone thought it was too hot. No one ever paid any attention to buying in midsummer. The stores were unattractive. Usually the proprietor was vacationing—if that's a good word—himself.

"I do not know who had the inspiration first in Atlanta. But a change came about. The wisest merchant, whoever he was, decided there were people in town with money to spend, even in the summer time.

"He schemed out the way to get it, which is followed almost universally by Atlanta stores nowadays.

"To make the story short, he offered bargains so attractive that shoppers simply had to come to town for the August sales. The custom has grown until to-day the things which have no season of necessity have been exploited so skillfully that the public believes summer is the season for them.

"That may sound obscure, but I do not intend it to be.

"Take furniture, for instance. There is no more reason why one should buy furniture in January than in August. Nor is there any reason why one should buy furniture in August in preference to January.

"But the summer furniture sale has become so much a fixture in the leading stores that people wait for it. It is good business for all concerned. The merchant is striving toward the ideal condition, which would be sales and collections of an unvarying amount every month in the year—unattainable, but none the less an ideal state of affairs.

"The customer, likewise, is winning. She effects economies by midsummer buying of furniture and blankets, and distributes her expenditures more evenly over the year."

Textile Furs Being Featured for Fall

Wide Variety of Pile Fabrics Shown in Cloaks for the 1913-14 Season.

Many new effects in pile fabrics are being featured for the fall and winter seasons. Matelasse plushes in brocaded effects and high colors, to be used for cloakings and millinery, as well as other brocaded effects, are prominent features in present trading.

There is also a tendency to moires, in Scotch plaids and checks, for dresses, cloaks and trimmings. A wide variety of Oriental and Bulgarian effects in plushes and velvets are also shown for vestings, collars and cuffs.

A new item is the jasper effect, which has a rich woolen appearance and is featured for cloakings.

The fabric is of an indefinite striped appearance, and is shown in black and white and blue and brown mixtures.

Imitation Persian lamb is also popular among the more expensive fabrics, being made to retail at about $7.50 for 50-inch widths.

FRENCH CALICOMAKERS MAKE 20-YEAR COMPACT

Several years ago an attempt was made to organize the French calico printing trade, a cartel being formed which included the principal producers, and an effort was made to fix standard prices. The results were not altogether satisfactory, and the agreement was allowed to expire. The matter was taken up again recently, and it is now reported that a new cartel, comprising seven of the leading French firms whose works are situated in Rouen, Epinal, Bolbec and Valenciennes, has been formed.

A central sales bureau, which will transact the entire selling business of the concerns interested, has been established under the style of the Comptoir de Vente des Tissus Francais Imprimees.

According to the Daily Consular and Trade Report, the agreement is for twenty years.

SMALL TOWN SECURES NATIONAL BANK CHARTER

STOCKTON, CAL., Aug. 23.—Announcement is made that application the first big rubber factory to be established on the South American continent, to cost $1,300,000.

the first big rubber factory to be established on the South American continent, to cost $1,300,000.

Southern Hosiery Buyers in Market

Winter Goods Reported Scarce and Stringency May Become Acute by Fall.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Southern hosiery buyers are visiting the local market. Although mill agents report cheap goods sold up, some provision is evidently being made for the newcomers. The Southern jobbers have waited this year until the indications of the cotton crop were fairly certain before operating. They are not taking 84-needle bundle goods, as they predict lower prices on those lines. There are said to be fewer orders for extracts booked this year than formerly.

This is not affecting the valume of sales, as extracts are made up only to order, and customary buyers of those lines are simply seeking a different finish. Winter goods are already reported scarce, and, as the duplicating period has not yet begun, the stringency will probably be acute before the end of the fall.

Cotton Goods Buying Seems to Lack Snap

Limited Number of Desirable Spring Dress Fabrics Taken by Purchasers in East.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—While certain cotton good sellers are satisfied with conditions, nearly everywhere is the complaint that the market is without any snap save for a limited number of desirable spring dress fabrics.

A number of buyers are reported to have gone home without purchasing, while others took only sample pieces. Such wide lines were shown that, in some cases, buyers got the impression that there was plenty of goods back of them. This was not the case, but the buyers were frightened off.

Staples are not in demand as they should be at this time, and specialties are holding the lead. Fancies in ratines, crepes and voiles have shown little tendency to lose their popularity.

According to The Textile Manufacturers' Journal, several larger selling agencies have opened their spring lines of dress ginghams, zephyrs, seersuckers, madras, krinkles, cheviots and shirtings.

MEN WANT AMERICAN STYLES IN THEIR CLOTHES

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—During the past few weeks several English clothing manufacturers have had representatives in the local market with their garment samples. While some interest was displayed, it was mostly for obtaining information.

The sales made were principally on overcoats, and were intended only to add a few imported garments to the lines regularly offered. The English salesmen learned that the majority of retailers in the larger cities of the United States prefer American styles.

A local manufacturer said that foreign competitors will have to realize this still more and make their clothing which they intend selling here more on American lines, or else there will be little business developed in this country.

He also said that foreign ready-to-wear garments would not have to be seriously reckoned with by local merchants for some time to come.

LONDON STYLES FAVOR LOOSE ENDS FOR TIES

According to a London report there will be increased activity in the neckwear trade there this fall. The marked style tendency now is not toward color, but toward shape. The loose ended knot is favored, but many four-in-hands are also shown. Various shades of blue and gray constitute the color trend at present.

In London men are wearing either a jacket suit or a frock coat with a small black bow tie. The start with black will probably extend to other colors as the season continues.

It is thought, however, that this vogue will not be generally adopted, as it is entirely out of keeping with the fall ideas advanced by English haberdashers.

Once-overs and Ascots are being revived in a small way.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The United States ranks fourth as purchaser of English goods, with $146,000,000 last year.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation is seeking bids in England and Ireland to build nine iron ore carriers of 15,000 tons dead-weight capacity.

The Canadian Government, in contract with the United Fruit Company of Nova Scotia, has established a new steamship line between Canada and England, in order to secure more satisfactory access to the English market.

The Chicago and Northwestern, with proceeds of $4,000,000 equipment trust certificates recently sold, will pay for switching engines, 2,000 gondola cars and 2,005 box cars.

WHITCOMB CO. IMPORT MUCH CORNED BEEF

Soaring Prices of Meats Bringing South American Product to the United States

Meat is going up, and up, with no end in sight.

This has led to a curious state of affairs. Corned beef, peculiarly a product of the United States, now is being imported from South America in great quantities, and Libby, McNeill & Libby, the Chicago packers, advise their representatives in Atlanta, H. H. Whitcomb & Burke Company, that nothing but the South American product now is to be had.

The quality is declared to be excellent. The steers of the Argentine prairies are fully equal in quality to those of our own Western ranges, and the only difference the consumer can detect is that instead of saying "U. S. Inspected and Passed," the labels bear the stamps, "Inspected under the Food and Drug Act of June 30, 1906"—in other words, the customs service now does the inspecting instead of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Never before, so far as anyone remembers, has it been profitable to import tinned meats. This could take place only under exceptional conditions such as the present, when corned beef in 14-pound containers is quoted to retailers at $37 per dozen or thereabouts, while two years ago it was quoted at about $21.

Libby, McNeill & Libby were among the first to foresee the inevitable shortage of American meats and to establish a packing house on the other side of the equator. They now are reaping the benefit.

While it is believed that corned beef never before has been imported direct from South America, last year the same packers, after shipping large quantities of the product to Europe, reimported it at a profit because of a sudden bulge in prices in the United States.

Vienna sausage and potted ham, the Whitcomb company advises, have advanced 5 per cent in the past ten days, and pork sausage, pure, has advanced 28 per cent in three weeks.

Temporarily, the live stock market is depressed by the heavy shipments from the West, East and South, due to the great damage to the corn crop in the West and to the hay crop in the East. The shipments from the South were attracted by the high prices buyers paid when they made a "raid" on Southern cattle a month or so ago, which attracted the attention of the United States Government.

The Government warned the farmers of Georgia and Florida to keep their cattle, not deplete their herds, and to fatten them for market at home instead of selling them lean for fattening in the West and North.

NEW KIND OF PIPE LINE.

One of the most remarkable mechanical devices ever used in connection with the manufacture of paper is being installed at Orange, Texas. This is a "blower," more than a mile long, through which the waste yellow pine timber from a local lumber mill will be sent to a paper mill. The slabs as they come from the mill will be ground into small particles and forced by means of compressed air through the long pipe to the paper manufacturing plant. This paper mill is said to be the only plant in the world that makes paper from yellow pine pulp. It has a daily output of thirty-three tons of wrapping paper.

DEMAND FOR RAMIES TO IMPROVE IN THE SPRING

The fall linen season is shaping up well. The demand for ratines has hurt ramie linens, but it is pointed out that the former soil more easily and do not hold their shape as well as ramie suitings, and that a better demand for ramies is looked for next spring. Light blues, pinks and browns will lead the color demand for ramie goods.

ENGLISH TRADE GROWS.

The July statement of English Board of Trade shows increases of $17,436,500 in imports and $25,880,000 in exports. Imports of foodstuffs increased $8,875,000, and raw material about $5,000,000.

RUBBER FACTORY FOR BRAZIL.

Within a year the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company will have in operation in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, first big rubber factory to be established on the South American continent, to cost $1,300,000.

Women's Footwear Seen in Many Colors

Leather and Cloth Combinations Shown—Men's Shoes Made Along English Lasts.

Imported models on which fall and winter styles for women's evening slippers are based are leather and cloth color combinations, among which red, green, gray, white and champagne are to be featured in strap and colonial effects.

There is a tendency to drop cut steel buckles, and those of jet will be much used. Another popular buckle will be of oxidized silver, in colonial design, with a satin filler to match the panel.

Panel effects are featured in the smartest slippers. A model well thought of is of patent leather, has a modified duck bill, too, and a jet buckle filled with satin matching the narrow panel extending from the buckle to the side seam. The heel is full Louis-Cuban. Featured suede slippers are of taupe, also with color combinations.

Women's street shoes shown have the long French vamp and square throat combined with cloth top color combinations. They are made with a plain toe, are fitted with the full Louis-Cuban heel and are of the button variety.

Men's shoes for fall and winter are made along the straight, laced, English last, and the color tendency is toward dark tan and gunmetal. Low, flat heels are shown almost exclusively. The blucher style is taboo.

Arizona Grows Fine Egyptian Cotton

Salt River Valley Experiments Reach Stage Where Gin and Oil Mill Are Needed.

Excellent results are being obtained in the growing of long staple Egyptian cotton in the Salt River Valley of Arizona. Under the direction of Mr. E. W. Hudson, of the Department of Agriculture, the industry has come to include over 4,000 acres in planted cotton, yielding in most cases a net profit of $100 an acre.

While the severe drouth throughout the entire West has made inroads on every other crop, the Arizona cotton has prospered to such a degree that a ginning plant and an oil mill to make use of the cotton seed are to be established by the time the crop is ready.

The subcommittee of the American commission which has been making a study of cotton growing and cotton marketing in Egypt shows that not only can American methods applied to the raising of Egyptian cotton reduce the cost approximately 50 per cent, but that our progressive farmers, although handicapeed by the quality of our soil as compared with that of the Nile Delta, can bring our long staple cotton yield per acre up to that of Egypt's.

Long staple cotton brings from 21 to 25 cents a pound on the spot.

Already the irrigation system employed in the Delta lands has been employed in Arizona. The rest must be worked up by American intelligence and American industry, for Egypt with her antiquated methods of cultivation offers little further guidance.

FIRST BALE BRINGS 12 CTS. PER POUND IN SAVANNAH

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—Before the entrance to the Cotton Exchange the first bale of upland cotton grown in Chatham County was auctioned. The bale brought 12 cents a pound, 3 cents better than current values. The first bale was grown by W. M. Kennedy and ginned by Floyd & So. The staple graded good middling.

FANCY SHOE BUCKLES.

The wearing of elaborate slipper buckles was particularly noticeable during the Grand Semaine racing week, as the prevailing style of short skirts allows the entire shoe to be seen. The custom is now quite the craze, and many society people are adopting special buckle designs to be worn with various costumes. They are appearing daily with a different buckle to harmonize with each different gown.

MEN'S COLLARS ARE INVENTION OF A HOUSEWIFE

Ingenious Woman Contrived Familiar Article to Lessen Amount of Washing in Home.

The detachable collar now worn by men the world round was the invention of a thrifty housewife 83 years ago. It sprang from sheer necessity, and yet it was so simple an article of wearing apparel that its first maker never looked upon her production as an invention, and it is doubtful if the other early manufacturers thought of patenting the idea.

During the succeeding years, in which the manufacture of collars and their allied products has become a great industry in and around Troy, N. Y., the incident of the invention of the collar had almost been lost until recently brought to light by the unearthing of a family tradition.

It is now certain that Mrs. Hannah Lord Montague was the maker of the first detachable linen collar. Mr. Montague was engaged in the manufacture of fine shoes for women. He was a large man, very particular in matters of dress, and in those days before the invention of the sewing machine and before great public laundries were established, the making, washing and ironing of the shirts formed quite an item in the work of the household.

Mrs. Montague was resourceful, and in endeavoring to lighten her household duties she hit upon the idea of a detached collar, which could be fastened to a neckband of her husband's shirt and washed and ironed separately. Before this time, when the collar was soiled, the whole shirt had to be washed, but by this device two or three collars might be used to one shirt. Acting upon the idea which had come to her, Mrs. Montague went to the patch bag, selected a strip of white linen, which she cut and shaped to fit the neckband of her husband's shirt, sewed it, turned it inside out, and attached a narrow string of braid at either end to tie about the neck. This was the original string collar.

Thus through the resourcefulness of a woman the modern detachable collar was evolved.

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U. S. CERTAIN CAMINETTI WILL SHARE DIGGS' FATE

Government Bends Every Effort to Speed Trial of Federal Immigration Commissioner's Son on the Charge of "White Slavery."

Former California State Architect, Facing Four to Twenty Years in Prison, Plans Appeal—Companion to Follow Suit if Convicted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—Supremely confident after the conviction of Maury I. Diggs, former State architect, the United States authorities, prosecuting the famous "white slave" cases, which at one time threatened to disrupt President Wilson's Cabinet, are using every energy to speed the trial and obtain a similar verdict against Drew Caminetti, who was Diggs' companion in the sensational flight to Reno with Marsha Warrington and Lola Norris.

Diggs will be sentenced September 2. Under the verdict of the jury, the Judge can fix the penalty at from four to twenty years, and owing to the fact that virtually the same evidence that was introduced against Diggs will be introduced against Caminetti, leads the Government to believe that conviction is certain.

Diggs' attorneys have already announced they will carry the case to the highest court in the land. Should Caminetti be convicted, he, too, doubtless would appeal.

Diggs Gives $20 000 Bail.

Bail in the sum of $20,000 was readily furnished by Diggs' relatives when the amount was fixed by the court and was accepted by the United States Commissioner.

The case was one of the most spectacular ever tried in California. Diggs is a former State architect. Caminetti is a son of the United States Commissioner of Immigration. Both men are married and have families. Both are of high social standing in Sacramento.

Both men are considerably older that the girls with whom they eloped. The undisputed evidence in the case was that the intimate relations between Diggs and Miss Warrington and Caminetti and Miss Norris had become notorious in Sacramento. Families of both the young men were preparing to start criminal action against them to break these relations.

Then they and the girls disappeared. They were traced to Reno, where the two couples were living as men and wives in a rented bungalow. The men were charged with violations of the Mann anti-white slave act.

Blames Girls for Elopement.

Both Miss Warrington and Miss Norris charged that the men had threatened, cajoled and coerced them into making the trip to Reno. They declared that they had promised to obtain divorces from their wives in order to wed them.

Diggs, in his defense, pleaded that the girls were the persons responsible for the flight, that they had induced them to fly to Reno.

It was this attitude of hiding behind a woman's skirt that caused the most severe condemnation of Diggs. Great stress was laid on it by Theodore Roche, attorney for the Government, in his final appeal to the jury for conviction.

"This defendant," said Roche, "did not deny on the stand the truth of the essential facts we have shown. And then he comes before you and asks acquittal.

"Hides Behind Wife's Skirts."

"The defendant in a criminal case usually bases defense on the presumption of innocence, but this defendant relies on his own depravity. He comes into court covered with his own shame and hides behind the skirts of his wife and child.

"When these girls went to Reno their departure meant social ostracizement. Marsha Warrington went because she believed and trusted this man. She didn't desire money, dresses or presents. Her parents gave her these. But this man had promised her marriage, as Caminetti had promised Lola Norris.

"Those promises were never intended to be kept. What was intended was to abandon the girls in Reno. They never could have returned to Sacramento—and you know what that meant. But the alluring promise of marriage had been held out to them."

Scores Conduct in Home.

Attorney Roche was particularly severe with Diggs for the misconduct in his own home to which he testified yesterday. He had not been content, said Roche, with making an assignation house out of his office, but he was similarly to degrade the privacy of a home he shared with a virtuous and loving wife.

In seeking to establish that the trip was not premeditated and that the two girls had not been induced to take it by threats of scandal on one hand and promises of marriage on the other, Diggs willingly testified to his own misconduct and the embarrassments, domestic and business, into which it had led him.

His counsel in summing up the evidence did not palliate these acts.

"Paint this defendant as you will—a monster if you please," argued Robert Devlin, his senior counsel, "but tell me what motive he would have had in going out of the State for the purpose of accomplishing those things already accomplished.

"Counsel may characterize him as they please, and I may not differ with them. They say his act was shameless, and I may feel the same way about it, but it isn't white slavery."

This was the whole argumentative substance of the defense. There remained the rhetorical and the emotional appeals and, of course, they were not neglected. The girls were blamed for tempting the men. They were, called willing accomplices in what evil had been done, and the wisdom of trusting a woman scorned when she bears witness against the lover who has discharged her was called into question.

Southern Drawl an Opera Asset

Alabama Singer Lauds Accent

Sees Fame for Dixie Song Birds

Miss Neida Humphrey.



Miss Neida Humphrey, of Huntsville, Blames Laziness for Dearth of Divas.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., Aug. 23.—The soft, musical voice of Southern women, which poets have raved about, others have envied, and the comic papers have made subject of satire, has a value in dollars, and it has an even greater value in the world of art.

So thinks Miss Neida Humphrey, of Huntsville, who has just returned home after a three-year course of voice culture under Caruso in New York.

Miss Humphrey, realizing the supreme demand for American prima donnas on the operatic stage, not only in this country, but in every capital in Europe, thinks there is a world of opportunity for the young women of her own section in this field.

"The Southern woman's voice," says Miss Humphrey, "possesses more natural musical qualities than the voices of any other women in the world. With proper cultivation that quality should make them the greatest opera stars. The world has long known of this quality, but the Southern women of talent have just refused to grasp their opportunities.

Blames Indolence in Part.

"And I guess the laziness so generally attributed to our people may have a great deal to do with it. Singing, I mean serious singing, is the hardest sort of work.

"There is hardly a girl of social position in the Southland who has not a smattering of musical education. The trouble is it's only a smattering. When they reached the point where singing meant real work they retired gracefully to other fields.

"But I believe that the time is not far off when the Southern girl of talent will realize the life she is overlooking and then I am certain that there will be girls of Dixie whose names will be just as famous as those of Farrar, Suzanne Adams and Louise Homer, all American born.

Miss Humphrey is very young and she is very, very pretty, but that is not all. She has a voice of remarkable power and dramatic quality, but withal she holds in it that soft sweetness that declares her home as plainly as it would be declared were she to walk on the stage waving the Stars and Bars.

Has Charmed the President.

She has already done things in music and she intends to do more. In New York she has sung before the most critical audiences in concert and has won their high approbation. It was she who charmed President Wilson and a distinguished gathering in New York recently at a concert.

In Chattanooga last May, during the reunion of the Confederate Veterans, she sang before the old soldiers and was given an ovation.

Miss Humphrey intends to return to New York in the fall to complete her studies. She has already been assured of an operatic engagement and Huntsville believes that it will soon boast an operatic celebrity.

Dweller in Desert Sees First Pine Tree

Full Grown Woman Is Mystified by Foliage—Also Takes Mountain Snow Bath.

CHICO, CAL., Aug. 23.—Miss Ilene Locey, of Visalia, cousin of Frank M. Moore, of this city, a grown woman, saw her first pine tree when she went with the Moores for an auto trip to the mountains.

She has resided long in the desert southland, and was not only pleased but mystified at the foliage and the fact that she could reach the snow-bound regions of the Sierra Nevadas inside of an hour's time.

The party left here especially to give Miss Locey an idea of the diversified climate of the Sacramento Valley and a snow bath in the higher altitude.

Tents Only Shelter For Toledo Families

City Is Growing So Rapidly That Builders Can Not Construct Houses Demanded.

TOLEDO, Aug. 23.—Because the city has not enough houses to rent and builders are not able to construct houses as rapidly as they are desired tents are being used as homes in Toledo.

Two tent colonies have been established in the city. In both districts occupants of the tents are owners of lots on which the temporary homes have been erected. The lots have been purchased as home sites and tents are serving as temporary homes.

The tent homes consist of living rooms, dining rooms and kitchens. Each has a flower and vegetable garden and one is equipped with a chicken park, a stable and outbuildings. Living rooms are convertible into bedrooms, and hammocks, stretched in the open, are used day and night.

SOUTH IS PAYING HEAVY TOLL FOR CANAL BENEFITS

Colonel Gailliard, of South Carolina, Breaks Down Under Tremendous Task.

More than any other section of the country, the South is expected to realize in prosperity and development by the opening of the Panama Canal. But the South is to pay its toll and pay for it dearly.

Just when the canal was an assured fact, Senator John T. Morgan, of Alabama, father of the Isthmian Waterway idea, died as a result of his years of ceaseless labor impressing the necessity of rthe canal on Congress.

Nok Lieutenant Colonel David Du Bois Gailliard, of South Carolina, the army engineer who dug the Culebra Cut, has had to abandon the scene of his triumph and return to the United States to give his nervous system, shattered by his work, a rest which it has needed for months.

And that is not all. From the zone the advices come that Colonel William L. Sibert, of Alabama, the army engineer in charge of the work on the great Gatun Dam, is on the point of a breakdown and it is extremely doubtful if he will be strong enough to stay in the zone to see his work completed.

Careers of Two Similar.

The careers of Colonel Sibert and Colonel Gailliard have been remarkably similar. Gailliard was born in South Carolina; Sibert, in Alabama. They entered West Point the same year and both graduated in 1884 among the first five men in their class.

After their graduation, both were sent to Willets Point and in 1908, when the canal work was put in the hands of the army engineers, Colonel Goethals immediately picked the two Southerners as his chief aides. Sibert was put in charge of the work on the Atlantic side, which included the building of the Gatun Dam, while Gailliard was in charge of the work in the interior of the zone.

That Lieutenant Colonel Gaillard had suffered a nervous breakdown was known only to a few of his intimate friends in the army. A few weeks ago when his condition became serious the matter was brought to the attention of General Bixby, the chief engineer in Washington, and by General Bixby called to the attention of Secretary of War Garrison, who immediately granted the stricken engineer a long leave of absence.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles F. Mason, Medical Corps, U. S. A., the director of the Ancon Hospital, in the Canal Zone; Mrs. Gaillard and Lieutenant Colonel Gaillard's young son came with him and went with him to Baltimore, where he will enter the John Hopkins Hospital. There he will be under the care of some of the most eminent specialists in nervous disorders in this country.

Leave Did Not Aid Him.

Colonel Gaillard was in New York less than two months ago after a six weeks' leave of absence that he had taken in the hope that the rest would benefit his health to the extent that he would be able to remain in the Canal Zone. He sailed from New York on June 27 last, again to take charge of the work in the Central Division.

Those who talked with him at that time remember that he expressed a desire to get away from the Isthmus as soon as his work was finished, but, he added, with a touch of sadness in his soft Southern voice, "When I do leave it will be with deep and sincere regret."

Lieutenant Colonel Gaillard is the first of the famous army engineers employed in the construction of the Panama Canal to be stricken as a result of his work. A few weeks ago Colonel William M. Black, Corps of Engineers, the chief of that branch of the service in this part of the United States, the officer who was head of the engineering board which solved the problem of raising the old battleship Maine, was in Panama and was Gaillard's guest.

Close Friends for Years.

The two officers have been intimate friends for years. During his stay at Empire, the headquarters of Colonel Gaillard, Colonel Black noted and realized that the builder of Culebra Cut needed a long and complete rest.

"Gaillard," said Colonel Black last night, "is one of the most wonderful organizers the army has developed. His work in the Canal Zone has been little short of marvelous. He laid out his plans in such a way that he got the maximum out of everything, especially in the handling of the railroad part of the work. He was also able within a few months after he took charge at Empire to double the work accomplished in a specified time. Some of the things that he did experienced railroad men had said were practically impossible."

Woman Given Job Of Cleaning Up State

Success in Making Tacoma a Spotless Town Causes Promotion in Service.

TACOMA, Aug. 23.—Because of her successful efforts to transform Tacoma into a "Spotless Town," Miss Arizona B. Wimple, food and market inspector, is to be rewarded with a bigger job—the cleaning up of the State of Washington.

This was the advice received here today from the Governor's office in Olympia, where it is said Miss Wimple is to be appointed State bakery and sanitary inspector.

Her methods in cleaning up Tacoma were simple and direct and included publicity as an aid in bringing about the desired reforms.

Frequent inspections of bakeries and other food dispensing establishments were made and the score announced in the newspapers.

Miss Wimple, who is young and pretty, will receive $4,000 a year from the State.

She is a graduate of the University of Michigan.

CANDLES BURNING AT WAKE SET HOUSE AFIRE

CALGARY, ALBERTA, Aug. 23.—A fire which started from candles set about a coffin at a wake, at the house of J. Selar, here burned the hair and eyebrows off the body of an aged woman. Portions of the face were charred.

Firemen extinguished the blaze.

WATCHING MAN WHO STOLE AND HID A FORTUNE

Detectives Shadowing Mail Thief Believed to Have Cached $40,000 After Robbery.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 23.—Charles Savage, a negro mail robber, released from the penitentiary in Leavenworth, is being shadowed by three detectives. He will be kept under watch constantly because somewhere is hidden $40,000 of the $50,000 in currency he stole five years ago from a registered mail pouch, and nobody except Savage knows where it is.

When Savage was released he was met at the door by his mother and a young woman to whom he was engaged before he was sent to prison. They came at once to Kansas City to see an uncle, who is dying.

"They needn't watch me," he said. "If they think I'm going to dig up $40,000 they're mistaken. I wish I knew where there was $40,000 buried."

"Isn't it queer that $2,000 in $20 gold certificates of the same series as stolen from the mail sack were found blowing around in the wind near your mother's home in South Leavenworth this spring?" Savage was asked.

"Yes, that's queer. I don't understand," he answered. "I read about that, and I figured it out that some person who lived in South Leavenworth had stolen that mail sack and hidden the money there, and the rain had washed away the dirt where it was buried, and the wind got at it and blew it away."

Employees' Pension Measure Approved

Pennsylvania Cities Are Permitted to Establish Fund for Faithful Municipal Workers.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—Under the provisions of an act passed by the Legislature, which Governor Tener has approved, this city is given authority to establish a municipal pension fund for employees. The act applies to all city employees who have given twenty years of service to the city.

The act provides that in the event of the creating of the fund every employee will be compelled to pay into the fund 1 per cent of his yearly salary.

The pension to be allowed the beneficiary will be equal to one-half of the average yearly salary received by him during the last two years before his retirement.

College Professor Seeks Laborer's Pay

Unable to Make Both Ends Meet, Teacher Resigns Chair In University.

BERKELEY, CAL., Aug. 23.—Unable to make both ends meet on a salary of $900 paid him by the University of California, Paul Boehncke, an instructor in the German department, has withdrawn from the faculty and is seeking a position in which he can support himself and family of two children.

During the last few summers Boehncke has managed to augment his meager salary by working as a plasterer at from $5 to $7 a day, or nearly twice the amount he was paid by the university.

Apache War in '80's Is Cause of Divorce

Husband Deserted Thirty Years Ago by Wife Who Didn't Like Wild West.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Geronimo and his wild hordes of Apaches, who terrorized New Mexico in the eighties, were the direct cause of a divorce suit which Allen L. Eaton begun yesterday in the Superior Court against Zuma E. Eaton.

The Eatons were married in Silver City, N. Mex., in 1886, when the Apache uprising was on. Mrs. Eaton, who hailed from Pittsburg, did not enjoy the wild Western life her married life entailed, and she deserted her husband.

Common Laborer Strikes Big Gold Vein

Ore Will Run $60,000 to Ton and Mine Is Largest in Southern Oregon.

MEDFORD, OREG., Aug. 23.—What is reported as the biggest gold strike made in Southern Oregon has been reported by Elmer Higginbotham on the mine owned by him and M. G. Womack on Kane's Creek. The ore will run $60,000 to the ton, according to assays of samples made here.

Higginbotham had been a common laborer for many years until Womack offered to "grub-stake" him on a prospecting trip up Kane's Creek.

BERI BERI CAUSED BY RICE DIET, SAYS EXPERT

Special Cable to The American.

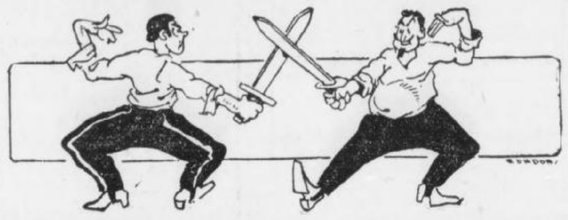
BERLIN, Aug. 23.—The Berlin Medical Association reports that the well-known investigator of beri beri, Dr. Max Moszkowski, finds, after a remarkable experiment, that the disease is caused by the use of rice.

Dr. Moszkowski for 138 days subsisted almost entirely upon rice. All the symptoms of beri beri manifested themselves.

At the close of the experiment an injection of serum containing an extract of rice resulted in a complete recovery.

Hunnicutt Won in First Round

Beat Bravo With Wooden Sword



How Atlanta's Broadsword Champion Worsted French Fencing Master.

Time was when the prize fight was not au fait, when in the best families, and even in the second best, and maybe in the third, they frowned down upon the pugilistic art as brutal and degenerate. Then it was that the youn bloods turned to cockfighting and fencing for the gladiatorial features of their lives, and were satisfied.

And that time was not so very long ago. Calvin W. Hunnicutt, who is Atlanta's oldest citizen, revived them in memory yesterday, when he fell to the young bloods turned to cockfight-between Charley White and Frank Whitney, with the remark that things were not like this of yore.

Of course, he had a dueling story of his own to tell, and he told it—of how he fought an arrogant French fencing master in a combat with wooden swords, and how all Atlanta looked on and cheered him as its champion.

It occurred before the war, when all good things, it seems, occurred. It occurred just at the beginning of the war, and had its effect in keeping Mr. Hunnicutt out of that conflict.

"There had been talk of war, war, war pretty generally," he said. The trouble clouds were thick and black, and we organized here in Atlanta a cavalry troop that we called the Fulton Dragoons. Captain Wilson was our officer, I was first lieutenant, and C. B. Whaley, my best friend, was first sergeant.

"All went well at first, and things were pleasant. But after a while politics began to leak in, as inevitably it will with all volunteer military bodies. Everybody knows everybody else so well, you see, that very naturally jealousy comes in. Anyhow, when the time came for the election of a captain for a new term, Whaley and I, backing Wilson, lost out, because the other man promised horses to all members of the troop. Then dissatisfaction grew and the organization loosened.

"The new captain and his great ally, Second Lieutenant Williams, were full of ideas as to how to run a military organization, and began to put these ideas into play. That made more dissatisfaction for no volunteer soldier likes to be driven by men who were their friends and associates.

"One of their ideas was the importation of a fencing teacher to instruct the men in broadsword use. Now Whaley and I had practiced considerably with the broadsword, and were rather expert in its use, but we said nothing of it to the captain and his friends.

"Well, the fencing master came, a Frenchman from Mobile. He was a flourishing, affected sort of fellow, and considerable of a boaster. Not long after he was here, he broke off teaching and began to talk about his own great skill and to show it off.

"One day he challenged all of us.

" 'Nobody here can touch me with his sword,' he announced. 'I don't fear to let any of you try.' And he flourished his sword.

"Whaley and I decided to take him on, and I went to him. He laughed at me. But I insisted, and the date was set for our combat. That there should be no bloodshed—because we were going to do some furious fencing, it seemed—I put a negro of mine to work making two wooden swords, or sticks. These were to be our weapons.

"Somehow the tidings that there was to be a fight got abroad. Atlanta was not as large as it is now, but it was a right smart town even then, and when the day for the fight came, everybody turned out.

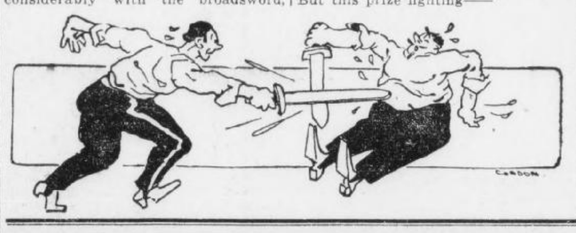
"We had planned to have the duel in a theater, owned in the days of old Atlanta by a man named Williams. The place was packed, and I began to be a little nervous over the public nature of the affair.

"We squared off, and the crowd settled back in the seats for a long and interesting fight. But it wasn't for long. The Frenchman came at me with a flourish, and I had a flourish to match his. Thence I made a thrust at him, the thrust that we know technically as the point tierce. It went through his guard, and to his body. If we had been fighting with real swords, my opponent would have been run through.

"All Atlanta laughed. The Frenchman had pretty generally advertised his ability to fight, and everybody was there. However, there were one or two persons who didn't like the way the fight came out, particularly the new captain of the dragoons and his ally. After the fight they began working to get me to resign. The duel, they claimed everywhere, might have an effect in breaking up discipline. And so, with their dissatisfaction showing plain, I resigned.

"The Frenchman we didn't see after the half minute duel. If the dragoons learned broadsword fencing, they learned it from somebody else.

"It's a pity the art of fencing does not survive in the popular fancy. It is clean, beneficial and interesting. But this prize fighting——"



LOOKS FOR BODY OF FATHER LOST IN ICE 43 YEARS

Miss Edith Randall, of Boston, Expects to Find Corpse on Glacier at Foot Mt. Blanc.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Miss Edith Randall, of this city, has gone to Chamonix, Switzerland, one one of the strangest errands known. She hopes to find in the glacier there the body of her father, who lost his life climbing on Mont Blanc forty-three years ago. Ten others were lost with him in a snowstorm near the summit. All told, two Americans, one Scotchman and eight guides and porters died.

Five of the bodies were recovered. It is expected by guides that the six others will be delivered up by the glacier this year.

Scientists are interested as it may supply evidence to prove their theories on the speed of the annual march of glaciers toward the valleys.

Miss Randall's father, John Randolph, a Boston banker, was fifty-four when he lost his life in 1870.

Last year Miss Randall came to Chamonix, as the ice axe and several small articles relonging to Mr. Randall had been found by guides at the foot of the Glacier des Bossons.

Many Americans and English Alpinists, as well as guides, joined in the search for the body, but without result. All hope for better luck this summer.

"Back on the Job"

again and very quickly, too, if you will only let Hostetter's Stomach Bitters help the digestion to become normal, keep the liver active and the bowels free from constipation. These are absolutely necessary in order to maintain health. Try it to-day but be sure it's

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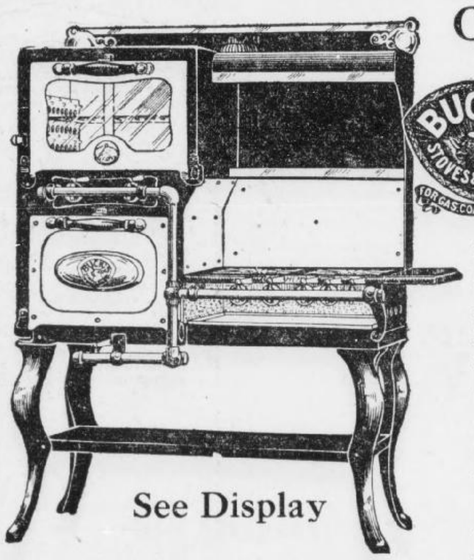

See Display

Buck's—the most conveniently arranged, the most sanitary, and certainly the most economical gas user made—comes in for a tremendous discount this week.

They are here—anything from the small stove to the most elaborate range—and all are carrying the same big discount. Discard your old, worn, smoking, fuel-consuming cooking machine to-morrow, and let us replace it with one of these modern stoves or ranges.

The savings of your fuel bill will soon pay for any BUCK'S you may select.

Connections Free--$1 a Week Buys Your Choice

That's fair enough, isn't it? We will actually put it in your kitchen—ready to turn on the gas—and you can pay the bill at one dollar per week. Come in to-morrow and take your choice. **See our big Mitchell street window display.**

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HEARST'S SUNDAY AMERICAN

EXTRA NORTH GEORGIA

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BOLL WEEVIL COSTS SOUTH BILLION; ZONE CURE URGED

Senator Smith of South Carolina Secures Government Expert's Figures on Total Estimated Ravages During Last 17 Years.

Shows How $107,539,127 Yearly Cost of Proposed Remedy Could Be Counteracted by Diversified Crops and United States Aid.

(The zone strip to which Senator Smith refers as a remedy for the boll weevil, as proposed, would begin in Tennessee and run down through Alabama and part of Florida.)

By ELLISON D. SMITH.
(United States Senator From South Carolina.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—A few weeks ago I asked some of the officials in the Department of Agriculture to give me an estimate of the losses the farmers of the South have suffered as the result of the boll weevil. The figures furnished me are startling. From the report I make the following extract:

"The only adequate way of arriving at the losses due to the boll weevil is by studying the average production per acre by States, comparing years of non-infestation with years of infestation. It is quite noticeable that every State by the third year of infestation has shown a decided reduction in average yield per acre.

"This average production is used in connection with the acreage planted to obtain an estimate in money value of the loss from the boll weevil to the producers. This is only the primary loss and is turned over and over again as it reacts upon ginners, oil mill men, merchants, bankers, property values, manufacturers of the textile and the final consumers.

"The total loss to producers obtained by this method from 1895 through 1912 is $841,521,135, or an average during the 18 years of $46,751,174 per annum, with the loss now reaching over $100,000,000 per annum.

These Only Obvious Losses.

"Only the more obvious losses from the ravages of this pest can even be estimated. These are the losses in productivity suffered by the producers and the losses in business of the first processes in manufacture.

"Figures are presented to show the losses to the planter, the ginner and the oil mills as follows, for the period from 1895 to 1912:

Loss to the planters	$841,521,135
Loss to the ginners	17,446,295
Loss to the oil mills	72,270,421
Total	$931,237,852

"To these must be added losses in business suffered by cotton buyers and brokers, merchants, bankers and cotton mills, the loss in property values, the ultimate effects upon the consumer."

In other words, officials of the Department of Agriculture estimate that the loss to the South from the boll weevil between 1895 and 1912 has been considerably more than $1,000,000,000. This is staggering.

The Government has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to stamp out the boll weevil, but without avail. The Government experts, entomologists, farm demonstration agents and others have done splendid work in teaching the farmers better methods of cultivation, rotation of crops, etc., but so far as checkmating the boll weevil is concerned they themselves admit that their work has been a failure.

Moves Eastward Steadily.

The weevil continues its march eastward at a steady pace each year, and in no section where it has made its appearance has any method been discovered of minimizing the damage done by it.

Unless something is done it will not be very long until the entire cotton area of the South is infested.

Of course, some cotton can be grown in the area infested by the boll weevil, but the yield per acre and per farm is greatly reduced, while the cost of production is greatly increased. I am told by a member of Congress who owns a large plantation in an infested section that it costs just about twice as much to produce a bale of cotton now as it cost before the boll weevil came. Many others have given me testimony to the same effect.

When one undertakes to estimate the loss to the South during recent years because of this little insect, and then tries to estimate the probable loss in the future, the result must be appalling.

I have been deeply interested in the boll weevil for a number of years. I have watched its spread from the time it made its first appearance in

Continued on Page 6, Column 4.

New Cancer Cure Arouses Germany

Kaiser's Subjects Have Cornered Supply of Mesothorium, Found in U. S. and Brazil.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Mesothorium, the new cure for cancer, is causing great excitement in Germany, according to Dr. F. D. Donoughe, of Boston, who has just returned from the Cancer Congress at Brussels and the Medical Congress in London. German towns have subscribed large sums for the purchase of mesothorium, which is found in Colorado, the Carolinas and Brazil.

A rayless product of therum, it becomes active through transformation into radio-therum. The price, formerly one-sixth that of radium, recently has become higher. Hungary and Germany have purchased the supply of mesothorium available until 1915. It is said to be a dependable cure for certain forms of cancer.

Sir Herbert Tree's Cast Stirs British Ire

Americans in 'Joseph and His Brethren' Win Noted Playwright's Praise.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Antagonism has been aroused in London theatrical circles because Americans are to play the principal roles in Sir Herbert Tree's production of "Joseph and His Brethren."

Sir Herbert said:

"The Americans are wonderful in whatever they attempt to do. I have the greatest faith in their powers, and, without wishing to enter on a comparison between American and English methods, I must say I think Maxine Elliott will be a peerless Zeulika, and George Relph a most romantic Joseph."

Caruso Sadly Says: 'My Star Is Dimming'

Tenor Thinks Public Soon Will Desert Him for Young and Brilliant Star.

Special Cable to The American.

ROME, Aug. 23.—Caruso, who is taking the cure with his eldest son at Monte Catini, is in a philosophical mood. To a newspaper man he said:

"It is about time the public ceased to take an interest in me. There are plenty of young stars rising who soon will shine with dazzling brilliancy in the firmament of art. Mine is dimming; don't you think so?"

Then he sadly shook his head and walked slowly away.

HEARTHSTONE 200 YEARS OLD FOUND IN MINNESOTA

ST. PAUL, MINN., Aug. 23.—The hearthstone used by early French voyagers who made their headquarters in the stone house at Taylors Falls, in Interstate Park, was found by workmen excavating in the foundations for relics. The house is thought to have been built 200 years ago.

NEGRO VILLAGE DESTROYED BY MOB OF WHITES

Buildings Are Blown Up by Heavy Dynamite Charge and Then Torch Is Applied.

NO CASUALTIES REPORTED

Attack of Merchant on Young Man Cause of Outbreak—Black Makes Escape.

MOULTRIE, Aug. 23.—Greenough, a negro village just over the line in Mitchell County, has been partially destroyed by a mob of white men. No deaths have been reported.

It appears that John Davis and his brother, young white men, had advanced some money to Bradley Brothers, negro proprietors of the leading store of Greenough. The negroes failed to return the money, and when the white men went to collect, a difficulty arose, in which one of the negroes struck John Davis with a scantling, knocking him unconscious. The Davis boys escaped to their home and reported the difficulty and the action of the negroes. At night a mob of white men asesmbled and marched on the village, armed with dynamite and such firearms as could be procured.

When the village was reached, it was found the Bradleys had escaped. A charge of dynamite was exploded under the store and it was completely demolished, together with the stock of goods. Other stores were fired and many shots emptied into negro houses. The fire was returned by the blacks for a short time, but without effect.

The Bradleys have not been seen since the outbreak, and further trouble is not expected by the whites.

LEO M. FRANK as he appeared in court yesterday. The defendant was calm under the terrific denunciation of the prosecutor and watched Mr. Dorsey intently through the many hours that the Solicitor consumed in declaring the defendant one of the greatest of criminals. He seemed scarcely more moved than the spectators.



DORSEY DEMANDS DEATH PENALTY FOR FRANK IN THRILLING CLOSING PLEA

Solicitor's Scathing Address Halted by Adjournment---Had Spoken for More Than Six Hours---Cheered by Big Crowd Outside the Courthouse.

PRISONER CALM, WIFE SOBS AS STATE CHARGES MURDER

Slain Girl's Mother Breaks Down, but Defendant Faces Spectators With Hint of Smile---Case May Go to the Jury by Monday Noon.

Insisting upon the application of the Mosaic law of "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth," Solicitor General Hugh M. Dorsey demanded the life of Leo M. Frank yesterday in expiation of the murder of Mary Phagan on April 26.

Nothing less than the death penalty would satisfy justice, declared the Solicitor in one of the most bitter and impassioned adesses a Georgia courtroom audience ever has heard.

It was the closing argument of the State before the fate of Frank is placed in the hands of the twelve jurors. It was interrupted by adjournment at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The Solicitor had been speaking since 9 o'clock in the forenoon and was exhausted by his efforts. His address had begun at 3:30 the afternoon before and had consumed a total of six and a half hours.

Crowd Greets Him With Cheers.

When, weak with fatigue, he asked for a recess and court adjourned until Monday morning at 9 o'clock, a great crowd awaited him outside to cheer him and rend the air with their yells because of the magnificent fight he has put up to send Frank to the gallows for the murder of the little factory girl.

The demonstration was spontaneous and was of greater magnitude than that of the night before. He had aroused to the highest pitch the admiration of the populace for the earnest and determined battle he was conducting for the conviction of the man he deemed guilty of the murder.

Men in front of the courthouse cheered with all their might as Dorsey came in sight from out the courtroom doors. Men from across the street took up the cheer and the little Solicitor was given the demonstration of a governor or some other popular hero as he quickly tucked his books and records under his arms and escaped through the crowd into his law offices in the Kiser building.

Hurls Charge Directly at Frank.

If his tongue was tipped with venom and bitterness, it can hardly be said that the Solicitor was not sincere and in earnest. Every word and every pharse that he uttered during his long speech—the longest of the trial—carried with it the conviction that the speaker was in deadly earnest.

Much of the time he was talking directly at the prisoner and was accusing him of murder and other crimes unmentionable. He looked Frank right in the eye. He leveled his finger at the defendant sitting calmly between his mother and his beautiful wife. He called him a "red-handed murderer" and a pervert. Frank did not flinch.

During a brief intermission, Frank even walked in front of the spectators with the suggestion of a smile on his face. If there was any fear of the verdict in his heart, it was kept buried there, far out of sight of human eyes.

Likens Frank to Oscar Wilde.

Dorsey compared the defendant with that prince of perverts, Oscor Wilde, and there was never a flicker of Frank's eye nor a change in his quiet, speculative expression. Dorsey told of other men who had possessed good reputations and yet had been guilty of the most heinous offenses—Theodore Durant, of San Francisco; Pastor Richeson, of Boston; Mayor McCue, of Charlottsville, Va.; Henry C. Beattie, of Richmond; Dr. Crippen, and others. In the same connection he mentioned the name of Judge Iscariot and Benedict Arnold, both of whom, he said, were supposed to be of good character until they had become traitors and betrayers.

"Character isn't worth a cent when you've got the evidence before you," shouted the Solicitor after he had compared Frank with some of the most infamous persons he could call to mind.

Prisoner Encourages His Wife.

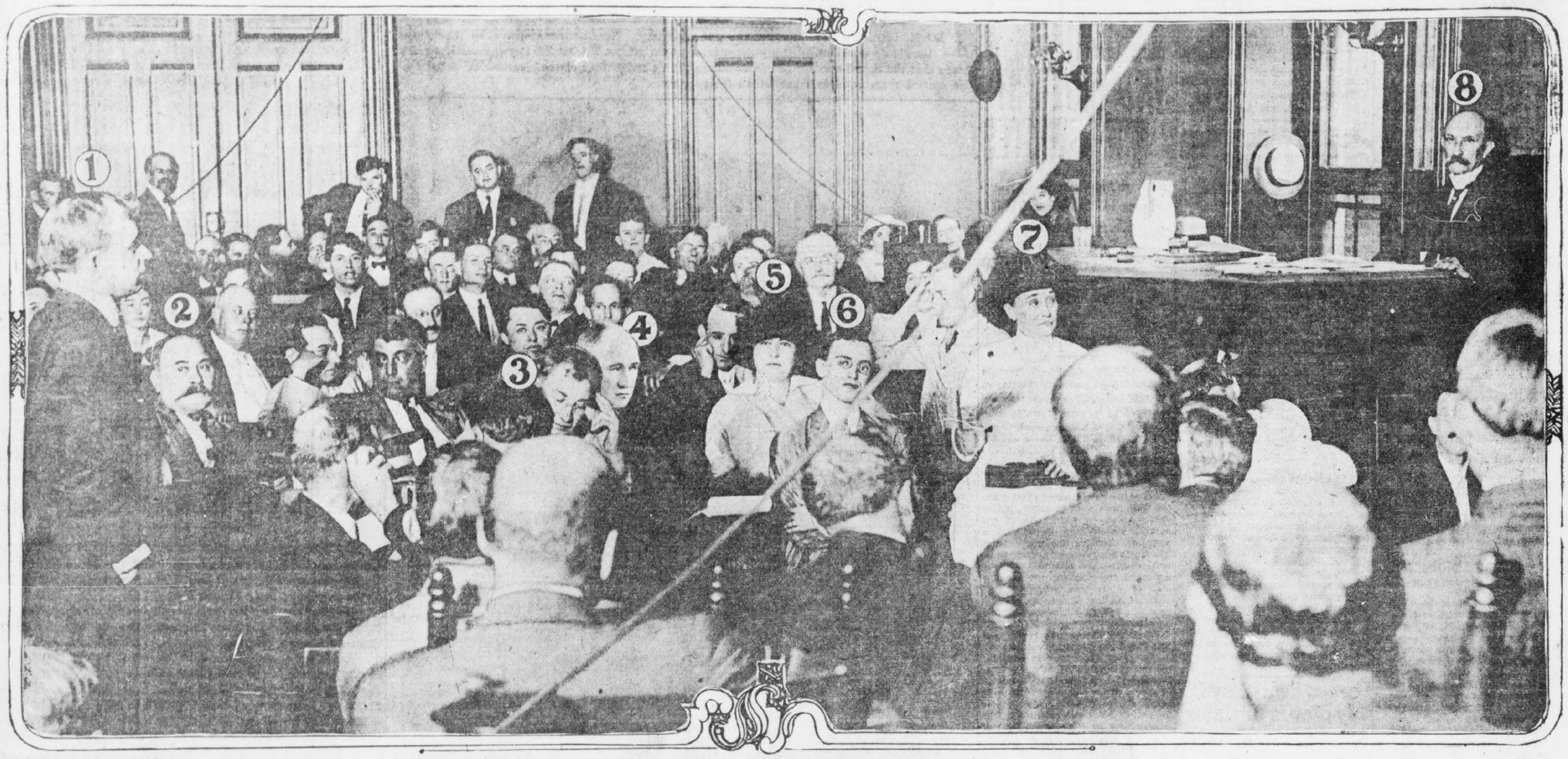
His denunciation at times was so unsparing and his words so like a physical blow that it seemed that the prisoner must quail before him. But Frank maintained his composure. In fact, during a lull in the storm of invective he occasionally would lean toward his wife or his mother and whisper a few words, accompanying them with a smile. For all that his manner betokened, he might be talking of some amusing incident that had just occured to him.

If the Solicitor's words failed to affect Frank, he was probably the only person in the courtroom who did not feel the intensity and the grim determination behind each sentence and each accusation that came from the lips of the State's representative.

So overcome at Dorsey's blunt and grewsome description of the torturous manner in which the pretty little factory girl had

DEATH PENALTY DEMANDED FOR LEO M. FRANK

A TENSE moment in the courtroom yesterday when Solicitor Dorsey was denouncing Frank in his dramatic plea to the jury. Numbered in the picture are (1) Solicitor Hugh M. Dorsey, (2) Chief of Detectives Newport Lanford, (3) Attorney Reuben Arnold of counsel for the defense, (4) Luther Z. Rosser, who has had charge of the battle for Frank's life; (5) Mrs. Leo M. Frank, wife of the defendant; (6) Leo M. Frank, whose rate will soon rest with the jury; (7) Mrs. Rea Frank, his mother, and (8) Judge L. S. Roan.



DORSEY CHEERED AFTER GREAT CLOSING SPEECH

been attacked and strangled to death was Mrs. J. W. Coleman, mother of Mary Phagan, that she collapsed utterly and wept. Frank's young wife was affected by the scene and she laid her head upon the shoulder of her accused husband and cried for several minutes.

The very manner in which Frank had borne himself during the long trial was used by the Solicitor against him. Such remarkable nerve and effrontery he declared he never had witnessed before in a court of justice. Dorsey thought it merely was one of the outcropping characteristics of the defendant's perverted moral and intellectual nature. He compared him to the brilliant Wilde, whose effrontery and insouciance in the midst of charges of unspeakable conduct was a mater of world-wide knowledge.

When he was interrupted by adjournment, the Solicitor was far from the end of his argument. He had taken longer than he expected. He had paused longer on certain aspects of the cast than he had inteded. It seemed probable that he would require most of Monday forenoon to conclude his address.

Scoffs at Frank's Alibi.

Attacking the main points of Frank's defense, he came out boldly with the declaration that Frank's alibi was no alibi at all. He said that the whole of Frank's alibi practically hinged on the testimony of Miss Helen Curran, of No. 160 Ashby street, who had testified that she saw the young factory superintendent waiting for his car at Whitehall and Alabama streets Saturday afternoon at 1:10 o'clock.

At this point Dorsey dramatically brought forth the statement of Frank which he had made on the first day that he was detained at police headquarters.

"Listen to this," he said shaking the paper before the eyes of the jurymen. Then he quoted from Frank's statement which read:

"I didn't lock the door that morning. The mail was coming up. I locked it when I left for lunch at 1:10."

Makes Charge of Perjury.

"There goes your alibi," said the Solicitor. "It was punctured by your own statement made before you realized the importance of the time element."

Dorsey characterized as perjuries the statement of the Curran girl that of Miss Fleming, a former stenographer; that of E. F. Holloway, day watchman, and that of Charley Lee.

He threw the suspicion of wrongdoing upon the character of the young woman, Miss Sarah Barnes, who dramatically had expressed her conviction of Frank's innocence on the stand and had declared her willingness to die in his place. The Solicitor overlooked nothing tending to point the hand of guilt toward Leo Frank.

Dorsey mentioned time and again the fact that the defense had failed to cross-examine the State's character witnesses. He said that he had dared them to do it, and that they had been afraid of the disclosures that would ensue.

Asserts Shirt Was "Plant."

He charged that the bloody shirt at Newt Lee's house, the pay envelope, the rope and the club on the first floor of the factroy were plants.

He said that Frank's statement in a letter to his unable, written the afternoon of the crime, that "nothing startling had happened," while intended to be self-serving, was in reality self-accusing.

Referring to the notes found by the girl's body, he called attention to the use of the word "did." He said that Conley always said "done," and that if "did" was used in the notes they must have been dictated by someone else.

He added that the reference in the notes to the toilet on the second floor was a strong indication that the murder had been committed there.

The Solicitor charged that Frank had been endeavoring to force his attentions upon the Phigan girl for weeks and that his advances culminated in the brutal attack of Memorial Day.

Gives His Theory of Crime.

Resisted again, Frank, in brutish fury, struck donw the girl, accomplished his purpose, and then, realizing his position, sought to escape being identified with the attack by winding a rope about the girl's neck and strangling her to death, according to the graphic words of the prosecutor.

As the hour passed noon, the Solicitor began to show signs of fatigue. His spirit was as indomitable and fiery as ever, but his features grew a bit haggard, and the weeks of tireless work on the case began to display themselves more plainly on his face.

At 1:30 he asked if there might not be a recess, as he was about exhausted. There was a side bar conference between the attorneys for both sides, and Judge Roan announced that adjournment would be taken until Monday.

It was thought likely that Dorsey would finish about noon. The judge's charge probably will occupy an hour or more, and then the case will go into the hands of the twelve jurors.

AUTOIST IS RUN OVER BY HIS OWN MACHINE

JOLIET, ILL., Aug. 23.—Because he cranked his automobile while it was in gear, Harry Lewis, a Joliet banker, was run over and badly injured. Lewis was in a hurry to take some friends to the Union station and neglected to inspect his gears, the machine would not spark the first few whirls of the crank, so he opened the throttle wider, one of the friends put on the exhilarator to help matters, and now Lewis has been two weeks in the hospital.

Policewoman Uses Her Stare as Club

Declares She Has No Trouble With Mashers After One Stern Glare.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Squelch the masher with a look. You don't need a whistle like the Boston women; hatpins do not make good weapons, and a club should be used only in a tight squeeze.

This is the opinion of two of Chicago's policewomen, both long in the business of protecting women.

"I haven't had any trouble with men on the beach this year, even those who didn't know I was a policewoman," said Officer Mary Boyd, who is in charge of the Thirty-ninth street bathing beach. "All you have to do when a man speaks to you insultingly is to look at him. He turns and runs."

Woman Toper Has Thirst Amputated

Obstruction in Her Throat Was Believed Cause of Her Longing For Alchohol.

LIMA, OHIO, Aug. 23.—Mary Calahan, 32, submitted to a surgical operation in the Chief of Police's office today, and it is hoped Mary's thirst was cut out, literally and figuratively.

Several years ago she was shot in the jaw. A splintered bone lodged against her palate, creating a continuous desire for drink. She insists the desire was for strictly alcoholic drink and that she had tried grape juice in vain. Since that time Mary and her tickling bone have given the police a ticklish time.

Chief Ernest May consulted with City Physician Steer. Between them they decided on the operation.

Offers to Serve Out Hawthorne's Term

Pastor-Classmate of Author-Convict Says it Would be 'Utmost Pleasure.'

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—The Rev. William Davis, of Everett, a member of the class of 1867 of Harvard and an evangelistic clergyman, has written his classmates, Julian Hawthorne and William James Morton, in the Federal Prison at Atlanta, offering to serve the remainder of their sentences, and states to do so would give him "the utmost pleasure."

EX-BANDIT GETS RELIGION; COLE YOUNGER CONVERTED

LEES SUMMIT, MO., Aug. 23.—Cole Younger, once a bandit, became a member of the Christian Church at a revival meeting to-night.

Dorsey's Closing Address a Scorching Attack on Frank

Hurls Charges of Perversion and Murder in Face of Defendant While Wife Bows Head and Weeps.

Probably a more stirring, denunciatory, and at the same time incisive and analytical argument, has never been heard in a Georgia court than Solicitor Dorsey's closing address in the case against Leo M. Frank. Here it is as the Solicitor delivered it:

Dorsey moved over to the railing of the jury box as he opened his speech.

"Your honor and gentlemen of the jury," he said, "I was speaking to you yesterday of the character of this defendant. This defendant has not a good character. The conduct of the counsel in this case in failing to cross-examine, in refusing to cross-examine these twenty young ladies, refutes effectively and absolutely the claim of the defendant that he has a good character.

Says Defense Had Right to Refute Charge.

"As I said, if this man had a good character, no power on earth could have kept him and his counsel from asking those young girls where they got their information and why they dsai what they did. Now that's a common sense proposition.

"You know as twelve men seeking to get at the truth that they did not ask those half-brained fanatics, as Mr. Arnold calls them, questions about Frank's character because they were afraid, and those witnesses, as good as any the defense put up, were unimpeached and are unimpeachable. And you tell me that because the good people come here from Washington street and testify to his good character is that he has one!

"It very often happens that a man's wife is the last person to know als wrongdoing. Sometimes the man uses charitable and religious organizations to cover up and hide his evil self. Very often his guilty conscience turns him that way. Many a man is a wolf in sheep's clothing.

"Many a man is a white sepulcher on the outside and absolutely rotten within. But supose he has a good character. David had a good character until he put Uriah in the forefront of battle that he might be killed that he could get his wife. Judas Iscariot had a good character among those Twelve Men until he accepted those 30 pieces of silver.

"I have shown you that under the law they had a right to bring out all those things. You saw they dared not do it. Let's see what the law says. I'll read here from the Eighty-third Georgia Report:

"'Whenever any persons have evidence in their possession and they fail to produce it, the strongest presumption arises that it would be hurtful if they did, and their failure to produce evidence is a circumstance against them.

"You don't need any lawbook to tell you that. It's plain common sense.

Recalls Case of Oscar Wilde.

"Benedict Arnold was brave. He enjoyed the confidence of all the people and those in charge of the Revolutionary War until he betrayed his country. Since that day his name has been a synonym for infamy. Oscar Wilde, an Irish knight, a brilliant author, whose works will go down through time, gave us 'De Profundis,' which he wrote while in jail—a remarkable work—yet when the Marquis of Queensberry discovered that there was something wrong between Wilde and his son, Wilde had the effrontery and the boldness to sue him for damages. A suit in retaliation resulted in the conviction of Wilde for criminal practices. Yet, wherever the English language is spoken the effrontery of the testimony on cross-examination of this man—an effrontery typical of this sort (turning to Frank)—will always be a matter for deep study for lawyers and for people interested in that sort of degeneracy.

"He had a wife and two children. His shame probably never would have been brought to light but for the fact that he had the effrontery and the boldness to start a suit. It ended in his being sent to prison.

"And the prosecution of Oscar!

"He was a man who led the esthetic movement. He was a scholar and a literary man. His cross-examination was a thing to be read with pride by every lawyer. The whole world took notice of his prosecution, and yet when Oscar Wilde was an old man, gray-haired and tottering to the grave, he confessed to his guilt. Prominent? Why, he was one of the most prominent men in the world! Why, he came to America and founded the esthetic movement here. He raised the sunflower from a weed to the dignity of a flower. He was handsome—one of the handsomest men to be found. He had moral courage, yet he was a pervert, proved and confessed.

"There was a bandsome man in San Francisco, a member of this defendant's sect—Abe Ruef, a man who possessed all of the faculties of highest intelligence, yet he corrupted even Smith, and his corruption of the poor girls with whom he came in contact brought him to the penitentiary. I have already referred to Durant. His character did not prevent the jury from convicting him. This defendant's character, like Durant's, is not worth a cent when the case is proved.

"And crime is alike with the rich and poor, ignorant and learned. Take an ignorant man like Jim Coniey. He is the man who commits the petty crimes, but take a man with high intellect, like this defendant—this intellect, when put to the right use, leads to glorious accomplishments; but if these faculties be put to the wrong use, it brings ruin to the man in the commission of the most diabolical crimes. Look at McCue, the Mayor of Charlottesville, Va. He was a man of broad intellect and high education, but, despite his intellect, despite his splendid character, he tired of his wife and shot her, and the jury, composed of Virginia gentlemen, broad-minded and fair, despite McCue's good character, found him guilty and sent him to a felon's grave.

"Take the case of Richeson, the preacher of Boston. Here was a man of highest intellect and with a brilliant future. He was engaged to one of the wealthiest and most beautiful girls of Boston, but entanglements with a poor little girl caused him to fear for his good name and he so far forgot his good character as to put this poor little girl to death. Even after his conviction in the last days of his hope he committed an act upon himself which he thought would draw the pity of the Governor and save his life. But a Massachusetts jury and a Massachusetts Governor were courageous enough to let that man's life go. They had the courage which will make every right-thinking man rigat by the laws of God and man and of his country.

"Take Beattie—Henry Clay Beattie, of Richmond. He was of splendid family, of wealth and proved a good character, though he did not possess it. He took the mother of his 12-month-old baby out in an automobile and shot her. He was cool, calm and deliberate. He laughed and he joked, but he joked too much, and although the detectives were maligned and abused and a large slush fund was used, a courageous, honest Virginia jury upheld justice and sent that man to death. And he never confessed, but he left a note saying he was guilty.

Likens Frank To Dr .Crippen.

"Crippen, of England, a man of high standing and recognized ability, killed his wife because of infatuation for another woman. He hid her where he thought she would not be found, as this man (pointing to Frank) thought the body of that little girl would not be found. But murder will out, and be it said to the glory of old England this man paid the penalty of death.

"Gentlemen, you have an opportunity that comes to few men. Measure up to it. Will you do it? If not, let your conscience say why not.

"But you say you've got an alibi. Let's examise that proposition. Here's an authority: 'An alibi as a defense involves the impossibility of the prisoner's presence at the scene of the offense at the time of its commitment, and the range of evidence must be such as reasonably to exclude the possibility.'

"The burden of carrying this alibi rests on the shoulders of this defendant. They must show to you that it was impossible for this man to have been at the scene of the crime—an alibi, while the best kind of evidence if properly sustained, otherwise is absolutely worthless. I am going to show you that this man's alibi is worse than useless. It is no defense at all.

"I want to give you the definition of an old darky of an alibi. It illustrates my point. Rastus asked old Sam, 'What is this hyar alibi I hear so much about?' Old Sam says, 'An alibi is provin' that you was at the prayer meeting where you wasn't, to prove you wasn't at the crap game where you was.'

"Let's see the time table of the defense. I want to turn it around for half a minute. Then I want to turn it to the wall and let it stay forever.

"'One p. m.—Frank leaves the factory at 1 o'clock. If he swore when he was on the stand the other day that he left the factory at 1 o'clock it was because he saw the importance of this time point and had to leave there ten minutes earlier than he said he had at the police station before he had had time to confer with his lawyer, Mr. Luther Z. Rosser.

"I quote: 'I left at 1:10.' Right here let me interpolate. This man never made an omission from the beginning to the end of this case. Where he knew a person was aware that he was in the factory at a certain time he admitted it. He proved, or at least attempted to prove, an alibi by the little Curran girl. They had her get up on the stand and say that she saw Frank at 1:10. Yet here is his statement made to the police April 28 in the presence of his attorney, Mr. Luther Z. Rosser, in which he said that he did not leave the factory until 1:10.

"The saddest thing in this case—I don't know who caused it, I don't know who introduced it, and I hope I will go to my grave without ever learning who brought this little Curran girl into this case—the saddest thing in this case is bringing in this little girl who is connected with Montag's and placing her upon the stand here to protect this red-handed murderer.

"Jurors are sworn, and his honor has the right under the law to charge you to consider the truthfulness or the reasonableness of that which any witness swears to. And, gentlemen of the jury, anyone who looked upon that little girl noticed her bearing upon the stand, the slightly unusual manner and her connection with Montags—consider the fact that this little girl, like the little Bauer boy, had been riding in Montag's automobile—and if you can not tell just why and how she was brought here, then I am unable to understand your mental operations.

"If Frank locked that door at 1:10, how could she have seen him at Alabama and Whitehall street at 1:10? How could she be so positive that it was him, if she really saw anyone there? For, mark you, she had never seen him but once. She comes into your presence and tells you the unreasonable and absurd story of seeing him, which is in direct contradiction to Frank's story.

"On this time proposition, I want to read you this. It made a wonderful impression on me when I read it. It's from the speech of a wonderful man. It's from a man in whose presence even lawyers of the type of Ar-

Continued on Page 4, Column 1.

You Can't Be Well When Constipated

"Keep Your Bowels Open"—Doctors Estimate 75 Per Cent of Sickness Due to Torpid Liver.

Some undigested food is left in the stomach daily, which the liver should clear away. A heavy or unusual diet, or a change in water, may cause the liver to leave a few particles to press and clog, and the next day more are left over. So this waste accumulates, clogging stomach and intestines, and causing constipation.

That is not all. If the waste is not eliminated it ferments and generates uric acid, a poison which gets into the blood and through the system.

JACOBS' LIVER SALT immediately flushes the stomach and intestinal tract and washes away every particle of waste and fermentation; it purifies the blood by dissolving what uric acid has accumulated and passing it off in the urine.

JACOBS' LIVER SALT is much better than calomel; no danger of salivation, no need of an after-cleansing dose of oil. It acts quickly and mildly; never forces, gripes or nauseates. It effervesces agreeably. Take it before breakfast and in an hour you'll feel splendid.

Don't take an inferior substitute; some closely imitate the name, but none produces the same result. All druggists should have the genuine JACOBS' LIVER SALT, 25c. If yours can not supply you, full size jar mailed upon receipt of price, postage free. Made and guaranteed by Jacobs Pharmacy Co., Atlanta.—(Advt.)

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HUGH DORSEY WINS HIS SPURS IN PHAGAN CASE

FOURTH WEEK OF FRANK TRIAL FINDS INTEREST OF PUBLIC STILL WHITE HOT

Popular Opinion Swayed, First When State Springs Climax With Conley's Story, Again When Defense Put the Accused Man on the Stand.

BY AN OLD POLICE REPORTER.

The fourth week of the Frank trial came to an end shortly after noon Saturday, with Solicitor Dorsey still far from the finish of his concluding argument in behalf of the State.

Judge Roan announced at 1:45 that he would adjourn the case over until Monday, as he has been doing heretofore, and the Solicitor will conclude his argument then.

The Solicitor had been speaking more than six hours when adjournment came, but apparently was physically able to go on if necessary.

His address, when it is finished Monday, will have been broken into three sections—one Friday afternoon, another Saturday morning, and a third Monday morning.

The Solicitor's address has been so far a wonderful piece of work.

On all sides he has been praised ungrudgingly for the fine effort he has made in behalf of the prosecution.

Atlanta will breathe a long, deep and soulful sigh of relief, however, when the last word is spoken by way of argument and the case is given into the hands of the jury for a verdict.

Leading Topic for Months.

Never before in the history of Fulton County has a criminal proceeding so challenged the unabated and undivided attention of the people.

For four months the Frank case—or the Phagan case, as it more generally is called—has been the leading topic of discussion among all classes of Georgians, rural and urban, rich and poor, high and low, informed and uninformed.

Every figure to the tragedy has been picturesque in the extreme.

Mary Phagan, a sweet young working girl, cruelly murdered; Leo Frank, a young business man of theretofore unblemished character and standing, indicted for the murder; Jim Conley, a negro, a confessed accessory after the fact of the murder, with a long criminal career attaching to him, the principal witness against Frank; Lucile Frank, the loving and devoted wife of the defendant, always at his side, with his mother, cheering and sustaining him; Reuben Arnold and Luther Rosser, two of the leading and most noted lawyers in the South, defending the accused; Frank Hooper and Hugh Dorsey, the former an attorney of established reputation, the latter a brilliant young lawyer lately named prosecuting attorney of the Atlanta Circuit; a presiding judge who has tried many of the most famous cases in the State—these make up the dramatis personae of the Frank case.

Case Fought Stubbornly.

Never before in Fulton County, if, indeed, within the State, has a case been so stubbornly and so bitterly fought as the Frank case.

It required more than three weeks to get the evidence all in. Every inch of ground was contested vigorously and to a finish.

It is estimated that the defense interposed more than 100 objections of one sort and another, as the case progressed, thus fortifying itself as abundantly as possible for an appeal, in the event of conviction.

The only party to the crime, as witness or otherwise, who has not been attacked vehemently one way or the other is the little dead girl, Mary Phagan!

All sides have agreed that, whatever else might or might not be true, the murdered child was blameless—a pathetic and unoffending victim of a brutal homicide.

Frank, the defendant, has been painted by the defense as a bright young business man, perfect in deportment at all times, a loving husband and a dutiful son, irreproachable in character, incapable of criminal deeds and thoughts, persecuted and assailed maliciously by hostile officials seeking reward both by way of fame and material gain!

By the State Frank has been painted as black as the darkest depths of Hades itself, an unfaithful husband, a vicious son, a lustful monster, particularly after young girls; a pervert, a leader of two lives, a designing and crafty monster—an inhuman murderer!

Conley Blamed and Praised.

Conley has been held up both as a witness worthy of all belief and as a witness worthy of no belief whatever—as a negro reluctant to tell the truth originally because of his disinclination to involve Frank, his erstwhile kind and profitable master, but rushing candidly and sincerely to recite the truth eventually, nevertheless, and, on the other hand, as a negro lying from start to finish for no other purpose than to save his own neck from the noose by slipping it over the head of the oppressed Frank.

Lucile Frank, the wife, has been cited both as the faithful and loving wife there at the husband's side in the courtroom and as the shrinking, suspicious wife, early indisposed even to visit Frank in his cell at the jail.

Rosser and Arnold have painted Hooper and Dorsey as direct agents of a wicked and malicious "frame-up against the life, liberty and most sacred honor of Leo Frank, deliberately and designedly seeking to hang the defendant to gratify a misguided enthusiasm and official zeal, if nothing worse; and Dorsey and Hooper have been unsparing in their criticisms of Rosser and Arnold, the paid attorneys of the defense.

An imposing array of witnesses have declared Frank's character both good and bad, while two other arrays of witnesses have sought both to uphold and to break down his alibis.

Medical experts, of repute and fame, have been set up one by one, only to be designated "fakes" and "quacks" by the other side, and vice versa.

Second Charge in Case.

Besides the original charge of murder there was injected into the case, in its early stages, an unspeakable charge of degeneracy.

First this charge went in with the defense's knowledge and consent, and then the defense moved to rule it out. It wasn't ruled out, and the defense then seized upon it and undertook to make a boomerang upon the State.

The State thereupon sought to enlarge upon it, and the State was stopped from doing that.

Three or four days was used up in attempting to show whether boiled cabbage could reach such and such a state of digestion in such and such a time, and after a long wrangle as to that, the defense and the State found that they were not particularly disagreed about the matter, anyway, as it fit both theories like a glove to show that Mary Phagan died within an hour after eating the cabbage.

The defense has contended that Jim Conley and not Leo Frank murdered Mary Phagan, and the State has contended quite as earnestly that Frank did it, and Conley was connected with it only after the exact fashion he swore to.

Looking backward over the trial from the present day point of view, one may see much that appears grimly humorous in the proceedings—and yet there has been nothing bordering ever so slightly upon the humorous, really. On the contrary, the trial has been tragedy piled uncompromisingly upon tragedy, from beginning to end!

Public Swayed Both Ways.

Into all the other complex, puzzling, elusive and sinister details of the mysterious Frank case, a large measure of prejudice was injected as it swept along.

The public has been swung first this way and then that, rushed to one conclusion, only to be rushed as madly, after a bit, to another, until, up one side and down the other, the public breathed, as aforesaid, a large and deep sigh of relief when at last the jury got the matter into its keeping, to unravel it as best it might and to speak the truth of it as nearly and as exactly as human ingenuity and the forms of law can approximate the same.

The State has fought doggedly to one theory: That Leo Frank, shortly after noon on Saturday, April 26, lured little Mary Phagan, for unspeakably immoral purpose, to the rear of the second floor of the National Pencil Factory in Forsyth street, after having paid her her weekly pittance, and there, when she refused to yield to his lustful purpose, he killed her, first by knocking her down and subsequently strangling her.

That after this horribly tragic culmination of a perhaps non-murderous original intent, Frank sought the help of a negro, Conley, with whom he had had previous very questionable relations, to hide the body, and that Conley, already deep in the mire with Frank, consented, and as a matter of fact, did hide the body of the dead girl in the basement of the factory, where subsequently he expected to burn it.

Charges Notes Were Framed.

That after this, Frank and his accomplice returned to the second floor, whereon Frank's office is located, and prepared some illiterate notes, which were placed beside the dead body for the purpose of diverting suspicion both from Frank and the negro.

That the defendant then gave the negro some money for his work, and promised him more eventually.

That Frank's actions following the murder were suspicious enough to prompt his retention at police headquarters.

That his general character is bad enough to warrant the presumption that he had lustful intentions toward Mary Phagan, as evidenced by his relations with other women and girls.

That his professed alibis are inconsequential and misleading, and not sustained by facts.

Finally, that Conley's seemingly contradictory attitude is accounted for in two directions, first by his desire to save both himself and Frank, and second by his desire to protect himself against a great measure of responsibility for the tragedy than rightfully belonged to him, when it became evident to him that Frank was preparing to let him suffer just so much measure of responsibility, even to the murder itself, as might be fixed if he did speak.

What Defense Has Claimed.

The defense has fought doggedly to this one theory: That Leo Frank scarcely knew Mary Phagan at all, and that the only time he saw her on Saturday, April 26, was when she came to his office to get her pay; that he never lured her to the rear of the second floor, or anywhere else, for any purpose whatever, and that he never saw her alive after the brief moment she stood in his office on Saturday.

That after she left his presence, happy and unharmed, she passed on downstairs, and encountered Jim Conley, the negro sweeper, whom Frank did not even know was in the building, and who was not supposed to be in the building at that time.

That Conley, then only partially recovered from a drunken debauch of the morning, saw her little mesh bag in her hand, and, being "broke" and wanting more whisky, he seized the girl, snatched her mesh bag, after knocking her down, threw her into the cellar below through the nearby open elevator shaft, whence later he dragged her to the trash pile in the rear of the building, tied the strangling rope about her neck, either to complete his dastardly work or to create a false suspicion as to the direct cause of her death.

That he then pulled the staple from the back door of the basement and thus made his escape finally from the building.

That all of Conley's story as to how he helped dispose of the body is a fabrication and a monstrous lie, framed for the purpose of shielding himself and placing the blame upon Frank.

That his story was dragged from him, bit by bit, beginning with the falsehood that he could not write, and that it was revised four times, always under oath, before its amazing and incompatible contradictions could be fixed up to stick with any degree of plausibility, and that he was helped in every one of these revisions by all too willing police officers, detectives and court officials bent upon finding in Frank a victim for Mary Phagan's murder.

Claim Negro Wrote Notes.

That the negro himself, of his own motion, wrote the notes he later confessed to having written, hoping thereby to divert suspicion from himself.

That Conley only began his series of contradictory "confessions" after he found that Frank was under suspicion, and thereby realized his (Conley's) opportunity to fasten more firmly upon Frank that suspicion, to Conley's own great benefit.

That Frank's general character is good, in contradistinction to Conley's admitted bad character.

That Frank has set up two unassailable alibis, and could not, therefore, have committed the crime charged.

That his nervousness the day following the murder was occasioned by the manner in which the fact of the murder was communicated to him, and not because of guilt.

That the long and delicate clerical work he did on the afternoon following the murder is proof that he could not then have been agitated by guilt or by any other sinister knowledge.

That Frank, as a matter of fact, knows nothing whatever of the cause of Mary Phagan's death, and is utterly and entirely guiltless of any participation therein.

Two intensely dramatic events marked the progress of the trial—and about them the entire case has revolved constantly.

Conley's remarkable story, containing the unspeakable charge of perversion, wealthy in detail and full of thrill, was the State's big point.

Frank's wonderfully clear, dispassionate and well-sustained statement from the witness stand was the defendant's big point.

These two contrary things have been pitted the one against the other, and upon which the jury finally would accept as the truth the case always has seemed to turn for final adjustment.

Attack Centers on Negro.

Every effort of the defense has been to break down Conley—including two days' unmerciful grilling by Mr. Rosser—and every effort of the State has been toward upholding him.

Every effort of the defense, therefore, has been also directed toward holding up Frank's statement, just as every effort of the State has been directed toward breaking it down.

It ever was Frank vs. Conley—the life of the one or the other as the law's satisfaction for the murder of Mary Phagan!

Regardless of all things else, the public is unstinting in its praise and approval of the brilliant young Solicitor General of the Atlanta Circuit, Hugh Dorsey, for the superb manner in which he has handled the State's side of the case.

It all along has been freely admitted that those two veterans of criminal practice, Luther Rosser and Reuben Arnold, would take ample care of the defendant.

Two more experienced, able and aggressive attorneys it would be impossible to secure in any cause.

When it was first learned that Rosser and Arnold were to defend Frank, the public realized that the defendant had determined to take no chances. He selected from among the cream of the Georgia bar.

That the State's interests, quite as sacred as the defendant's, would be looked after so jealously, so adroitly, and so shrewdly in the hands of the youthful Dorsey, however—that was a matter not so immediately settled!

Dorsey an Unknown Quantity.

Dorsey was known as a "bright young chap," not widely experienced, willing and aggressive enough, but—

He had been but lately named Solicitor General, and he hadn't been tried out exhaustively.

Maybe he could measure up to the standard of Rosser and Arnold, but it was a long way to measure up, nevertheless!

It soon became evident that Dorsey was not to be safely underrated. He could not be sneered down, laughed down, ridiculed down, or smashed down.

He took a lot of lofty gibing, and was called "bud" and "son" right along—but every time they pushed him down, he arose again, and generally stronger than ever!

Time and again he outgeneraled his more experienced opponents.

He forced them to make Frank's character an issue, despite themselves.

He got in vital and far-reaching evidence, over protest long and loud.

Whenever the Solicitor was called upon for an authority, he was right there with the goods. They never once caught him napping. He had prepared himself for the Frank case, in every phase of it.

The case had not progressed very far before the defense discovered unmistakably that it had in Dorsey a foreman worthy of its most trustworthy and best-tempered steel!

And the young Solicitor climaxed his long sustained effort with a masterful speech, that will long be remembered in Fulton County!

In places he literally tore to pieces the efforts of the defense. He overlooked no detail—at times he was crushing in his reply to the arguments of Rosser and Arnold, and never was he commonplace!

Fixed His Fame by Work.

Whatever the verdict, when Hugh Dorsey sat down, the Solicitor General had fixed his fame and reputation as an able and altogether capable prosecuting attorney—and never again will that reputation be challenged lightly, perhaps!

Much credit for hard work and intelligent effort will be accorded Frank Hooper, too, for the part he played in the Frank trial. He was at all times the repressed and painstaking first liteutenant of the Solicitor, and his work, while not so spectacular, formed a very vital part of the whole case made out and argued by the State. He was for fourteen years the Solicitor General of one of the most important South Georgia circuits, and his advice and suggestions to Dorsey were invaluable.

A noteworthy fact in connection with the Frank trial is that it generally is accepted as having been as fair and square as human forethought and effort could make it.

It may be true that a good deal of the irrelevant and not particularly pertinent crept into it, but one side has been to blame for that quite as much as the other side.

Ruling Cut Both Ways.

The judge's rulings have cut impartially both ways—sometimes favorable to the State, but quite as frequently in favor of the defense.

Even the one big charge of degeneracy, which many people hold had no proper place in the present trial, went in without protest from the defense, and cross-examination upon it even was indulged in.

Unlimited time was given both the State and the defense to make out their cases; expense was not considered. The trial has lasted longer than any other in the criminal history of Georgia. Nothing was done or left undone that could give either side the right to complain of unfairness after the conclusion of the hearing.

It is difficult to conceive how human minds and hman efforts could provide more for fair play than was provided in the Frank case.

MRS. LEO M. FRANK plainly showing the strain as Solicitor Dorsey arraigned her husband. Below is Mrs. Rea Frank, the defendant's mother, who also betrayed her agitation.



English Housewives Plan Bacon Boycott

Hope to Force Down Price by Abstaining From Buying for Fortnight.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The "English breakfast" is threatened with dire disaster. London housewives are preparing to boycott the toothsome "rasher" because of the continued high prices ruling for bacon.

They plan to refuse to buy bacon for a fortnight, beginning to-day. Enormous quantities are likley to remain in the hands of the wholesalers and prices are expected to come down with a rush.

Optimists predict a drop in price of at least 6 cents a pound.

Cost of Living Up in Britain 14 Per Cent

Prices of Foodstuffs Except Tea and Sugar Have Risen at Remarkable Rate.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Striking figures showing the increased cost of living are contained in a voluminous report issued by the British Board of Trade, according to which present prices are the highest in twenty-five years.

Retail prices of food have risen 14 per cent since 1900, while wages have increased only 3 per cent.

Prices of almost all foodstuffs, except tea and sugar, have risen, the greatest increases being in bacon, 32 per cent, and potatoes, 46 per cent.

People have been able to meet the advances only by reducing consumption.

CASTLE TO BE HOME OF TRAMPS OF GERMANY

Special Cable to The American.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—Here is perhaps a bit of news which will be of interest to some of America's "Wandering Willies." A ruined castle at Merlenhausen, Saxony, is about to be restored by the local authorities, who will use it as a free rest house and night shelter for tramps from all parts of Germany.

Mail-Wooed Bride On Journey to Coast

Millionaire Ranchman Is Given Fine Recommendation by Pastors of His Neighbor.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Theresa Patterson, a handsome widow, aged 30, of Allentown, Pa., is nearing Los Molinas to-day, a journey of 3,000 miles across the continent, to become the bride of Charles H. Smart, a wealthy rancher, after a romantic courtship by mail.

Clergymen in Los Molinas and Allentown gave each a clean bill, the former stating that while Smart is not a millionaire, he is worth nearly that sum and would make a home happy for any woman of his choice.

The marriage is to take place immediately upon Mrs. Patterson's arrival.

5-Cent Fraud in Ice; 5 Days on Rockpile

Portland Dealer Is Sentenced for Cheating Customer in 25-Cent Transaction.

PORTLAND, OREG., Aug. 23.—Five days at the rockpile for a 5-cent fraud in the sale of a piece of ice was the sentence imposed by Municipal Judge Stevenson upon Thomas Barnes, proprietor of the National Ice and Coal Company.

Barnes delivered a 40-pound piece of ice worth 20 cents, saying it weighed 50 pounds and charging 25 cents.

RUSS SERFS JOLLY, BUT LAZY, SAYS VASSAR GIRL

Special Cable to The American.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 23.—Miss Texter, a graduate of Vassar College, who has been making a tour of Saratoff and Simbirsk, typical agricultural provinces of Russia, to study the land question, has been telling the Russian newspapers the peasants impress her most by their good temper and dislike for work.

For summer complaints

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

is best. It will keep your stomach and bowels in fine condition to do all the work called for, thus avoiding or relieving cramps, dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera, malaria and stomach troubles.

The genuine Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is sold in SEALED BOTTLES ONLY, by druggists, grocers and dealers. Should our friends for any reason be unable to secure it in their locality, we will have it shipped to them from their nearest dealer, express prepaid (cash to accompany order) at the following prices:—

4 Large Bottles, $4.30.
6 Large Bottles, $5.90.
12 Large Bottles, $11.00.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey should be in every home and we make the above announcement so that you may become familiar with a source of supply.

Remit by express order, postoffice order, or certified check to

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Impress upon your minds (through the newspapers) the importance of calling to see me when your teeth need attention. Give me a trial and learn for yourself how fair and honest I treat you—how my methods are ABSOLUTELY PAINLESS, and my prices MUCH LOWER than any other Dentist in Atlanta. I can assure you that it will be a pleasure to you to recommend me to your friends after you have once tried me. I employ no students. Each doctor has had from 5 to 18 years' experience and is thoroughly versed in my painless methods.

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SOLICITOR'S CLOSING ARGUMENT A MASTERPIECE

DENOUNCES DEFENDANT AS MORAL PERVERT AND LAUGHS ALIBI TO SCORN

Prisoner Likened to Oscar Wilde, Pastor Richeson and Beattie---Charged With Committing Murder to Hide Evidence of His Crime Against Girl.

Continued From Page 2.

nold and Rosser would take off their hats.

"I refer to Daniel Webster and his argument in the Knott case. 'Time is identical, days, hours, are not visible to any of senses except to the schooled. He who speaks of days, hours and minutes talks at random.' It is better than I could express it. What about this time? In this table here, minutes are moved up and down, contorted and twisted to protect this man. They say he arrived at the factory at 8:25. Frank himself in his first statement said he arrived at 8:30, and poor Jim Conley, lousy, filthy and dirty, said he arrived at 8:30, carrying a raincoat, and they tried to make it appear he didn't have one. If the truth is ever known, he tried to borrow that raincoat of Ursenbach's to create the same impression.

"Mattie Smith at 9:20 (quoting from the table), and Frank and Mattie Smith both say 9:30. He called Schiff at 10 o'clock (reading again), and yet this man with all his mathematical precision and accuracy at figures, said he was at Montag's at 10 o'clock. They say he arrived back at 11 o'clock, but in his first statement he said it was 11:05. At 12:12 they say Mary Phagan arrived at the factory.

"Oh my, they have to do it. Like the rabbit in Uncle Remus, they're 'just 'bleeged to do it.' Move the minutes up or back, for God's sake, or we are lost!

"But to crown it all! In the table which is now turned to the wall you have Lemmie Quinn arriving not on the minute, but, to suit your purpose, at from 12:20 to 12:22. That evidence conflicts with the statements of Miss Freeman and the other young woman, who put him there before 12 o'clock."

Arnold—Your honor, I must interrupt. No such evidence was ever brought out. Those young women testified that they left the factory at 11:45 and that they saw Lemmie Quinn at the Busy Bee Cafe considerably after. Mr. Dorsey says they saw him at the factory before 12 o'clock.

Dorsey—No, your honor, I didn't say any such thing. They didn't see him there, and I don't think anyone else did.

The crowd laughed.

Arnold—Your honor, have we got to take this whole crowd into this case?

Judge Roan—Gentlemen, there must be order or I will clear the courtroom.

Dorsey—Find the records. They will show I am right. I have got Lemmie Quinn's affidavit. I am just arguing this case on the evidence.

"Jim Conley is a liar, is he? He said Quinn was there and that he was there before Mary Phagan came. Frank had a mighty hard time remembering whether Quinn was there. When Quinn saw him at the police station and said he had been there, Frank said he would have to see his lawyers before deciding whether or not to make it public.

"Is Jim Conley telling the truth or telling a lie? You can't go hot and cold on him. Why was it Frank wanted to consult his lawyers?"

Arnold—I will find the record.

Dorsey—Yes, you can find it. You can find where Quinn swore half a dozen ways. He was the most anxious witness I ever saw on a stand, except for old man Holloway. He would tell that he was there if Frank said tell it. He would keep quiet if Frank said no.

"Oh, gentlemen, let me read you what a great lawyer said on this sort of evidence. I read the words of Judge Lochrane:

"'I do not take the mere words of witnesses. I take their acts.'

"And while I am on this subject I want to read you another opinion:

"'Evidence given by a witness has inherent strength which a jury can not disregard. But a statement has none.'"

Arnold: "Now, your honor, I have found the records and it bears out just what I said."

Arnold read from the testimony of Miss Corinthia Hall that she and Mrs. Freeman went to the pencil factory at 11:35 and left there at 11:45.

Arnold: "Mr. Dorsey asked her the question, 'You saw Lemmie Quinn at 5 minutes to 12 o'clock?' Answer: 'I don't remember what time it was. He told us he had been up to the factory and saw Frank. He said he was going to the matinee.'

"Lemmie Quinn swore several times he was at the factory at 12:20." Arnold continued, "and here it is that he said that he was in a pool parlor at 12:30, just after leaving the factory."

Judge Roan: "Mr. Dorsey, have you anything in contradiction to that?"

Dorsey: "Yes, I have plenty; that doesn't scare anybody."

Arnold: "I just want to call attention to the glaring errors. The little ones I don't care anything about. I won't interrupt him except on glaring misstatements. Life is too short."

Dorsey: "Yes, you will. You will interrupt me every time I am incorrect. You are too shrewd, too anxious to let anything go by. Don't tell this jury you are going to let me say things that are incorrect.

"Here is your table turned to the wall, having the time of Lemmie Quinn's arrival at 12:20. I have an affidavit here of this pet foreman of the metal department. He said he got there at from 12 to 12:20. Those girls went out of the factory at 11:45 o'clock. They walked up a block and down a block to the Busy Bee Cafe. There they saw Quinn.

"In the name of goodness, if Frank, according to his own statement, could leave the factory at 1:10 o'clock and get home at 1:20, couldn't these girls walk up a block and down a block and see Quinn in fifteen minutes?

"I know it hurts, but this table here which puts Lemmie Quinn at the factory from 12:20 to 12:22 is a fraud on its face. There is no greater farce in this case than their straining at this particular point, with the exception of Billy Owens' pantomime. And, oh, what a farce that was!

"Gentlemen of the jury, you need not try to consider their attempts to be accurate about the time Quinn says he was there, for Lemmie says himself he could not be positive. He says he thinks he got there some time between 12:20 and 12:30.

Mentions Girl Who Would Die for Frank.

"Ah, gentlemen of the jury, whenever a man gets to swearing too definite and too specifically about time, then the words of our friend Webster, which I quoted to you, are right—'He is not to be relied upon.'

"And can you truly consider the words of a man whom your reason tells you is straining to set the exact time?

"But let's pass on from this. I will not take the time to read you everything that Lemmie says he did. Let's pass on to the perjury charge which Arnold has so flippantly made. You saw these witnesses upon the stand. You heard their words. You noticed their manner, their attitude and their interest.

"Why, one of these ladies from the factory wanted to die for this man Frank."

A titter of laughter ran around the room, and deputies were forced to rap for order.

"When did you ever know of an employee being so enamoured of her employer that she was willing to die for him, if their friendship was purely platonic? I know enough about human nature—I know enough of the passions which surge in the breast of mortal man—to know that this poor woman's anxiety to put her neck into the noose to save him were born of something besides platonic love.

"When you see a woman so passionately devoted to her employer—so anxious to die for him—you may know and you can gamble on it that there is something stronger there than platonic love. It must be a passion born of something beyond the relation which should exist between a married man—an employer—and his woman employee.

"Ah, gentlemen of the jury, we could have got witness after witness who would have gone upon the stand and sworn things about this man. There were people who would have perjured themselves. There were witnesses who came upon the stand for the deefndant who on the face of their testimony perjured themselves.

"Take this little Bauer boy. Remember his testimony before he took that automobile ride with Montag to the office of Arnold & Arnold. Before dinner he could remember each detail, but after dinner, after he had taken that ride with old Sig Montag, he had a lapse of memory. Old man Sig must have told this little boy about the Hard Shell preacher down in South Georgia who h is congregation pray for rain. They prayed and prayed, and after a while, like old Sam Jones would have said, the Lord sent a trash mover, a gully washer.

Boy Must Have Overdone It."

"It rained and it rained until they had more water than they knew what to do with. Then the old hardshell preacher said: 'Brethren, it looks like we have a leetle overdone it.' So Montag must have whispered into Bauer's ear, 'You have a leetle overdone it.'

"And, after dinner, this little boy didn't know anything. But was that all? Why, gentlemen of the jury, before dinner that boy even remembered where his watch lay.

"'Do you believe that?' Talk about perjury! Willful foolishness, because an honest jury knows that it was not true. They brought in that machinist Lee. He was willing to swear to anything and there was not a man in the sound of his voice that didn't know he was telling an untruth. He wrote and signed a statement about Duffy's injuries. I brought it here and it was written in typewriting and didn't even have his name on it.

"They thought we could not find Duffy and thought you didn't have sense enough to know the first thing you do in a case like that is to wrap something around it to stop the loss of blood.

"I have never seen a case yet where women were so suborned as in this. Take this woman Fleming, his stenographer. They put her up and swore that Frank had a general good character. She only swore to what he had done in her presence when they cross-examined her. We don't contend Frank tried to seduce every girl in the factorwy. But he did pick them out. He picked out Mary Phagan and was called.

"Gentlemen, he got the wrong girl and he was called. And this stenographer said she only knew what he did to her. She testified that Frank's business Saturday morning was to make out the financial sheet. Mr. Arnold said immediately he didn't have time and she jumped at it like a duck at a June bug. Mr. Arnold was so nervous he would not let me finish the cross-examination and interpolated that remark to the jury.

"It was unfair and not according to law and practice. But he got away with it. And then she turned right around and in the next breath said that she had never said Frank was working on the financial sheet Saturday morning.

"Oh, gentlemen, can you let a poor little girl go to her death and set her murderer free on such evidence as this? If you do, it is time to stop going through the process of summoning a jury.

"Perjury! When did old man Starnes and Pat Campbell stoop to that. And suspicions! Why didn't we get old man Lee and Gantt instead of Frank? Why didn't we get Conley? We tried it, but there was absolutely no case against either. But there is a perfect case against this man. But, oh, you cried 'Perjury.' But it is not worth fifteen cents until you put your fingers on something specific.

"And here, gentlemen, right before your very eyes, in black and white, the testimony ofthis woman, Fleming, shows that they perjured her.

"Do you tell me when that factory closes on Saturday afternoons that this man with the handsome wife that he possesses, this college graduate, who likes to read and play cards, who likes to see baseball games, would spend his time there, using the data that Schiff prepared on Saturday afternoons when he could do it Saturday morning? No, sir. Miss Fleming was right. She didn't stay there to work often on Saturday afternoons."

The jury was allowed to retire for a few minutes. When they returned, Dorsey resumed his argument.

"Now, gentlemen, I submit that this man made that inance sheet Saturday morning. I am not going to fatigue you with my reasons. It is unnecessary. If he did make that sheet on Saturday afternoon, he did it thinking of an alibi. But don't tell me that because he might have done this on Saturday afternoon with a penmanship that showed no nervousness proves an alibi.

"If he could go home into the bosom of his family after such an atrocious crime, he could have made that sheet. But he wouldn't have done it if Schiff had not gotten up the data. He had done it fifty-two times a year for five or six years. If he would do additional work on that Saturday afternoon, it could only have been with a sinister purpose.

Witness Afraid Even to Identify Handwriting.

"In speaking of perjury, his mother said anybody ought to identify his handwriting."

Dorsey held up the photograph of the sample of handwriting Frank wrote for the police.

"Yet the man they put up to identify his handwriting was so afraid he might do Frank an injury that he wouldn't venture a guess. Grant that he did go home to his wife and those old people—his parents-in-law—and maintain a stoical countenance. Grant that he did make that sheet, which he could make up with his eyes shut. Grant that he did unlock the safe, a thing that he had done every day for years.

"But when he went to run the elevator; when he went to nail up that back door; he wavered; he paled when he talked to the police, and trembled on Darley's knee as he rode to the police station.

"He could sit in the hall and read a joke about a baseball umpire, but the frivolity annoyed the visitors at his home. It was the same kind of frivolity Henry Clay Beattie displayed when he stood beside the automobile that was stained with the blood of his wife. His joke was uttered only in annoyance; it jarred.

"But whether or not he made up that financial sheet while waiting for old Jim to come and burn the body, one thing I grant he did. Don't forget the envelope; don't forget the way the letter was quoted, that letter he wrote to his uncle in Brooklyn, that letter that begins: 'I trust that this finds you and dear Tante well.' He had no wealthy relations in Brooklyn! That old millionaire uncle was mighty near there when Frank told old Jim Conley: 'Why should I hand? I have wealthy relatives in Brooklyn!'

Dorsey finished reading the letter and then said:

"Here is a sentence pregnant with significance. It bears the earmarks of a guilty conscience. He wasn't trembling when he wrote. He is capable and smart, but here is a sentence that is a revelation. Here is a document I conceive was written after little Mary Phagan, who died for virtue's sake, was lying mutilated in that dark cold basement."

At this juncture Mrs. J. W. Coleman, mother of Mary Phagan, began to cry.

Dorsey read from the letter:

"'It is too short a time since you left for anything startling to have developed down here.'

"'Startling' and 'too short a time.' Those are the words that incriminate. That little sentence itself shows that the crime was committed in an incredibly short time.

"Tell me, honest men, courageous men of Georgia, that this phrase penned to his uncle that afternoon did not come from a stricken conscience. 'Too short a time since you left for anything to develop down here.'

"What do you think of that, honest men? Then notice what he writes about the thin, gray line of veterans facing the chilly weather, as if that old millionaire uncle of his traveling around Germany for his health, as if he cared for these old heroes in gray! Ample and reliable authority says that over-expression is an indication of guilt. Tell me that this old man, who was just preparing to sail for Europe, cared for these old heroes in gray—this wealthy old man who wanted to see the financial sheet. 'Too short a time'—yes, he said it was too short a time for anything to develop down here. But, gentlemen of the jury, there was something startling to develop, and it happened within the space of 30 minutes. There is nothing new in the factory to report, but there was something new in the cellar. There was something to report, and the time wasn't too short for it to happen.

"You tell me that letter was written in the morning? Do you believe it? Why, they haven't even tried to say that. I tell you that that letter shows on its face that something startling had happened, and I tell you that that rich uncle did not care the snap of his finger about the thin, gray line of veterans.

"Ah, yes, he had wealthy relatives in Brooklyn. That's what old Jim Conley said he told him. And his people lived in Brooklyn, and old Jim never would have known that if Frank had not told him. And they had at least $20,000 in cool cash in the bank; and he had a brother-in-law employing two or three people, at least, and we don't know how many more. And if his rich uncle was not in Brooklyn, he was near there.

"All right, let's go a step farther. On April 28 he wired Adolph Montag at the Imperial Hotel in New York: 'You may have read in Atlanta papers of factory girl found dead Sunday morning in cellar of pencil factory.'

"Yes, gentlemen of the jury, in the cellar of the pencil factory. There's where he placed her, and that is where he expected her to be found. And the thought of it welled up in his mind that Monday morning, April 28, before he had been arrested, and he wired Montag forestalling what he knew would certainly and surely happen unless the Atlanta detectives were corrupt and would suppress it.

Compliments Detectives.

"But, be it said to your credit, Starnes; to your credit, Campbell, and you, too, Rosser and Black, that you had the manhood and the courage to do your duty and roll the charge up to this man, protected as he was by wealth and influence.

"And another word what else he said in this telegram. Notice the credit he gives to the police: 'The police will eventually solve it.' And be it said to thec redit of the Atlanta police department, they did solve it. 'Assure my uncle I am all right in case he asks.' Our company has case well in hand.' Maybe he did think when he got that fellow Scott that his company had it well in hand.

"I tell you there is an honest man—this fellow Scott. If there was a slush fund in this case—and witnesses have said there was no such fund—this man Scott could have gotten it. Not at first, maybe, but he could have gotten it later on. But Scott knewhis duty, and he has done it. No wonder Frank could telegraph that his company had the case well in hand, for Scott's first words could not have suited him better had he wished for them. They were, 'The Pinkerton's always work arm and arm with the police.' This suited Frank well. It was just what he wanted. He wanted to know what the police thought he wanted to know what they were going to do, and this worked well, until the chain began to tighten.

"And Haas—and he is nobody's fool—when he sa wthe trend of the case, he opened the negotiations; he gave Scott the opportunity by saying, 'Now let us have what you get first.'

"But let us pass on from that. You ell me that letter and that telegram are not significant? That the work pn this financial sheet is no significant? That Schiff's testimony as to the work on that financial sheet is not significant?

"Frank himself was not satisfied. He is as smart as his lawyers, too.

"He realized that he would have to go out and beyond the evidence, because he knew it was all bunk; and he tried to show you that he did write the financial sheet. Frank did write that letter Saturday afternoon, and he did write that telegram Monday; but he did not do any work on the financial sheet after Saturday at noon. I ask you twelve men if those documents and letters don't bear the impress of murder?

"And they still cry perjury. I just thought of another case, when that man could not identify Frank's handwriting that his own mother said was his. That was perjury, and there was perjury in the testimony of Bower and Lee. Mrs. Carson said she had worked there three years, and Arnold asked her a question that he would not ask a younger woman. He ask 1 her about seeing blood around the toilet and in the dressing rooms. She said she saw it there very often. Then she talked about Conley being on the fourth floor that Monday. I pinned her down to say that Frank was there at the same time. It was then that Frank leaned over and said, 'Be a good boy, Jim,' and Jim, remembering his wealthy relatives in Brooklyn, and his promises of money, said, 'Yes, sir, boss; I will.'

"Surely the officers could not suborn Conley at that time. And she says she never saw the blood by the water cooler; she said she didn't look at it because she didn't like to look at things like that. But another lady on the stand says she did go back and look at it; that she was with her.

"But back again to Conley. If he had committed that crime and had not had Leo M. Frank and his promises back of him, would he have gone back to that factory every day and remained there until Thursday? They said they were going to put up all the girls on the fourth floor. But they didn't do it until we called their four-flush and put up witnesses who corroborated their witness, Miss Jackson, about the misconduct of this man.

"Miss Small, also on the fourth floor, corroborated Conley. She said she saw him on the fourth floor Monday. Now, why did Frank go to the fourth floor so often Monday and Tuesday? Because he knew Conley was up there, and he wanted to be sure the negro was not talking. Conley told Miss Carson that Frank was as innocent as an angel in heaven. We said he was purely doing what he had promised to do—protect his employer. Mr. Rosser characterized the statement as a dirty suggestion. I was, and I accept it, but it is true; and you men would not s't here and see that negro hang for a crime Leo M. Frank committed.

"When Conley went up to the second floor in response to Frank's signal, Frank said, 'Did you see anything?' and he said, 'I saw two girls come up, but there ain't but one of them come down.' And then Frank knew that he would have to take this negro into his confidence.

Shaking his finger at Frank, Dorsey continued:

"And you told old Jim Conley to protect you! And he tried to do it. It is infamous to try to have Jim Conley hanged for a crime that Leo Frank did. Gentlemen, I haven't got to the State's case yet; I am just cutting away some of the underbrush this defense has planted in this forest of oaks. They have played the detectives. The only thing to the discredit of the police department is that it allowed itself to be intimidated by the influence of this man and his friends and his big lawyers.

Didn't Have Courage To Put Frank in Cell.

"When they took him down there guilty of this red-handed murder they didn't put him in a cell like they did Newt Lee and Jim Conley. It took time for them to get their courage up to the point of locking him up as he should have been. Old John Black—Mr. Rosser likes to brag about what he did to him—but he didn't make so much off of him after all. Black's methods are somewhat like Mr. Rosser's. If Black had had Frank in the position that Mr. Rosser had Jim Conley, this whole trial might have been obviated with a confession."

Dorsey turned and pointed at Frank.

"You didn't get counsel a moment too soon. You called for Darley and you called for Harris; you called for Rosser and Arnold, and it took them all to bolster up your nerve. Gentlemen of the jury, you know I am telling you the truth. The only thing against the police is that this man, who had just snuffed out the life of this little girl, was given too much consideration. His able counsel and the glamour of wealth that surrounded him, overawed the police. I had nothing to do with it, but I honor them for the way they went after Minola McKnight. I don't know whether they want me to apologize for them or not; but do you think that in protecting the people from such crimes as this the detectives are acting like they are at a tea party?

"Should they have the manners of a dancing master? If you do, you don't know anything about it. Once get an old 'possum dog on the trail, and you can't call him off. So it is with Starnes and Black; they knew Albert McKnight wouldn't have told those young men at the Beck & Gregg Hardware Company that story about his wife unless it were true. They went after Minola. They stuck to the trail. They smoked her out. Minola's friends got a writ of habeas corpus. Do you think if Mr. Haas had come to me with a writ of habeas corpus to release Frank I would have done it? I would have said it was none of my business.

"The next time the police have to use strong methods in an effort to protect the people by going after a red-handed murderer, I won't usurp their authority or the authority of the judges. I haven't anything to do with the police department, or the functions of the judges. I am responsible only for the office of Solicitor General for the term to which I was elected. I honor Mr. Charley Hill; I am as proud that I have succeeded him as I am that I was given this place by a vote of the people. He was honorable and strong; but I tell you gentlemen, no man is my pattern; I follow the dictates of my own conscience."

Tears Come to Dorsey's Eyes.

Mr. Dorsey raised his voice and tears came into his eyes.

"If there is one thing I am proud of during my term of office, it is that I joined hand and glove with the police; and when your influence (turning to the defense) tried to get Jim Conley indicted by the grand jury, I stood out against it. If that is treason, make the most of it. If you don't want me to do it, get somebody else.

"Mr. Hill was a noble man. He had the courage of a Caesar and the eloquence of a Demosthenes. I have wished a hundred times that he was here making the speech to you that I am making.

"He would have stripped the hides off of you (pointing to the defense). Such talk as that doesn't terrify me. It doesn't disturb the serenity of the conscience in everything I have done in the prosecution of this man. Let's get back to the talk on perjury.

"Don't get up here and call everybody a liar without giving the specific instances. Take the evidence of Mrs. Small. She said she saw Frank and Miss Rebecca Carson walking along and that she stopped Frank and had him O. K. a ticket. She said it was Miss Rebecca Carson she was with. She says that Mrs. Carson was not there at all. Mrs. Carson said she was there. Mrs. Small said she saw Conley standing up there by the elevator and that Frank must have seen him—that Frank passed within 4 feet of him. She says that Jim was doing nothing; that he was standing by the elevator with his hand on a truck.

"Mrs. Small also tells us that the elevator shook the entire building. She said he couldn't helped but hear it if the machinery was not running. She said: 'You might not hear it if the machinery was in full operation, if you were not paying attention to it, but if you listened you could hear it.'

"Now here is another thing. Mrs. Carson had already sworn positively that she never went back into the metal room to see that blood. Mrs. Small said that on Wednesday a crowd of them from the fourth floor went down out of pure curiosity to see those spots, and when I asked her who went with her, lo and behold the first person she mentioned was Mrs. Carson. She said she was sure she was there; she knew she was there. And when I asked why they went there, and why Mrs. Carson went there particularly, she said 'Curiosity sent us.'

Somebody Has Lied, Dorsey Asserts.

"Now, gentlemen of the jury, somebody, and I put it up to you, has lied. If this case is founded on perjury, it has been boiled until the pot is black.

"The truth is, there has not been a single instance where evidence was needed that someone has not come in to bolster it up.

"Now, let's pass on a little bit. I want to discuss briefly the writing of these letters found beside the body of the girl. If these letters were not the order of an overruling Providence, I would agree that they were the silliest things I ever heard of. But, gentlemen of the jury, these notes bear an intrinsic knowledge of this crime.

"This man Frank, by the language of these notes, in attempting to fix the guilt upon another, has indelibly fixed it upon himself."

The Solicitor repeated this statement.

"The pad, the paper the notes were written upon; the fact that there was a note fixed the guilt upon him. Tell me that a negro who, after having killed a white girl, ravished and outraged her, would have taken the time to have written these notes? And even if he did write them, would he have written them upon a scratch pad which is found only in an office?

"You tell me that a man like Jim Conley would have ravished this girl with the knowledge that Frank was in the house? You tell me that this Jim Conley, even though he has been as drunk as a sot could be, would have taken the time to write these notes?

"I tell you, gentlemen of the jury, it can not be true.

"You say that the fact those notes were written was foolish. It was foolish, but it was a mistake. Murder is a mistake. What man ever committed murder who did not make a mistake? And what man making the greatest mistake in the world would not make a lesser mistake in trying to cover up? Those notes were the lesser mistake.

"Scott said that when Leo M. Frank talked to him about the girl coming to the factory and asking him about the metal that he said, 'I don't know.' And now he says that he told her, 'No.' Arnold recognized the damage in the statement 'I don't know' getting in.

"Language of Notes Clears Conley."

"Leo Frank said in his statement again and again 'chatting' and 'chat.' Conley said that when Frank told him he wanted to watch for him that Frank said he wanted to have a 'chat.' Jim Conley said here time and again, 'I have done it,' but in the notes found near the body he said, 'did it.' Do you tell me that negro would have written the word 'did' unless it was dictated to him?

"Do you tell me that negro won't have taken the time to carry that girl away back there and hide her body if he had knocked her down the hole, and then stopped to write those notes?

"No," shouted Dorsey, turning to Frank, "that child was murdered on the second floor and you wanted to get her into the cellar, just like you found her in the cellar, as you said in that telegram to Montag.

"Conley said once in his statement that when he met a man on the street that he knew, the man looked at him he though he though 'I done it.' Conley used that expression at least twenty times. He said 'I done it' when he closed the door, and in several other places I can't find just now. He didn't use the word 'did' one time.

"In the first note, the expression 'I went to make water and that long tall black negro pushed me down the hole.' You knew that toilet was back there on the second floor (addressing Frank), and you knew that was where that little girl met her death. And you knew that metal room was right back there, too.

"You tell me that negro would have written those words. Where was it she was going to make water on the first floor? Yet you tell me there is nothing in circumstantial evidence when these things creep in,

"When you wrote this note (turning to Frank), you said yourself that you had the original of the note before you, and you said yourself that you knew Conley could write because he had written you time and time again, trying to borrow money, and yet you sat there with the original of that note before you and Conley's own handwriting, the handwriting you had seen often enough to be familiar with it, and you didn't tell those officers that Conley wrote the notes.

"I don't want you to convict this man unless you believe him guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, but I don't want you to let your verdict be governed by the opinion of a crank, but by the facts.

"Arnold and Rosser would say frequently, 'Are you going to convict this man on that, on this?'—selecting some little isolated point.

Chain Strong Enough To Hang Anybody.

"'Well, I don't want you to, but on all the facts—the chain that is unbroken and not by isolated instances, and I say that when you take them all together you have a cable that ought to hang anybody.

"I don't ask that he be convicted on this isolated instance or that, but all bound together make a cable that is as strong as is possible for the ingenuity of man to make.

"I don't know whether the statement of Frank's will rank along with that statement of the celebrated pervert Oscar Wilde, or not. He is brilliant, but if you take his statement and just follow it you never would convict him. You never would convict anyone that way. But listen to this: 'I sat in my office counting over the money that had been left over,'" Dorsey read from Frank's statement. "He wasn't talking about the petty cash," Dorsey continued. "He was talking about the money that had been left over from the payroll of $1,100. We don't know to this day how much that was. We don't know how big a roll it could have made, though Jim Conley said he saw a roll of $200.

"And he was trying to get old Jim to go down into the basement and burn the body of that little girl. Just as sure as the smoke curled from that stack toward the heavens, old Jim would have been there without a shadow of a defense. Frank would have been there with the detectives. Jim would have hanged for a crime that this man committed in his lust.

"But old Jim was too wise. He wrote the notes, but, drunk or sober, he wouldn't be entrapped like that. I do not doubt that when Frank handed him that roll of money it was like the kiss of Judas Iscariot when he kissed the Saviour, and then betrayed Him for 30 pieces of silver.

"I am going to show you that this man had long planned not murder, but to get this little girl to yield to his lust. Let me do it now.

"Back yonder in March this little Turner boy saw him making advances to Mary Phagan. Did that innocent little boy from the country lie? This little girl that came here from the Home of the Good Shepherd, she heard Frank speak to Mary Phagan and put his hands on her. She may have lost her virtue, but she is nothing but a child. Did she lie, this little girl?

Quotes From Same Poem as Rosser.

"Then there is Gantt. He quit the factory rather than make good a dollar that was charged he was short. Did he lie about Frank's inquiring of the little girl? Yesterday Mr. Rosser quoted from a poem of Bobbie Burns, the line was, 'Tis human to step aside.' I want to quote a line from that same poem, 'There is no telling what a man will do when he has the lassie.'

"When convenience is snug, I tell you gentlemen, there is no telling what a pervert will do when goaded by his passion. You tell me this brilliant young man, who looked over that payroll 52 times a year, saw the name of Mary Phagan every time, then when she was dead had to get his books to find out her name? He coveted that little girl way back in March. I have no doubt those little girls swore the truth when they said they saw him making advances. I would not be surprised if he did not hang around and try to get her to yield. I would not be surprised if he didn't get Gantt out of the way because he was an obstacle to his scheme.

"He knew the day before she was probably coming. He went and told old Jim Conley, who had watched for you so many Saturday afternoons while you and Schiff were making up that finance sheet. When Helen Ferguson came and asked for Mary Phagan's money, I wouldn't be surprised if he did not refuse to give it to her because he had already told old Jim to come and watch.

"Frank's plans were fixed. Ah, gentlemen, then Saturday comes, and it is a reasonable tale that old Jim tells. He says, 'I done it just like this.' He doesn't say, 'I did.' He says he 'done it' just as the brilliant factory superintendent told him to. This thing passion works in a terrible way. Good people don't know how the mind of a libertine works. They don't know of the planning, plotting and waiting. Way back in March Frank had his eyes upon her. He was infatuated with her and did not have the will power to resist.

"You can twist and wabble all you want (Dorsey turned to Frank and shook his finger at him), but you told Detective Scott that you did not know her. Notwithstanding what you have said here, notwithstanding what your witnesses have said, you knew her.

"And tell me, gentlemen of the jury, has this little Ferguson girl lied? Has she been suborned by Starnes? Has she come here and deliberately perjured herself? I tell you that is a charge that can not stand. His refusal to give Helen Ferguson Mary Phagan's envelope is an indication that he was plotting. And old Jim Conley's tale will stand, for Frank himself corroborates Conley in many things.

Dorsey Attacks Frank's Statement

"'1 p. m.—Frank leaves the factory.' It looks mighty nice on the chart. Turn that chart to the wall, Mr. Sheriff. Let it stay turned to the wall. That statement is refuted by the defendant himself when he didn't realize the importance of this time proposition.

"Frank's statement at police headquarters, taken by G. C. Febuary on Monday, April 28, says. 'I didn't lock the door that morning. The mail was coming up. I locked it when I started home to lunch at 1:10 o'clock.'

"Up goes your alibi, punctured by your own statement when you didn't realize its importance. Yet these honorable gentlemen, for the purpose of impressing your minds, print in big letters on this chart he left the factory at 1 o'clock. If he swore when he was on the stand the other day that he left the factory at 1 o'clock it was because he saw the importance of this time point, and had to leave there ten minutes earlier than he said he had at the police station before he had had time to confer with his lawyer, Mr. Luther Z. Rosser."

AN ANNOUNCEMENT OF VITAL IMPORTANCE TO PIANO BUYERS

THE WESTER MUSIC CO., 64 Peachtree Street, Desire to Announce the Opening of Their "Once-a-Year" Clearance at 8:30 Monday, August 25.

PIANOS OF HIGH GRADE AND ACKNOWLEDGED REPUTATION

Our Entire Stock Sacrificed—Everything Goes—Nothing Reserved—Every Person Interested in the Purchase of an Instrument Should Read Carefully, As It Concerns Them Most.

PROMPT ACTION WILL BRING REWARD

This Is Our Annual Clearance Sale of Fine Pianos—Your Opportunity to Save From $100 to $250 in Your Piano Purchase. Terms Are Made as Pleasing as the Prices. Opening Evenings.

In announcing this gigantic clearance sale of fine pianos, uprights, grands, player pianos and organs, we wish to take the piano buying public into our confidence, making a plain statement of facts, telling our good reason for sacrificing our entire stock. All thoughtful people realize the fact that in conducting a business the magnitude of ours, that a great numoer of discontinued styles, sample pianos, rental pianos, etc., will accumulate during the year, besides countless numbers of good used pianos taken in exchange for grands and players. They are in first-class condition, and must be disposed of to make room for large shipments of fall goods already beginning to arrive. In order to open the fall season with an entire new stock, we have decided to include in this sale every instrument in our building, grands, uprights and players, including such well-known makes as A. B. Chase, Chickering & Sons, Knabe Brothers, Ivers & Pond, Kurtzmann, Kranich & Bach, Bush & Gerts, Hoffman and others. In players, A. B. Chase Artistano (grands and uprights), Emerson Angelus, Kurtzmann Angelus, The Angelus, The Auto de Luxe, The Autoplano, Koehler and Newton.

Such an array of high-grade instruments, numbering between 350 and 400, has never been offered before to the good people of Georgia. Remember, nothing is reserved, and in order to move this stock in a limited space of time we have reduced the price many cases from one-third to one-half the original price. All these points taken into consideration makes it possible for any family to have an instrument in their home, as our low prices and easy terms place them within reach of all. Your credit is good at The Wester Music Company. If you do not care to pay cash we can arrange terms to suit your convenience.

One Price; Plain Figures.

Every piano will bear two tags, one will be our regular one price tag, the other the clearance sale tag. Thus you may see at a glance just what can be saved on your purchase. Look for the blue tag.

Here are three sample pianos. Large size mahogany cases, fully guaranteed. Instruments must be seen to be appreciated. Regular price $275, your choice $127.

Three standard grade upright cabinet grands, mahogany, oak or walnut; fully guaranteed. Regular price $300, your choice of three different styles and makes $187.

Five standard makes. Five large size uprights, mahogany or oak cases, new styles, guaranteed for ten years, regular price $350, your choice $236; $10 cash and $6 per month.

Five large size cabinet grand upright sample pianos, mahogany or dark oak cases, fully guaranteed, regular price $375. These are going at $246; $10 cash and $7 per month. They are new.

Six large size uprights; your choice oak or mahogany case; guaranteed for ten years; three different styles and makes; regular price $375. They are standard makes. Your choice for $268. Easy terms.

Five large size cabinet grand mahogany cases; three different styles and makes; guaranteed for ten years; regular price $400; your choice $276; $15 cash and $7 per month. They are new.

Ten large size uprights, mahogany cases, different styles and makes, guaranteed for ten years; regular price $450, sale price $292. Easy payments can be arranged.

Four large size, mahogany cases, best makes; fully guaranteed; regular price $500; slightly shop-worn, but absolutely perfect. They will be taken quickly at $293.

Six large size upright cabinet grands, high grade mahogany and walnut cases, regular price $550, your choice $368, $312, $318. Fully guaranteed.

Three high grade grand pianos, mahogany cases, regular price $700, $750 and $800; your choice of $468, $612 and $642. Guaranteed for ten years. They are new. One Steinway slightly used, good as new. Beautiful mahogany case, regular price $1,150. Must be seen to be appreciated. Will be offered at our regular discount. If you need a grand piano, don't miss this opportunity.

Nine player pianos, mahogany cases, some of them slightly shopworn, but in first-class condition. Some are new. They are guaranteed for five years. The best makes are included. Regular prices, $550, $600, $650, $700, $750 and $800. All 88-note and new styles. Your choice, $418, $368, $396, $436, $487, $512. You must see the pianos to appreciate the values.

One large size mahogany case player piano, one of the best makes, regular price $850, slightly used. A big bargain for $296.

Fifty slightly used upright pianos. Oak, walnut, mahogany and ebony cases. Included in this lot will be found Vose & Sons, Hallet & Davis, Kranich & Bach, Painter & Ewing, Packard Conway, Bush & Gerts; Knabe Bros.; Sterling, Whitney Cooper, Hoffman and others. Many of them are as good as new. They are all in splendid condition. Former prices ranging from $350 to $550. Your choice while they last from $75 to $268. They are guaranteed and you can make no mistake in selecting any one of them. Any second-hand piano that we sell may be taken back within one year and apply the price as part payment for a new piano.

Second-hand Organs.

Twenty-seven organs, including Carpenter, Estey, Wilcox & White, Packard, Chicago Cottage, Kimball, Mason & Hamlin and others. Former prices from $65 to $125. Your choice for $12, $17, $21, $26, $28, $31, $37, $42. All in good order and guaranteed.

Every instrument can be found on our floors and our personal guarantee goes with each instrument. Remember that we can arrange easy payments, if you don't care to pay cash. Out of town orders given special attention.

Any purchaser living near Macon than Atlanta will find the same bargains at our store, No. 157 Cotton avenue, Macon, Ga.

Store will be open evenings.

THE WESTER MUSIC COMPANY,
64 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.
157 Cotton Avenue, Macon, Ga.

THAW BASES HOPES OF ULTIMATE FREEDOM ON ENDLESS LEGAL TANGLE

POEM THAW WROTE IN MATTEAWAN

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The following verses were written by Harry Kendall Thaw in his room at Matteawn and found in the waste-paper basket beside his reading table last December:

"There are lights aflame on Broadway,
There are hopes and lives undone;
There are debts of sin no man can pay,
And Broadway hates the sun.

"There are vain regrets on Broadway,
There are secret sighs and tears;
For one must smile as well as pray,
And the weakling meets with jeers."

Fugitive From Matteawan, Backed by Family's Millions, Will Utilize Every Technicality to Prevent Deportation From Dominion of Canada.

SHERBROOKE, QUEBEC, Aug. 23. With Harry Thaw's case now in the courts of Canada, the prediction made that it would be months—years, perhaps eternity—before the slayer of Stanford White is again in the jurisdiction of New York State is strengthened.

His family, wealthy and powerful, has rushed to his defense. He has unlimited resources to fight the legal battle against his deportation from Canadian soil. When the first writ of habeas corpus was granted, it assured him the right to appeal his cause to the highest Canadian court.

It is believed that this litigation can be made to last over years. It will be impossible to deny him bail in the Dominion, for he is a lunatic only in New York State. His status now is that he is simply considered an undesirable by Canadian immigration authorities, who, it is thought, may override the courts and deport him.

Should the courts of Canada finally rule against him, his case might be taken up from Washington. Even then if he were finally deported, should he be sent to any other State than New York, he could fight extradition there, and there are many eminent lawyers who believe that it is absolutely impossible to bring him back into New York then.

Probably Considered These Facts.

All these things probably had been considered when Thaw made his daring escape from Matteawan Asylum, when he dashed across the Connecticut border, then through the State into New Hampshire and from New Hampshire into the Dominion of Canada.

Thaw knows well the law's delay. He remembers his long period in the Tombs before he was first brought to trial for the slaying of White. He remembers the long fight for life and liberty then. He remembers the enforced wait after the first mistrial. He remembers the weary days of his second hearing.

He remembers the slow progress of his cause during his legal efforts to get his release from Matteawan Knowing these things and recognizing that there was hardly a bare possibility that bail would be denied him, he turned toward Canada rather than seek safety at sea, as his pursuers thought he surely would do.

It was probably due to this realization that he accepted his arrest at Coaticook, Quebec, coolly and that he awaits the issue of his habeas corpus proceedings just as coolly now.

Secures Talented Lawyers.

He is represented in his application for habeas corpus proceedings by W. L. Shurtleff and Colonel H. R. Fraser, one of the most talented lawyers of Eastern Canada. He is thoroughly buoyed up in the belief that the Canadian Government will never order his deportation or extradition.

"I have studied every legal phase of my case and have arrived at the belief that I am safe here," said Thaw. "My plans did not alone include my physical escape. I looked into the legal feature to establish my status in any other State than New York and any other country than the United States. I am not a dangerous man. I do not seek vengeance. My wife, Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, need not fear me. Nor need anyone else fear me.

"All I want is peaceful and legal liberty. I feel that I am perfectly safe. I have studied law ever since I was admitted to Matteawan, and I believe that I am qualified to speak in this matter.

"Statements to the effect that I only sought liberty to kill are senseless They are so ridiculous that I won't talk of them. I have the kindest feelings toward the people of Canada, and will retain such feelings, no matter what action the Dominion Government takes, but I hope that they do not deport me. Detention in an insane asylum is a living death. It is enough to make a maniac out of a perfectly sane man."

Refuses to Betray Friends.

Asked for a detailed story of his flight, he refused.

"Yes, I was the man they spotted in Lenox, Mass., said he. "But from that point on I must say nothing. I won't betray my friends."

Mrs. George Lauder Carnegie, sister of Thaw, arrived soon after his arrest and immediately sought her brother. Thaw sent word to Roger O'Mara, the Pittsburg (Pa.) private detective, who has been his counsellor since youth, to rush here on the first train.

He said that he wanted to get the fight over with. His first trepidation came with the news that District Attorney Conger, of Dutchess County, New York, and Dr. Kieb, of the Matteawan Institution, would come to cooperate with the United States authorities in an effort to have Thaw deported bask to New York, or extradited.

Plans for the court battle in Thaw's behalf were carefully made by Mr. Shurtleff and Colonel Fraser and hopes to have his release ordered by Judge Globensky and plans to leave immediately for Quebec if he gets out. He intends to sail for France if he gets his freedom, so that he will be sure to be safe. Ultimately he hopes to have his legal freedom established so that he can return to Pittsburg.

Contend Thaw Is Tourist.

Among the grounds upon which the Thaw lawyers put into their plea for their client's liberty is that he is only a tourist passing through Canada, and they point to the case of Jack Johnson, the negro pugilist, as a precedent.

They contend that Johnson was under conviction of an infraction of the United States law, whereas Thaw has not broken any law. They contended that Johnson was a fugitive from justice, whereas Thaw is a fugitive from an institution for the insane.

They pointed to Thaw's behavior to uphold the contention that no matter what his condition in the past, he is now sane and rational. The facts that Thaw has not broken any Canadian laws and that no indictment exists against him across the border were emphasized. Thaw offered many suggestions to his lawyers and in a way seemed to be their pilot. He looked very solemn and impressive as he gave his opinions of his own case.

"My idea is that speed is the requisite thing," Thaw told them.

News Unnerves Prisoner.

The Canadian Government and the United States Government were both represented by able counsel who resisted Thaw's efforts to gain his liberty on a writ of habeas corpus. They contended that the law governing Thaw's case is very plain and they pointed to precedents.

In fact, it was reported that Acting Superintendent of Immigration Blair in Ottawa had been counseled by the Ministry of Justice that Thaw should be deported at once. When Thaw heard this report he trembled and became pale. He was unnerved by the news and showed it.

The presence in Sherbrooke of the most spectacular and sensational prisoner in the world made a gala occasion. Not one of the Provincial fairs which are being held throughout Eastern Canada at this time could vie with Thaw as an attraction. Great crowds came into Sherbrooke from the surrounding country.

Families gathered about the jail, hoping to get a glimpse of the well-known prisoner if he was taken to the courthouse. Some came a distance of 100 miles to see Thaw. The street on which the jail is located was jammed.

Glad to Please Curious.

This curiosity tickled Thaw immensely. He said he did not want to disappoint anyone who really wanted to see what he looked like.

Mr. Shurtleff was resentful against Justice of the Peace Dupuis, of Coaticook, who held Thaw on the charge of being a fugitive and sent him here for further examination.

"We contend that Justice of the Peace Dupuis acted illegally," declared Shurtleff. "He exceeded his authority. He had no right to hold Thaw."

Colonel Fraser assured Thaw that conspiracy is not an extraditable offense and that he need not feel any great alarm over the fact that a warrant charging Thaw with conspiring to gain his liberty is on its way here from Dutchess County. He did not give such optimistic assurances about deportation, however.

Thaw lost no time in arranging to secure cash. He telegraphed to a banker relative in Pittsburg (where the bulk of the Thaw fortune is invested) to send him money to fight his case.

Thaw faced the habeas corpus hearing coolly and confidently. Before going to court, he ate a hearty breakfast and dressed with minute care, evidently realizing that he would be gazed on by thousands on the short ride from the jail to the courthouse.

Smuggling Claim Advanced.

He had prepared a number of notes to guide his lawyers in their conduct of his case, and was evidently disappointed when they did not seem to give these notes great consideration.

An investigation of the manner in which Thaw came into possession of a railroad ticket for Detroit, Mich., is being made. The Dominion authorities are not satisfied that Thaw bought the ticket himself.

It was learned from an authoritative source that immigration officers who are here plan to arrest Thaw on the ground that he smuggled his way into Canada if he gets his freedom on a habeas corpus writ.

The village of St. Hermenigilde, where Thaw and his companions came into Canada from the United States, is not a port of entry.

Evelyn Thaw, Fearing Death, Breaking Down Under Strain

'How Can He Say He Loves Me When He'd Let Me Starve?'

LATEST photograp of Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw posed especially for The Sunday American at her hotel in New York where, it is said, she is near a breakdown rfom fear that her husband will regain his liberty and attempt to do her violence, and a photograph of Harry Kendall Thaw, taken in his cell at Matteawan from which he escaped to aCnada, where he is using every legal means to prevent his deportation to the United States



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'He's a Paranoiac,' She Screams—Describes Her Sacrifice.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw is breaking down under the fear that Harry K. Thaw may evade the law and succeed in reaching her. There were visible evidences of the strain under which she has been laboring since he escaped from Matteawan last Sunday when a Sunday American reporter saw her last night in the Hotel Brevoort.

Thaw's declaration from the jail in Sherbrooke that her return to the stage had prompted him to make a dash for liberty and that he loved her more than anything else in life were called to her attention.

"Good God!" she exclaimed. "How could that man say he loves me when he would have let me starve in the streets?"

"Do you love him?" she was asked.

"Love him! I love him as much as he loves me," was her derisive reply. "He wanted to keep me down after I had testified and sold my soul for him and I had done everything that a human being could do for a man; and now he makes this maudlin statement about love.

Never Knew Love's Meaning.

"He is a paranoiac, and he doesn't know what love is. He has never known the meaning of it as long as I have known him. As for taking care of me as any man who loved a woman would do, both he and his mother them me out, after I had saved him from the electric chair.

"Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw entered into an agreement with me at the time of the trial to provide me with $12,000 a year on condition that I would consent to an annulment of our marriage. I did consent, and the papers were drawn. Then his mother repudiated it. That was in June, 1912, and I have received no money from them since that time.

"Before that date I had received $70 a week and my rent. I had to dispose of pictures and scrape and save to live, and I finally came to the conclusion that I had something within myself, that I could prove I possessed the gift of making my own living, which is a gift after all.

Breaks Into Tears.

"I thank God that I have that gift or his mother would be jeering at me in the gutter," and Mrs. Thaw broke into tears.

"He wants to spoil my life and my work," she continued, turning to John Reilly, her counsel, who was in the room. "I told you that if I made a success he would want to injure me, and here he has stated that my success was the thing that impelled him to break for his liberty. He wants to injure me and he will bend everything to that end.

"I told you also," she added to her lawyer, "that he would not be free long before he would betray himself through his excessive egotism.

"But there is worse coming if he retains his liberty. Things will begin to happen when he gets his drink. He is going to do something desperate, I know, just as surely as I could foresee the things I have referred to. Wait until he gets drink in him—it is horrible to contemplate!" And Mrs. Thaw again broke down and sobbed.

"Desperate and Dangerous."

"Don't you think that you may be exaggerating because of your overwrought state of mind?" was asked.

"I wish it were so," she replied. "But anyone who thinks Harry Thaw will not be a desperate man when he gets the opportunity to satisfy his appetite for drink, knows nothing of him. I know him. Dr. Flint knows him. Judge Jerome knows him. He will be a desperate and dangerous man.

"This great State ought to be ashamed of itself to allow a paranoiac to make and unmake its institutions." Thaw was permitted liberties that no man in his position had ever before enjoyed. Thaw has not done it, it has been the Thaw money.

"Do you know that when I used to see him in the Tombs he used to be drunk on Scotch whisky? Let the Tombs officials deny it if they dare. I know it and they know it. Harry Thaw told me he could get all the liquor he wanted there."

Mr. Reilly warned his client that she was overtaxing her strength, but she persisted in unloading her mind.

Old Graveyard Must Give Way to Railroad

Milwaukee Line Is Compelled to Move Old Burial Ground Near For Alcohol.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Aug. 23.—Among various other activities the Milwaukee Railroad people have found themselves engaged in rebuilding their line across Iowa is that of moving a cemetery.

In securing a right-of-way near the Des Moines River it purchased an old burial ground, one long since abandoned. Among the bodies the railroad men have removed is one that had been buried seventy-five years. The remarkable state of preservation of clothing and lack of decay of the bones after such a long period has been a source of surprise to the men exhuming the bodies.

U. S. Officer Invents Airship Destroyer

Balloon Equipped With Explosives and Wire Feelers Will Protect War Craft.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Joseph Steinmetz, a retired lieutenant of artillery in the United States army, has just perfected an invention that is likely to interfere greatly with the effectiveness of the aeroplan in naval warfare. Steinmetz is now negotiating with the War Department for the use of his invention. It consists of a captive hydrogen ballon suspended over either an arsenal or battleship. It carries a large quantity of explosives, which would be touched off by any aircraft coming in contact with wires extended from it. The airship would at once be blown up.

Couple Will Re-wed To Gain $1,000,000

Ceremony by Mormon Judge Is Called Unsatisfactory by Administrators of Estate.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 23.—In order to comply with the wishes of the administrators of the $1,000,000 estate of her father, the late Thomas R. Lamb, of Edinburgh, Scotland, Mrs. Anna B. Lamb-Wilson must be married to her husband again.

The husband is E. Douglas Wilson, of this city. He pursued Miss Lamb more the Pennsylvania Rubber Company, of an 10,000 miles across the United States and over the Pacific Ocean before he married her in Honolulu last April. The ceremony was performed by Judge Hernandez, whom Wilson says is a Mormon. This marriage, though legal, did not meet with the approval of the administrators.

Edwin Booth Saves Lillian Russell

Rescuer Is Only Nine and His Playmate at Maine Resort Was Drowning.

PORTLAND, ME., Aug. 23.—Edwin Booth saved Lillian Russell from drowning at South Harpswell when she fell from the wharf. Both are summer visitors.

Edwin is 9 years old, and the son of Charles E. Booth, of Yonkers, N. Y., while Lillian is 13, and the daughter of Charles A. Russell, of Boston. Edwin, her playmate, was fully clad, but he dove into the ocean like a veteran, drawing the girl to safety.

Thieves Warn, Then Rob Rail Station

Telephone Central Office They Had Looted Pay Phone, Then Steal Instrument.

NYACK, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Before carrying away the telephone from the Stony Point station of the West Shore Railroad last night, thieves telephoned to the central office to say that they had robbed the office and, telephone coin box. The operator thought some practical joker was at work and paid no attention to the man who called.

This morning it was found that the money drawer at the station had been robbed of 75 cents in cash, and from the telephone box had been taken about $3 in coins. The thieves also took the telephone.

WOMAN POLITICIAN IS MAD.

Special Cable to The American.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—Countess Elizabeth Emilie Von Wedel, a Frenchwoman and a former "political agent," who was quite a celebrity, has been placed in a German asylum for the insane.

SCHOLAR BARES HOSEA FAMILY'S SKELETON NOW

University of Chicago Professor Declares Prophet Took Wife as Horrible Example.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Hosea's family skeleton has come to light, if not to life. The domestic scandal of ancient Israel's prophet has been removed from its closet, scoured with higher criticism and rattled in the face of Biblical scholars, who were perfectly willing to let it rest. Professor J. M. Powis Smith, of the University of Chicago, exhibits it in an article on "The Marriage of Hosea," in the current number of The Biblical World.

Hosea's wife, Gomer Bath Diblaim, is the villainess of the story reconstructed by Professor Smith from the account of her marriage to the prophet, and in the first three chapters of the book of Hosea, Professor Smith asserts that Gomer, contrary to the usual interpretation of the Scriptural account, was a person of evil reputation before the wedding ceremony was performed.

Prophet Knew His Faults.

Professor Smith adds to his version the fact that Hosea knew of Gomer's faults and took her "with his eyes open." In short, the prophet married Gomer with the curious purpose of making the match a horrible example to the rest of the Israelites, he asserts.

The marriage was to impress Israel with the fact of its own disloyalty to God.

According to the professor's view, the belief that "Hosea, as a young man, fell in love with Gomer and married her, supposing her to be all his youthful imagination fancied her to be," that she later left his home to live with another man, that he bought her back and then become a prophet, will not hold water. The scholar declares that this version is founded on an imperfect notion of the physiology of prophets.

Professor Smith asserts that the wife's name, which means "Gomer, daughter of Fig Cakes," signifies that she was held in low esteem. He retranslates several words in the Biblical account and gives the following as the proper version:

"Hosea, a prophet already burdened with the sense of his people's sin, felt himself called upon by Yahweh to marry a lewd woman, to the end that through such a marriage he might open the eyes of Israel to the enormity of its offense in being disloyal to Yahweh, its rightful lord. In pursuance of this conviction, Hosea bought Gomer, a woman living in public shame with her paramour.

Placed Her Under Restraint.

"But he at once placed her under restraint, denying her association with himself as well as with others, and seeking by such discipline to fit her for her position as his wife. This phase of the experience was interpreted for Israel as meaning that she as Yahweh's bride must be disciplined by exile before she could expect to enjoy any further favor from Yahweh.

"After this period of restraint for Gomer she was taken by Hosea into his home and became the mother of three children. Each of these in succession was given a prophetic name, and, like Isaiah's children, became a walking sermon to Israel just as the institution of marriage itself had been."

Hard Fall Re-sets Dislocated Spine

WIMINGTON, DEL., Aug. 23.—An expenditure of $16,000 and treatment for years in sanitariums in Germany and Paris failed to accomplish what a fall downstairs did. Mrs. William Helm, of Ellendale, Del., was cured of a dislocated spine in this unusual manner. The fall forced her spine into place. To-day she says she is well.

Her head is bandaged, but she was able to preside over a recent meeting of the Ellendale Ladies' Social, of which she is president.

SENT FREE TO MEN

A Most Pleasing Remedy Given to Quickly Restore Lost Vitality.

A Free Trial Treatment Sent by Mail To All Who Write.

Free trial treatments of Enervita, a most pleasing remedy, are being mailed to all men who write to Dr. John S. Howell. So many who had suffered for years against the mental and physical suffering of man weakness have written thanking him for the great benefit received, therefore, Dr. Howell has decided to send free trial treatments to all men who write. It is a home treatment, and all who suffer with any form of weakness, resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, lack of vitality and confidence can now receive this strength-giving treatment at home.

The treatment has a peculiar grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, promoting strength and development just where it is needed. It is given to relieve the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions, and has met with remarkable success, even in cases approaching advanced age. A request to John S. Howell, M. D., Suite 1221, Auditorium Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, stating that you desire one of his free trial packages, will be complied with promptly.

He is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to successfully treat man weakness when the proper remedies are employed. Dr. Howell makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample and literature, carefully sealed in a plain package, so that you need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

Small Expenses Small Profit

This Advertisement Is Worth 50c

AT THE

Royal Shoe Shop

86 N. BROAD, NEAR LUCKIE ST.

This week, in order to introduce our new lines of Goodyear Welt and English Welt Dress Shoes for Men and Women, we will sell for

$2.50

If offered at our store, together with this advertisement
ONE PAIR TO A CUSTOMER
Our extra quality shoes as described above

ALL LEATHERS—Gun Metal, Kid, Russia and Patent Colt. ALL SIZES, All New Goods.

Made by one of the Greatest and Best Manufacturers in this Country.

We Make a Specialty of Comfortable Work Shoes for Mechanics and Workingmen

Certainly! We Sell EDUCATOR SHOES for the Whole Family

No reasonable offer refused on the remainder of our Low Shoes in stock. Come while the coming is good.

SAVE HALF A DOLLAR

The ROYAL SHOE SHOP

IRISH RAISE HUGE FUND TO ASSURE HOME RULE

American Hibernians Respond Liberally to Appeal Made After Great Demonstration in Chicago Against England's Domination.

Another Feature of Meeting Was Adoption of a Resolution Condemning Great Britain's Policy Toward U. S. in Canal Dispute.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Following the gigantic demonstration for Irish home rule at the thirty-eighth annual picnic of the United Irish Societies of Chicago, held in Brands Park, sons of Erin here are confident that in a few weeks American Hibernians will have raised a fund that will insure the home rule for which they have fought so long and which they have almost brought about.

Fifteen thousand persons visited the park during the day and they responded liberally to the call for funds with which to carry on their campaign. Three thousand dollars was raised at that time and the fund has grown steadily since.

A feature of the occasion was the reading by James T. Clark, president of the United Irish Societies, of a telegram from William Randolph Hearst, in which he warmly favored home rule. The president was quick to reply, expressing the thanks of the societies for the co-operation they have received in their work from Mr. Hearst's papers.

British Canal Stand Scored.

Another important feature of the day was the resolution prepared in advance and passed by a unanimous vote, opposing the British contention over the Panama Canal tolls.

The resolutions strongly uphold the views of the United States that this country, having built the canal and paid for it without aid, should have the right of passing her own ships through it without paying tolls, and that this action of the United States is entirely within its rights as a nation and is not subject to the criticism of any other nation.

The work of John Redmond, parliamentary leader, in forcing the home rule bill to the verge of final passage also was commended highly.

One of the most impressive features of the occasion was the exhibition of a full-size model of the statue of Colonel F. Finerty, the famous soldier-journalist and a son of whom Erin is very proud.

Colonel Finerty wrote the story of the Custer campaign against old Sitting Bull, and the massacre in which Custer's whole command was wiped out. In his later years Colonel Finerty was editor of the Irish-American, and devoted all his energies to the home rule campaign, now so nearly won.

Work of Irish Sculptor.

The splendid statue of the old fighter is the work of Professor Charles J. Mulligan, of the Art Institute, a pupil of MacMonnies and Saint-Gaudens.

Among the speakers who addressed the enthusiastic throng were United States Senator George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon, former Attorney General Maurice T. Maloney, P. H. O'Donnell, Joseph E. Ryan, John T. Sutton, of Lincoln, Neb., and Harry W. Smith, of Springfield, Ill.

In part, Mr. Maloney said: "We of the Celtic race have always struggled for a place in the sun, and have made a good deal of history, but we have been accused in the past of not being quite what we ought to be in the old country, and did not act to our own interest. English misgovernment and oppression were solely to blame for this.

"Now I can see a new Ireland rising above the horizon, a nation once again. The Irish people had advanced with giant strides, now that the long tribulation of our night is passing away."

Senator Twists Lion's Tail.

United States Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon said:

"My people came to this country to avoid persecution in the mother country, persecution by the English Government. Ireland had no measure of freedom in those times."

Speaking on the Panama Canal, he said: "We have a perfect right to arrange to suit ourselves charges on a canal that was made in America, solely by American money. If England will not send her exhibits to the San Francisco Exposition on this account, I would say let her keep them at home.

"If we were not careful to withstand these encroachments of the British Government, we might in the end find ourselves in the same case as Ireland finds herself to-day. I foresee home rule for that country, within the next two or three years without question of doubt."

Tight Skirts Make Idle Factory Girls

Mill Men Assert Present Styles Curtail Demand for Goods and Cause Lack of Work.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS., Aug. 23.—That the factories manufacturing cloth are suffering from the present styles in women's wearing apparel, owing to the smaller sale of cloth, and that many operatives are being thrown out of work in consequence, is the opinion of many leading New Bedford manufacturers.

In the past three years the circumference of women's skirts has been cut down on the average about two yards. The smaller sales of cloth have necessitated a curtailment in the mayro and hundreds of idle operatives are waiting until the styles change before they will be put to work again.

Irish Societies Leader Thanks Mr. Hearst for Support of Home Rule

CORDIAL telegrams of congratulation and thanks were exchanged between William Randolph Hearst and James T. Clark, president of the United Irish Societies of Chicago on the occasion of their annual picnic recently. Mr. Hearst expressed his belief in the justness and the ultimate success of the cause of home rule, while the head of the Irish societies in his reply earnestly thanked the publisher for his co-operation in their work in behalf of their fatherland. Mr. Clark's message follows:

CHICAGO, Aug. 20, 1913.

Hon. William Randolph Hearst,
San Francisco.

The sentiment of the United Irish Societies toward your papers has always been one of appreciation. Often in the past we have admired your unselfish advocacy of the cause of liberty and the 15,000 Irish-Americans at the ceremony of unveiling of the John F. Finerty monument were thrilled by your message in favor of home rule for Ireland. This monument is symbolic of the revitalized Irish nation that has been the inspiration of Parnell, Redmond and other patriots, and we believe it would strengthen the home rule cause immeasurably if you would publish in your Sunday papers, in the near future, a comprehensive account of our recent demonstration here, and emphasize its significance to Irish liberty.

JAS. T. CLARK, President,
United Irish Societies.

Mr. Hearst's Home Rule Message

San Francisco, Aug. 15.

As an American believing ardently in liberty and opportunity in equal rights and equal justice, I believe sincerely in home rule for Ireland.

If I were an Englishman I would believe with even greater earnestness in home rule not only for Ireland, but for every individual integral part of the British Empire.

I would believe in genuine home rule and in general home rule. I would believe in home rule which would insure complete independence in local government for every state and in a general government which would afford every state equal rights, equal liberties and proportionate representation.

Such just and genuine home rule is the best and perhaps the only remedy for the threatened decadence and possible dissolution of the British Empire. The preservation and perpetuation of the British Empire in its full prestige and power are only to be found in a voluntary federation of independent states, not held together loosely by compulsion but molded into an imperial entity by the natural and nationalizing forces of mutual confidence, mutual affection and mutual interest.

If I were an Irishman I would take pride in this fight for home rule, first because of the benefit I was helping to confer upon my country and my own countrymen, and, secondly, because of the benefit which will inevitably ensue to all other sections of the British Empire and to other nations throughout the world.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.

'Perfect Baby' Fed on Soup and Vegetables

Hundred Per Cent Child Also Gets Abundance of Water and Fresh Air.

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 23.—"Good, substantial food, well cooked, is what I feed him," said Mrs. Thomas Watterston, of No. 110 Central avenue, when asked how she reared her son, Leslie, just declared the only 100 per cent perfect baby in the "better babies" contest in Passaic. Three hundred infants contested. He is 27 months old.

"He gets soups, fruit, vegetables, puddings, cereals," continued the mother. "I give him very little meat, few eggs, but plenty of water, inside and out."

Baby Leslie goes to bed about 8 p. m. and arises about 7:30, awakening of his own accord and bounding out into the fields before breakfast. He has a two-hour nap every afternoon, and always sleeps with the windows in his room wide open.

Women Voters Save Mayor From Recall

Committee From Their Organization Canvasses Every Ward to Prevent His Defeat.

JANESVILLE, WIS., Aug. 23.—Mayor James A. Fathers was the victor by a narrow margin to-day in Wisconsin's first recall election of importance under the commission form of government. He was elected by 88 votes, with a total of more than 3 00 votes cast, more than were ever before voted in a Janesville municipal election.

Mayor Fathers received 1,570 votes and his opponent, John C. Nichols, 1,472. Fathers carried three wards, the First, Second and Third, those chiefly occupied by the church and aristocratic elements, while Nichols carried the Fourth and Fifth Wards, the homes of the poorer people.

The election follows the trouble over saloons six months ago, when the Fathers administration started a campaign to clean up the town. Every ward in the city was canvassed by women's committees in the interest of Fathers.

Standardize Book to Simplify Grammar

Educators Work to Have Study of English Language Made More Uniform.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 23.—Standardization of grammatical nomenclature, which will do away with the confusion in the study of English, as well as other languages, in American schools, has been effected by a committee of fifteen, of which Professor Hills, of Colorado College, was a member.

The committee made a report to the National Educational Association in convention at Salt Lake City and its adoption without amendment virtually insures the following of the committee's recommendations in all schools and colleges.

According to Professor Hills it was found that in the sentence "John is good," the word "good" was called by nine different names in 20 grammars. the word "John" in "This is John," was called by nineteen terms, and in "We made John president," the word "president" was given eighteen different names in the books examined.

Philippine Hero Can't Re-enlist in Army

Batt'e-Scarred Pensioner Rejected by Recruiting Office on Account of Wounds.

SPOKANE, Aug. 23.—One of the seven heroes of the United States army who survived the bloody massacre of Balingiga, P. I., when he saw more than 100 of his comrades and officers go to their death at the hands of a savage Philippine tribe, and himself, was mutilated in many places on his body and given up for dead, John M. Newhouse, applied for reenlistment in the United States army.

Newhouse is 37 years old and came from Helena. He is now drawing $30 a month for the injuries he received in the massacre. Newhouse told of his experience while pleading with local army recruiting officers to take him into the army again.

Officials were compelled to reject the applicant on account of a stiff right arm caused by one of the cuts from a bolo.

Lightning Bug Used To Illuminate House

West Virginian Discovers New Light Medium Which He Declares Surpases Electricity.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., Aug. 23. Thornton Flowers, of Mora, claims that by treating the common firefly or lightning bug with a secret chemical process he has produced a light surpassing the tungsten incandescent. He has his home illuminated with the new light.

Several weeks ago, Flowers says, he captured an immense lightning bug. It gave out a brilliant light, and this gave him an idea that the light from fireflies would illuminate a room if they were made to glow incessantly. He hit upon a mixture of chemicals, which, he says, not only will retain the glow after the insect's life is extinct, but will increase it.

He captured the insects by hundreds, treated them with chemicals and placed them in globes throughout his home.

Blind Girl Student Marvelous Gardener

Produces Daisies Three Times Size of Ordinary Flowers and Vegetables Just as Big.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 23.—Twenty-seven deaf and dumb girls and boys, ranging from 10 to 17, are being taught to speak, read, write stories, sew, make biscuits, solve arithmetic problems, spell and garden at the Sixteenth Street school here, where an exhibition of their work was held recently.

Miss Elizabeth Kenealy, 15, is creating a sensation at the school because of her wonderful success in raising flowers and vegetables.

In a middy blouse and dark skirt, Miss Elizabeth works in her gardens, one at home and the other at school, producing daisies three times the size of the ordinary flowers, and beets and many average vegetable food like radishes in size.

SMITH URGES ZONE CURE FOR BOLL WEEVIL

Senator From South Carolina Declares South's Loss in 17 Years Is $1,000,000,000.

Continued from Page 1.

an isolated spot in Texas until it has now reached the State of Alabama, and I have been appalled by the damage wrought by its ravages. During all these years I have been hoping for the discovery by which the pest could be exterminated, or even checked, but in both I have been disappointed.

Likes Zone Remedy Plan.

Some time ago the suggestion was made to establish across the entire cotton belt, east of the areas infested by the weevil a zone of 100 miles, in which no cotton should be planted. It was argued that this would check the eastward advance of the weevil, as it subsists only on the cotton plant, and it was also argued by entomologists and other experts on plant and insect life that my moving this zone westward from year to year all the weevils in the Cotton States would be starved out and entirely exterminated until the Mexican border was reached.

The idea appealed to me very strongly, and I have given the subject a great deal of study ever since. I believe this plan is entirely feasible, and while at first thought the cost may seem prohibitive, yet when the estimated cost is compared with the estimated saving the zone plan must be looked upon as a very sound business proposition.

The Government entomologists, farm demonstration agents and others admit that if this zone plan is put into operation it will undoubtedly check and finally exterminate the boll weevil, as it will have nothing to feed upon, and they admit at the same time that no other plan that has been tried so far has been at all effective.

I have had an estimate made of the cost of the proposed zone and I think it is a very liberal one. It follows:

"The cessation of cotton growing over an area of 46,245 square miles, in which the crop is valued at $98,990,047 per annum, is at first glance such an appalling suggestion that few have even thought to look deeper.

Sees Need of Substitute.

"We must add also to this the loss in ginning business, which is computed at $2,915,518 per annum and the loss in seed products totaling $5,633,562. This means that there must be compensation for a loss in earning value of $107,539,127 per annum.

"In the first place, any scheme which would call for the cessation of cotton growing must provide the means and knowledge for growing something else in the place of cotton.

"A large crop of trained agriculturists instructing in the cultivation of new and profitable crops and in the principles of rotation, maintenance of soil fertility, etc., would help the people to double and treble the output of their land within very few years. It would also be necessary to supply seed for planting the 2,573,672 acres of cotton land in other crops. Thus the greater part of the prospective loss can be met at a reasonable expense.

"The loss of the ginners and part of the loss of the oil men will have to be assumed by the Government. This loss would not exceed $9,000,000.

"It would be necessary for the western portion of the quarantine area to remain out of cotton for possibly three years.

"East of the proposed quarantine line there lies an area of 112,027 square miles of territory in which cotton can be produced. The average yield per acre (1908-1811) for this territory has been 3,051,103 bales (500 pounds), of which 32,892 bales (500 pounds was sea island cotton. The value of the latter was $4,224,235.

Places Faith in Expert.

"The value of the remaining or upland cotton, valued at 11.9 cents per pound, was $174,345,554. The value of the equivalent amount of seed produced would be $33,943,522. Thus the annual value of the producers of the crop to be protected is $217,514,211.

"History of the boll weevil has shown that if this area is not protected its production will be lowered year by year until possibly 50 per cent of the crop is taken, and sometimes as high as 75 per cent."

The zone plan is the only suggestion that has yet been offered that holds out any promise of relief. The cost of the zone plan is undoubtedly great, but when the estimated cost is compared with the estimated saving, the protection of sections not yet reached and the ultimate eradication of the boll weevil throughout the entire cotton belt, the cost does not seem to be prohibitive. In fact, the cost of the zone system will be mild compared with the loss that will be entailed if the boll weevil is not exterminated.

Sea Island Crop Imperiled.

It is practically certain that if the boll weevil spreads to the South Atlantic States the sea island cotton industry will be wiped out entirely. This is by reason of the semi-tropical nature of the islands, the luxuriant foliage which affords a safe harbor and breeding ground for the insects during winter and summer, and the fact that there is neither extreme heat nor extreme cold, both of which are destructive to insect life. It is my deliberate judgment that if the boll weevil reaches the sea islands, there will be no more sea island cotton.

I have spoken of the aggregate loss to the country, but the feature that appeals to me most strongly is the loss to the individual. The country may eventually recover from the damage done to the cotton crop, but the individual cotton farmer whose income is cut in half or destroyed, and whose property is made to depreciate in value, may never recover. The loss to him will be irreparable.

My object in writing this is in order that the people may know just how seriously the cotton crop is being menaced, and that they may discuss and understand the only plan that has been offered, which promises to accomplish the result needed. If any other plan is suggested that promises to accomplish the result at a less cost or in a quicker manner, I will give it my heartiest indorsement.

I will be glad to have the farmers and others of the South consider this problem carefully and write me what they think of it.

WOMAN IS KEY IN STRUGGLE TO UNSEAT SULZER

New York Governor's Foes Call Wife's Illness a Sham and Confession a Ruse.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Apparently deadlocked until the High Court of Impeachment meets September 18 to try the charges of high crimes and misdemeanors against Governor William Sulzer; both the accused Executive and Lieutenant Governor Martin Glynn are busy, the one strengthening his defense, the other preparing to invigorate his attack. In the meantime, the official business of the Empire State is at a standstill.

The government of New York presents a paradox unique to republican government. The State has two Governors, and it has none. Two men maintain they have the right to transact the State's business. No business is being transacted.

And in this struggle for power, the battle seemingly centers about a woman, a woman who has no voice in the government, who is not even allowed to vote under the statutes of the State.

Wife's Illness Questioned.

In addition to the law point raised by the defenders of Sulzer that he can not be impeached or tried for things he did before he took the oath of office, the defense lays greatest stock on the declaration by Sulzer's wife that she, not the Governor, used checks he had received as campaign contributions to speculate on the stock market.

On the other hand, it is learned that the Frawley Committee, which brought to light the charges on which the Governor was impeached, will make her confession the subject of a rigid examination to shatter, if possible, the defense, which will be based largely on her statement.

In the meantime, Mrs. Sulzer, it is reported, is dangerously ill, her nerves broken, it is said, under the strain which she has experienced since the charges were brought against her husband.

Sulzer's enemies even question this illness. They question it so seriously that it, too, is to be investigated. The first step in this investigation,

Both Accused of "Shamming."

The committee believes that "talking too much" consisted of telling stories of Mrs. Sulzer's true condition which were not to the liking of the Governor. An inkling of this purpose was contained in an interview with Assembly Majority Leader Aaron J. Levy, who declared:

"Not only is Mrs. Sulzer's confession a sham, but the pretended illness of Mrs. Sulzer is a sham, of which William Sulzer is the chief perpetrator."

However, should Sulzer be removed from office by Tammany votes with all the judges of the Court of Appeals voting in his favor, he would count it a vindicaton and proof of his assertion that he is being persecuted because he would not turn over the State to Tammany Hall.

'Wild Man's' Haircut Fills Bushel Basket

Tramp That Frightened Woman and Children Gets Cleaning When Arrested.

MILLVILLE, N. J., Aug. 23.—A "wild man" was reported to the police as roaming the woods west of Millville and frightening women and children. Marshal Biggs hastened to the locality and discovered an uncouth man with shaggy beard which reached to his waist and long hair which hung matted over his shoulders.

When taken to the City Hall the man said he was Waldron Furry, of Low Banks, Canada, and that he was simply tramping.

Marshal Biggs acted as barber for the stranger and his hirsute adornment filled a bushel basket.

Pastor Adopts Wife He Had Divorced

Girl Becomes His Ward as Soon as Decree Was Granted by Court.

WOODWARD, OKLA., Aug. 23.—A divorce on unusual grounds has been granted here to B. F. Willett, who is an ordained Baptist minister, and who has served several terms as prosecuting attorney for the county.

Willett gives up his wife that she may become again, in effect, his adopted daughter. Years ago he adopted a little girl who took the name of Clara Willett. He put her in school at Enid, determined to give her the best education obtainable.

Six years ago, when Clara reached the age of 16, Judge Willett made his adopted daughter his bride.

In his petition for divorce the lawyer and former preacher set forth that Mrs. Willett had told him she never could love him as a wife should, but that she could be devoted to him as a daughter.

Girl Wins First Wireless License

She Installs Her Own Apparatus

Miss Alice McConaughy, of Cincinnati, at the key of her wireless instrument.

This girl operates under a license granted under the new wireless laws.



CINCINNATI, Aug. 23.—Miss Alice McConaughy, 13-year-old schoolgirl, is the first person to obtain an operator's license under the new laws regulating wireless telegraphy on the Great Lakes, even if she did get it on something of a fluke.

The license was issued before the inspector discovered that he had failed to notice the age of the applicant, whose father is a national bank examiner of Ohio.

"I did give them the right age," declared Alice. "I sent for the blanks and filled them out myself."

Her work on the demonstration set was satisfactory. The youthful operator installed her own apparatus at home, doing all the wiring and even erecting the 50-foot aerial.

Chester Boynton Sue By Wife for Libel

Echo of Famous Litigation Against Rev. William B. Ayres in New Case.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Helen Theresa Willet Boynton, of Wollaston, Mass., wife of Chester A. Boynton, who some time ago created a sensational church scandal by suing the Rev. William B. Ayres, pastor of the Park and Down Congregational Church, Wollaston, for $10,000 for alienation of Mrs. Boynton's affections, has filed a libel for divorce from her husband on the grounds of cruel and abusive treatment.

Boynton claimed in his suit that the minister had broken up his home after joining the Boynton household as a boarder. Mr. Ayres and Mrs. Boynton in the former's case of defense denied all of the husband's allegations and declared that the whole trouble in the Boynton household sprang out of Boynton's attentions to a choir girl at the Park and Down Church, at which Boynton and his wife were both prominent members.

Boynton lost his suit and was expelled from the Wollaston church. Boynton is now living at Los Angeles.

Has $18 Salary Cut To $10 to Spite Wife

Judge, However, Orders Bookkeeper to Pay Alimony Just the Same.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—G. Lester Pinkham, a bookkeeper of Flushing, sued by his wife for alimony, testified that he was receiving only $10 a week.

His employer, A. M. Ryon, called as a witness, corroborated him.

"Is he worth more money?" asked the Magistrate.

"He certainly is," replied Mr. Ryon, "formerly I paid him $18 a week, but he asked to have his salary reduced to $10."

The Magistrate promptly ordered Pinkham to pay his wife $5 a week and furnish a bond of $520 to guarantee payment.

College Girl Walker Goes 25 Miles a Day

Little Pedestrian Reaches Pittsburg on Jaunt From New York to San Francisco.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 23.—With a jaunty rose-colored hat, Miss Gladys Mason, a petite New Yorker, who is "footing it" from Broadway to the Golden Gate, is on her way West.

The little pedestrian left New York on June 29 and has averaged 25 miles a days. Her high mark for a day is 41 miles, made east or Harrisburg.

Miss Mason is 22, a graduate of Emerson College, Boston. She expects to reach San Francisco Thanksgiving Day.



SAYS WIFE AND MAGICIAN WERE IN DEATH PLOT

Husband Declares That Their Conspiracy Kept Him in Bed Three Years.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Alleging that his wife was madly infatuated with a man of strange, weird, magnetic powers, and that they conspired to incapacitate him by administering mysterious potions, Theodore Speaber, a former undertaker of Chicago, filed suit for divorce from Anna Speaber in the Circuit Court at Laporte, Ind.

Through the machinations of his wife and a man who represented himself as being a magnetic healer, assuming the name of Louis Odillo, Speaber avers that they tried to convince him that he had become a victim of tuberculosis. Odillo then injected a chemical in his ear, he alleges, which brought on an illness that confined him to a hospital bed for three years. This, he charges, was done with the deliberate intention of causing a fatal sickness to set in and get him out of the way.

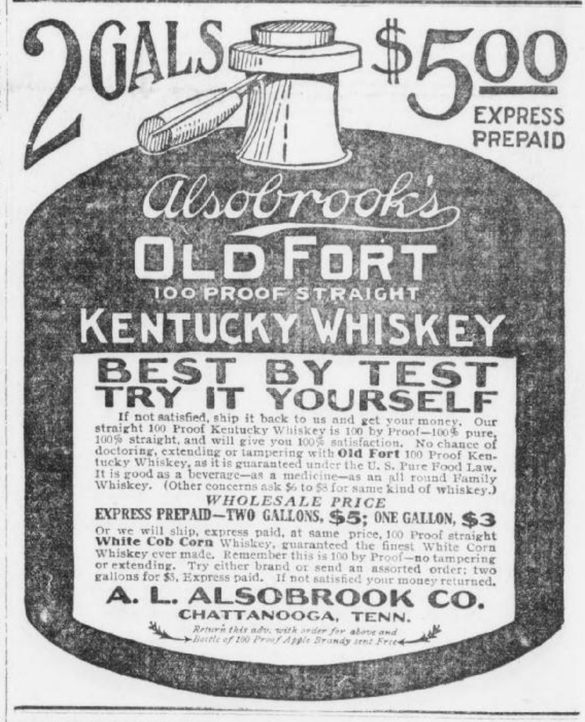
His wife then sold out his undertaking business and their household effects, he charges, for less than one-third of the real value. She then refused to see him after he had been released from the hospital.

Friends of Speaber say that he was at one time an inmate of the Elgin State Insane Asylum. But he was released later as cured.

COUNTY TO GIVE COOK BOOKS TO NEWLYWEDS

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Leaden biscuits and leather-crusted pies and all the other dinner delicacies of Mrs. Newlywed soon may cease to cause physical pain and matrimonial estrangement. Their existence is threatened.

Authorities of Cook County are considering the advisability of giving away official Cook County cook books with all marriage licenses. Robert M. Sweitzer, County Clerk, will present the plan to the County Board.



OTTLEY & KNOWLES

General Insurance

1508 Fourth National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

For the six months ending June 30, 1913, of the condition of the

Svea Fire and Life Insurance Company (Limited)

OF GOTHENBURG, SWEDEN.

Organized under the laws of the Kingdom of Sweden, made to the Governor of the State of Georgia, in pursuance of the laws of said State. Principal office in United States, 100 William street, New York, N. Y.

I. CAPITAL STOCK.

Whole amount of capital $200,000.00
Amount paid up in cash 200,000.00

II. ASSETS.

Total assets of the company, actual cash market value $1,422,807.39

III. LIABILITIES.

Total liabilities $1,422,807.39

IV. INCOME DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1913.

Total income actually received during the first six months in cash ..... $ 417,212.42

V. EXPENDITURES DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1913.

Total expenditures during the first six months of the year in cash ..... $ 379,770.04
Greatest amount insured in any one risk ..... $ 37,500,00
Total amount of insurance outstanding 121,363,329.00

A copy of the act of incorporation, duly certified, is of file in the office of the Insurance Commissioner.

STATE OF NEW YORK—County of New York.

Personally appeared before the undersigned M. L. Duncan, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the United States manager of the Svea Fire and Life Insurance Company, Ltd., and that the foregoing statement is correct and true.

M. L. DUNCAN, United States Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of August, 1913.

EDWIN F. COREY,
Commissioner for the State of Georgia.

Name of State Agent—DAN B. HARRIS, Atlanta.
Name of Agents at Atlanta—OTTLEY & KNOWLES.

MRS. GODBEE CALM; CALLS SELF A TOOL OF JUSTICE

Divorced Wife of Millen Judge, Who Killed Him and Young Bride, Shows No Remorse. Planned Shooting With Care.

Trouble Alleged to Have Started Twenty Years Ago Over Prisoner's Property—Jurist Is Said to Have Slain Brother-in-Law.

MILLEN, Aug. 23.—Convinced that she has been an instrument of justice, satisfied that the work she had planned for days has been well performed, Mrs. Edna Perkins Godbee, in her cell in the Jenkins County jail, to-day calmly and confidently awaits the hour when she will face a court to answer to the law for the slaying of her former husband, Judge Walter M. Godbee, and the bride who had taken the slayer's place in his affections.

Mrs. Godbee saw life pass from the body of the man with whom she had lived for years, and there was no remorse shown on her face. While imprisoned for his slaying she was told that she must also answer to the charge of having murdered his wife. She did not blanch.

She had determined on the death of both. She had planned her deed carefully. She believed that she was justified in resorting to arms to avenge her real or fancied wrongs, and persons who know her best declare she is ready to meet the consequences.

No effort to obtain bail has been made by her. She has waived the right of preliminary trial. She is content to remain in jail until her time of trial comes.

Started Twenty Years Ago.

The attitude of this woman, who has passed her fiftieth year, is one of the most remarkable features of this remarkable tragedy.

Twenty years ago, when Judge Godbee and his second wife found they were mismated, the foundation for the double slaying was laid. The climax came Monday morning in the Millen postoffice, when Judge Godbee was almost instantly killed and his young wife fatally wounded by pistol shots fired by the woman from whom he had been separated by the courts.

Both Judge Godbee and the woman held as his slayer are of prominent Jenkins County families. Godbee had been prominent in politics. He had been married three times.

His first wife died many years ago, but, at his request, he is buried at her side in the cemetery at Waynesboro. Soon after her death he married Miss Edna Perkins, daughter of the late Mills Perkins, and heiress to considerable property.

They lived in apparent happiness until the early nineties, when the first signs of trouble came. At this time Judge Godbee acquired rights to certain properties which belonged to his wife before their marriage. It is charged that the judge afterward sold this property and reinvested the proceeds for his own personal benefit.

Shot Brother, Is Rumor.

Then there is an old story that years ago in Burke County Judge Godbee became involved in a difficulty with a brother of the woman he afterward married, and killed him. He pleaded self-defense and was acquitted.

There is no record, though, that this trouble had any bearing on the marital differences of the couple.

Friction between the couple reached a critical stage ten years ago, when Mrs. Godbee filed suit for divorce in Jenkins County, charging cruelty on the part of her husband.

She declared that the judge had humiliated her before her children, had driven her from his room and had nailed the entrance between the two chambers in which they lived.

Even after this suit was filed there was a reconciliation, but the trouble cropped out again about five years ago, when Mrs. Godbee again entered suit. She was granted absolute divorce, but the judge was successful in resisting her plea for allmony. Mrs. Godbee was also given the custody of her minor child, Miss Sarah Godbee, with whom she lived at the time of the tragedy.

Divorce Didn't End Trouble.

The divorce decree did not end the troubles of the pair, however. Mrs. Godbee always contended that the money on which Judge Godbee was living luxuriously after the decree rightfully belong to her.

It is certain that she was in straitened circumstances at the time of the killing, and it is believed that the sight of another woman enjoying the fortune she believed hers, while she virtually was living in poverty, had no little to do with her determination to take justice into her own hands.

For after the divorce Judge Godbee married again. His third wife was Miss Florence Boyer, 25 years old, of Youngstown, Ohio. After their meeting at the sea shore Judge Godbee continued his courtship at her home, and little more than four months ago he brought her to Millen as his bride.

A crisis was reached. Soon after the judge's return, it is declared, he received demands from his former wife that he contribute to the support of her and her daughter. In these demands she cited the fact that she was entitled to at least part of the income he derived from property which had originally been hers.

Judge Feared for Life.

Intimate friends of the judge say that from that time on he feared, not only for his own life, but for that of his bride.

So alarmed did he become that on receiving a threatening letter Sunday he refused to take his bride to church, although he was a steward of the First Methodist congregation, and requested the pastor, the Rev. E. E. Rose, to come to the Hotel Estelle, where he had apartments, to conduct private prayers.

It is evident that on that same day Mrs. Godbee No. 2 decided on the deed she committed Monday. She got into communication with Marshal P. T. Foote and requested him to call on her at her daughter's home.

There, the marshal says, Mrs. Godbee showed him a .32-caliber pistol.

"Will this kill as quickly as a .38?" was the surprising question he was asked.

"It will if it hits the right spot," he replied. She seemed satisfied with the answer and the interview closed.

This same pistol was in Mrs. Godbee's handbag Monday morning when she went to the Millen postoffice. She knew that each day the judge visited there early in the forenoon to inquire for mail. She was seated writing as he entered the building, accompanied by his young wife. The slyaing followed.

Mrs. Godbee died Tuesday night in the apartments in which she and her husband had lived during the two months of their married life. Mrs. G. W. Boyer, mother of the slain bride, was en route from Williamsport to Millen when her daughter died.

Bulk of Estate to Daughter.

The will of Judge Godbee has been found in the possession of W. B. Wallace, a merchant, and one of the dead man's closest friends. The value of the estate is between $45,000 and $50,000. He bequeathes the bulk of his property and securities to his daughter by his first wife, formerly Miss Maggie Godbee, now married and living in Augusta.

Small portions of the estate are left to Frank Mills and King Godbee, sons of the divorced wife, and Miss Sarah Godbee, also an issue of the second marriage. The divorced wife is not provided for in the instrument. Frank Mills Godbee has been appointed temporary administrator of the estate of Judge Godbee, and A. S. Anderson, temporary administrator of the estate of Mrs. Florence Boyer Godbee.

The third Mrs. Godbee has been buried beside her husband and his first wife in Waynesboro. The condition of Mrs. Boyer, the slain bride's mother, is said to be somewhat improved following her collapse upon first seeing the dead body of her young daughter. Her two sons have come from Pennsylvania and will remain with her until she returns to her home at Williamsport.

Neither of the boys expresses any animosity toward the slayer of their sister and her husband, but both join their mother in hoping that exact justice will be done. Archibald and LeRoy Boyer, the brothers, have not yet decided whether they will attend the trial of the second Mrs. Godbee.

Vincent Astor Reported Captured Name Is Linked With Miss Sands Match Long Predicted by Gossips

Miss Elizabeth Sands and Vincent Astor.



Fiancee-To-Be Measures Up to Rigid Requirements of Young Multi-Millionaire's Mother.

NEWPORT, Aug. 23.—Decidedly the most interesting aftermath of the recent Newport yacht races is the persistent report that Miss Elizabeth Sands, beautiful daughter of Mrs. Frederick Sands, of this city, occupies the place of honor in the affections of Vincent Astor, head of that family and heir to its huge estates.

This report, which has been current in social circles here and in New York, took the form of a practical certainty, according to society's self-constituted soothsayers, when it was noted that in the party taken to the races by young Astor was only one of three girls to whom he paid marked attention last year. That one, of course, was Miss Sands.

It has long been known and greatly gossiped about at afternoon teas and other social functions that young Astor has felt a strong liking for the young beauty ever since they were school children.

Society wiseacres, who have long ago hung up in their mental art galleries a picture of young Astor and Miss Sands as a happy married couple, were not at all discouraged when the young man's affections at times seemed to wander from his childhood's choice.

"Just wait until Vincent's mother gets back to America and resumes her place at the 'helm,'" said these social clairvoyants, "and you'll notice a sudden slump in the fortunes of Elizabeth Sands' attractive rivals."

The prediction was based upon a firm belief that the aristocratic former Ava Willing would see to it that her son, who is now the head of the family and chancellor of its inexhaustible exchequer, should marry someone who measured up in every way to her rigid requirements as to ancestry, connections and social standing.

$175,000 TO BE GIVEN IN PRIZES FOR LIVE STOCK

Harness Race Purses at Panama-Pacific Exposition Will Total $225,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—The greatest live stock show in the history of the world is assured at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in 1915. Following the appropriation by the exposition management of $175,000 for awards for prize-winning live stock, and the news that $225,000 is offered in purses for harness races, each new announcement by Chief of the Department of Live Stock D. O. Lively discloses increasing interest in the forthcoming live stock exhibition.

The live stock department has at its disposal 50 acres of ground which will be devoted to the erection of live stock buildings, a hall for live stock congresses and agricultural meetings, a race track, and an open field upon which will be held drills, international cavalry horse contests, polo contests and exhibitions of the prize live stock of the world.

The live stock buildings will be constructed more from an exhibition standpoint than in keeping with any farm utility plan; the vast rows of barns which have characterized the live stock departments of other expositions will be avoided. Every separate section will be shown under a single roof.

In addition to the $175,000 set aside by the exposition management to be used in cash premiums, more than $45,000 has been offered by organizations representing various phases of the live stock industry. Of the prizes offered by the exposition, $50,000 will be given to horses, $50,000 to cattle, $25,000 to sheep and goats, $25,000 to swine, $12,000 to poultry, pigeons and pet stock, $7,500 to carloads of cattle, sheep and swine, $5,000 for prize-winning dogs and cats.

The department is making arrangements for holding the biggest poultry show on record, and birds from all over the world will compete for international prizes. The pigeons will take their place in the exposition not only as applied to the fancy, but as a utility, and some of the birds will be used as carriers, taking part in races across the continent from San Francisco.

Under the auspices of the Pacific Coast Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, the exposition will give two harness race meets, one in the spring and one in the fall of 1915, at which there will be offered $225,000 in stakes and purses. With one or two exceptions, the special stakes included in the grand aggregate of $225,000 will be the greatest that ever have been offered.

America's Oldest Church Discovered

Ruins of Centuries-Old House of Worship Off Yucatan Visited by Explorers.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 23.—The ruins of the oldest Christian church in America have been discovered on the Island of Cozumel off Yucatan by Professor Morley and Jesse Nusbaum, of the Sarvard-San Diego expedition.

Cozumel has not been visited by white men for almost a century, and Morley and Nusbaum had thrilling adventures, but deny that its people are cannibals. The scientists were equipped with a moving picture outfit, but in leaving the island for the mainland their canoe was upset and much of the photograph material was spoiled.

While Cozumel is only 30 by 7 miles in extent, it was found extraordinarily rich in monumental and architectural remains. It was here that Cortez had a fierce battle with the natives and erected what is declared to have been the first Christian church in America.

Repeats His Wedding Date as Punishment

Husband Who Told Court He Wished to Forget Marriage Has New Litany.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 23.—"June 14 1887," Philip Leborski will have to repeat ten times a day for the next 60 days in order to keep out of the house of correction, by sentence pronounced upon him by District Court Judge Elsner.

Leborski, who is a wealthy real estate owner, was arrested when a patrolman found him shaking his fist and swearing at his wife, while she was perched on the gable of their residence.

In the trial Leborski told the Court he was trying to forget he was married and that he had succeeded in forgetting the date of the ceremony. The Court informed him that no man had a right to forget such a date and then ordered his case continued 60 days and told Leborski to recite the date of the wedding ten times daily or he would have to go to jail. Leborski started his recitations before he was out of the courtroom and his wife was doing the counting.

Crusade Started on Big Sunday Dinners

Domestic Science Teachers of Kansas Schools Are Enlisted in The Campaign.

TOPEKA, KANS., Aug. 23.—The custom and the physical requirements that a man must rest at least one day in seven have brought about a campaign in Kansas against the big Sunday dinners that have so long been the delight of the average man. The domestic science teachers of the schools have enlisted the aid of domestic science students throughout the State and the big Sunday dinner is going the way of the hard biscuit and the underdone meat in the Kansas homes.

The campaign was started a year ago at the University of Kansas, but it now has the support of every high school and college with domestic science courses.

Maryland Jews to Raise Shaft to Friend

Thomas Kennedy, Who Passed Law Giving Them Right to Hold Office, To Be Honored.

HAGERSTOWN, MD., Aug. 23.—Mendes Cohen, of Baltimore, a grand-nephew of one of the first Jews elected to office in the State of Maryland, will act as treasurer of the fund to be raised to build a monument to Thomas Kennedy, author of the law passed in 1826 that gave Jews the right to hold office.

Kennedy was famous in several other respects than as champion of the cause of political equality, for which he fought as a member of the Legislature eight years. He wrote many ballads that aroused the martial ardor of his fellow citizens in the days preceding the War of 1812.

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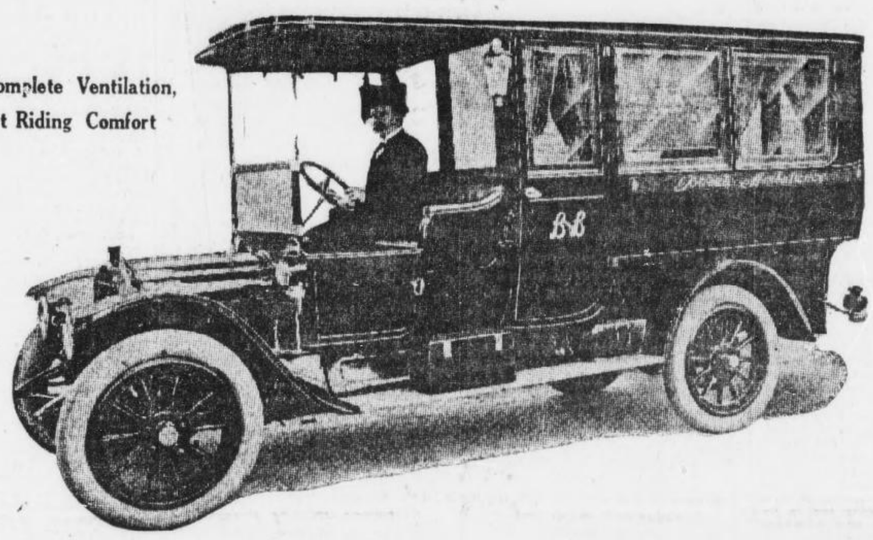

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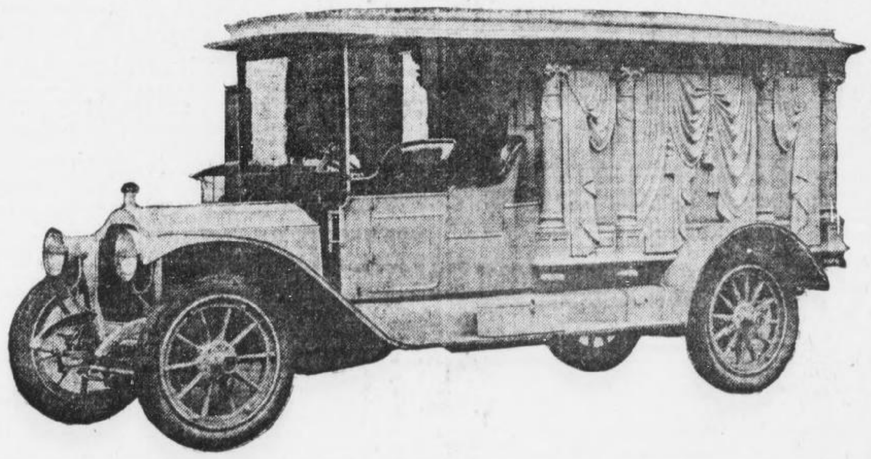

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Athens — Latest News of North Georgia — Rome

ATHENS JUMPS TO TOP NOTCH IN BUILDINGS

Figures for Year To Be $1,250,000—Nine-Story Structure Is Ready.

ATHENS, Aug. 23.—The classic city of Athens, once considered an educational community only, is fast assuming an aspect that will be as commercial as academic, with tall business buildings fast going up. A few years ago the tallest building here was about four stories, and at present there is a handsome seven-story structure completed and a $400,000, nine-story structure which will be ready for occupancy about October 1.

Building permits for the year will probably total $1,250,000, which is as good a record in proportion to population as Atlanta's banner year, and perhaps a little better. The million and a quarter will be the highest that Athens has yet attained.

Commerce Chamber Active.

The Chamber of Commerce is concentrating its efforts along constructive lines, and as evidence of what the city is doing points to new industries that have located here in recent months.

Among the new plants is that of the Athens Pottery Company, which, after an investigation of raw material supply in various parts of the country, located in Athens because of the high quality and large quantity of clays in this section. This plant came from East Liverpool, Ohio, which is one of the old pottery centers of the country. There are within nineteen miles of Athens white silica clay deposits that are well suited for the manufacture of high-class clay products, and efforts are being made to have manufacturers locate plants to utilize this valuable raw material.

The Allen-Moss Tannery Company also was secured by the Chamber of Commerce. This plant is costing $50,000, and will manufacture sole leather and by-products of soap and glue.

The Georgia Plow and Implement Company, which has been in operation about seven months, has a new plant and equipment costing about $10,000, including cupola, woodworking and ironworking shops and foundry and machine rooms.

Extensive Building Operations.

Prominent among buildings in course of erection is the Holman Building, 65 by 200 feet, and nine stories in height. This structure is of reinforced concrete, with an exterior of dark red tapestry brick. Stores will be located on the first floor and offices above, with a ballroom on the top floor. The cost will be $400,000. C. M. Strahan, of Athens, is the architect, and the H. J. Carr Construction Company, of Atlanta, the builders. This building is very near completion, and will be ready for occupancy about the middle of September or first of October.

This is the second office building to be erected in Athens. The other is the Southern Mutual Insurance Company's building, seven stories in height. Office space in both of the buildings is fully taken.

Athens is also to have a new Y. M. C. A. building to cost, complete, about $140,000. It will be of fireproof construction. The architects are Shattuck & Hussey, of Chicago. The Y. W. C. A. also has a new building, costing $35,000.

Demand for Office Space.

James Smith is erecting a new structure three stories in height, 125 by 225 feet. This will be of fireproof construction, the exterior of white brick and ornamental terra cotta trimmings.

There will be five storerooms on the ground floor, and these storerooms have already been leased for long terms, notwithstanding the fact that the building will not be completed until near the middle of September. J. W. Barnett, of Athens, is the architect, and the L. C. Smith Construction Company, of Athens, is the builder.

The Athens firm of H. T. Huggins & Son is building a four-story store building. This building is being finished in light colored brick and is quite an addition to the business district.

Atlantan Is Architect.

The new county courthouse, designed by A. Ten Eyck Brown, of Atlanta, will cost $150,000. This building is to be of reinforced concrete, with exterior of red brick and stone trimmings. It will be four stories high, and one of its interesting features is that the county jail will be located on the top floor. This will replace the structure at Prince avenue and Hill street, known to thousands of university men over the State.

The Athens Ice Company, a new industry for Athens, has just completed its plant at a cost of $30,000.

Several new churches are included in the building activities, among them being a Catholic church costing $20,000, a Baptist tabernacle costing $10,000 and a Presbyterian church costing over $25,000.

Costly New Residences.

Quite a number of new residences are being built, prominent among them being one for W. T. Bryan of fireproof construction, costing over $30,000, and a number of small residences being erected by John E. Talmadge to cost $75,000.

Athens streets are exceptionally well paved, and in the last ten years the city has spent $300,000 in this work, and not long ago voted $75,000 additional for further street improvement. The expenditure of this amount is now under way, and it is conceded that when the work is completed Athens will be one of the best paved cities in the South.

The city has also voted $100,000 for new schools, $25,000 being for a new building and $27,000 for asite for a modern high school, the remainder to be used for improvements and additions to established schools. With this expenditure Athens can boast of one of the most up-to-date city school systems in the State.

The Athens Gas Light and Fuel Company has recently expended about $30,000 in laying new gas mains throughout the city.

Miss Ruby Gillen

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Gillen, of Athens, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. S. D. Fambrough, at Bishop. Miss Gillen is a 1913 graduate of the State Normal School at Athens.



Auto Traded for Horse Wouldn't Go

Doctor Calls on Other Man to Swap Back, and He Says Was Cheated Again.

ROME, GA., Aug. 23.—Dr. W. A. Wright's fondness for automobiles was the cause of trouble with A. W. Williman, of Cave Spring, which resulted in the arrest of the latter on a warrant charging him with cheating and swindling.

Dr. Wright has discovered that an automobile, which looks as good as new standing still, easily could be not worth anything running. It is alleged that William traded an automobile to the doctor which, after the deal, refused to move.

A horse and buggy was given in exchange. When the physician called upon Filliman to trade back, he was quite willing, but had sold the horse. He, however, agreed to give him another. This horse was defective, Dr. Wright alleges. The case will be aired in the September term of the City Court.

TICK ERADICATION WORK IS PROGRESSING RAPIDLY

DALTON, Aug. 23.—Petty thievery has annoyed housekeepers here during the last week, for all articles of food possess an irresistible attraction to the depredators.

Pantries have been raided of flour, meal, potatoes, etc., while fresh meats, vegetables, butter and eggs have been taken from refrigerators. Many have been forced to worry through breakfast without bread. The citizens are becoming desperate.

TIFT COUNTY VETERANS TO HOLD ENCAMPMENT

TIFTON, Aug. 23.—The annual encampment of the Tift County Camp, U. C. V., will be held at Murrow Springs, four miles west of Tifton, on Little River, September 3.

Arrangements will also be made for holding a big barbecue on September 4, in which the Charlotte Carson Chapter, U. D. C., of Tifton, and the Sons of Veterans will assist the veterans.

ASKS $5,000 DAMAGES FOR INJURIES IN MILL

COLUMBUS, Aug. 23.—Because of alleged injuries Charles Wiggins claims to have sustained while employed by the Swift Manufacturing Company of Columbus, on July 7, he has brought suit against the mills for $5,000. He claims that he has been unable to earn a livelihood since he received his injuries.

LUMBER-LADEN SHIP SAILS.

PENSACOLA, Aug. 23.—The steamship Etolia has sailed for Buenos Ayres, loaded with 2,640,000 feet of pitch pine lumber. It also took on 847 tons of bunker coal in this port.

Begin Married Life With 24 Chlidren

Moultrie Bride and Bridegroom Had Even Dozen Each.

MOULTRIE, Aug. 23.—It is a very rare thing for newlyweds to begin keeping house with 24 children to make things lively from the first day of married bliss, yet this was the experience of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Truit, who were recently made man and wife by Justice J. J. Serrell in the Lee district of this County.

The bride was Mrs. M. J. Flowers, a widow with twelve children, and Mr. Truit, whose first wife has been dead for some time leaving him with an even dozen motherless children. Both of the participants in the recent wedding were bereaved about the same time and, living in the same community, they naturally turned ot one another for comfort, and finally agreed that the best thing to do was to marry.

FOOD THIEVES HARASS RESIDENTS OF DALTON

DALTON, Aug. 23.—The report made by E. M. Nighbert, inspector in charge of the tick eradication work, shows rapid progress the last month. Twelve dipping vats are in operation. There are now 372 herds, containing 2,347 cattle, free of ticks. The herds under local quarantine number 175 and contain 1,224 cattle.

The county has appropriated money to assist in the work, and it is believed the quarantine will be raised from this county by next year at the latest.

ALBANY GETS ANOTHER LARGE OIL COMPANY

ALBANY, Aug. 23.—Present indications are that another large oil company will make Albany a distributing center in the near future. N. H. Cook, of Atlanta, district superintendent of the Texas Oil Company, one of the largest of the independent companies, has looked over the situation here with a view of locating a distributing plant for the company.

BAPTIST ASSOCIATION TO MEET IN COLUMBUS

COLUMBUS, Aug. 23.—The Columbus Baptist Association will meet in its annual session on Wednesday after the third Sunday in September in Manchester. Dr. B. W. Bussey, the moderator, will preach the doctrinal sermon. There are more than 30 churches in the association.

FIRST BALE BRINGS 14 1-4 CTS.

ELBERTON, Aug. 23.—G. P. Hall sold the first bale of cotton here. It was bought by T. O. Tabor & Son for 14 1-4 cents per pound, and it weighed 466 pounds. It was classed as strict middling.

ATHENS MAYOR URGED TO RUN FOR 3D TERM

H. J. Rowe Petitioned by Hundreds of Citizens to Enter Race Again.

ATHENS, Aug. 23.—Despite the fact that he has already served two terms as mayor of Athens, H. J. Rowe, who is now at the head of the city government, is being urged strongly by his hundreds of friends here to enter the race again this fall. A petition is being circulated freely by his friends and many are signing it, but as yet the Mayor has kept quiet as to his decision, and it will probably be several days before he gives out a statement as to whether he will stand for re-election again.

A bill providing a commission form of government for Athens passed by the general assembly is to be voted on by the people this fall and what bearing this will have on the mayor's race is still problematical.

Bumper Cotton Crop In Albany District

Several Hundred Bales Have Already Been Received in Market.

ALBANY, Aug. 23.—That about 50 per cent of the cotton in the Albany territory is from ten to fifteen days earlier than last year is the estimate of well-informed cotton men in Albany. The fact that Albany has received several hundred bales already, not counting that moved direct to the compress, is considered evidence that its estimate is approximately correct.

Last year, in addition to making a poor cotton crop, the farmers had no forage and have had to buy high-priced feed for eight months. While the acreage in feed crops this year is not much greater than it was last, the farmers have paid more attention to its cultivation, therefore making a better crop. With a bumper cotton crop and plenty of feed for their stock, the farmers expect a season of prosperity.

COUPLE REWEDS AFTER HAVING BEEN DIVORCED

GAINESVILLE, Aug. 23.—After living together for twenty years and having several children born to them, Mrs. Lizzie Cooper sued Thomas Cooper for divorce, which was granted. Then he sued her for the amount of earnings, claimed as $1,800 in value, during this twenty years, she having possession of it all, and the husband not a penny.

The Supreme Court this week granted him a half interest. The wife claimed she had paid out $1,000 in fines for selling whisky, etc., but admitted she had also sold liquor. The two have become reconciled and have again married.

TWO CRAZY MEN ENGAGE IN FIGHT IN HALL JAIL

GAINESVILLE, Aug. 23.—Two crazy men, allowed the freedom of the hallway in the Hall County jail here, became engaged in a fight, and J. C. Johnson was choked and walloped severely. W. C. Stephens, whose form of mental derangement is on the order of melancholia.

Screams for help and the sound of blows were heard and a large number in the neighborhood of the prison were attracted. Johnson was beat up and bruised considerably by Stephens.

COTTON RECEIPTS SHOW DECLINE AT COLUMBUS

COLUMBUS, Aug. 23.—Taking the position that Columbus has suffered the past few years because her cotton receipts have fallen off materially, the Columbus Board of Trade has inaugurated a campaign for the purpose of bringing more cotton to this city. Last year an effort was made to stem the tide of cotton going elsewhere by placing buyers on the streets, and while it had some effect, it did not counteract all the damage that has been done. An effort will be put forth to make the cotton market one of the most attractive in the State.

NEGRO SLAYER IS GIVEN LIFE SENTENCE AT ALBANY

ALBANY, Aug. 23.—In Superior Court of Baker County, which convened at Newton this week, several cases were tried. Simon Johnson, a negro, who killed his stepson on the Grant place in July, was found guilty and given a life sentence. Will Bodiford, a negro, was found guilty of attacking a negro girl and sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary. Jake Rhoades was found guilty of violating the prohibition law and given a six months' sentence or a fine of $200.

CITY RESERVOIR TURNED INTO A SWIMMING POOL

CORDELE, Aug. 23.—Those of Cordele who like an occasional dip into the water to alleviate the suffering of the summer heat probably will have their desires satisfied during this season of next year.

It is proposed to convert the reservoir at the old waterworks station into a swimming pool when the new plant is constructed.

COLQUITT LIKELY TO VOTE $400,000 BONDS FOR ROADS

MOULTRIE, Aug. 23.—A bond issue of $400,000 soon will be submitted to the voters of Colquitt County. The money is for public roads. Prominent politicians are firm in the belief that the issue will carry.

MASONS FROM 3 COUNTIES TO MEET AT ETON

Members of Order in Whitfield, Murray and Catoosa to Hold Convention Thursday.

DALTON, Aug. 23.—Masons of three counties—Whitfield, Murray and Catoosa—will gather at Eton, in Murray County, next Thursday for the annual meeting of the Tri-County Masonic Convention, Dr. S. A. Brown, worshipful master of the organization, having issued the formal call.

The day will be devoted to speaking and other matters of interest, to be featured at noon by a big picnic dinner. It is expected that several of the Grand Lodge officers will be in attendance, and plans are being made to entertain hundreds of visiting Masons.

The elective officers of the convention are as follows: Dr. S. A. Brown, Eton, worshipful master; H. B. Farrar, Dalton, senior warden; F. J. Vining, Dawnville, junior warden; W. M. Sapp, Dalton, secretary and treasurer.

Invitations have been extended to neighboring Masonic lodges to meet here Monday, when the grand master of the State Grand Lodge, Robert L. Colding, of Savannah, will be the guest of Dalton Masons. Plans are being made to entertain a large number of visitors at the afternoon and evening receptions for the distinguished visitor.

Columbus Fights For Better Service

Board of Trade Wants Central of Georgia to Put on More Passenger Trains.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 23.—The Columbus Board of Trade has inaugurated a campaign to secure better passenger service over the Central of Georgia to points east and west from Columbus, it being claimed that the service that is now being given by the road is not satisfactory.

The Board of Trade is anxious to have the Central put on an additional train or two, or to have trains that come to the city reach Columbus in time to allow the people coming to the city an opportunity to do their shopping and return home if they wish in the afternoon of the same day. The trade organization has the backing of practically every business man in the city.

SEABOARD CONDUCTOR GIVEN $10,000 DAMAGES

CORDELE, Aug. 23.—After a strongly contested trial, both sides being represented by able counsel, a verdict was returned yesterday afternoon in Crisp Superior Court for $10,000 in favor of W. B. McMichael, of Jackson, against the Seaboard Railroad Company. McMichael had been in the employ of the road as a freight conductor and in an accident near Birmingham on the Atlanta and Birmingham division he lost a leg. He entered suit for $25,000 and the case was brought to this court for trial under the Federal employees' liability act.

NEW SCHOLARSHIP AT WOODBERRY SCHOOL

THOMASVILLE, Aug. 23.—Miss Rosa Woodberry, of Atlanta, has notified the Thomasville Study Class that she has given a scholarship in her school in Atlanta to the class to be awarded by them to any deserving girl that they may select.

This action on the part of Miss Woodberry is appreciated by the members of the class, as it will afford advantages to some deserving girl here who is not able otherwise to have them. It is not known yet who has been selected for the place, but the class has the matter under advisement.

CAMILLA TO VOTE ON SCHOOL TAX SEPT. 30

THOMASVILLE, Aug. 23.—September 30 has been set by the City Council of Camilla as the date for holding an election to ratify the schol tax bill for that town recently passed by the Legislature.

The election will be held under the same rules as elections for members of the General Assembly and the same qualifications will be required in registering. It is probable the opening of the school of Camilla will be deferred somewhat on account of this election.

RULES FOR PRIZES AT FAIR DECIDED UPON

THOMASVILLE, Aug. 23.—The Directors of the Thomas County Fair to be held here this fall have received from the committee in charge the rules and regulations for measuring all crops to be exhibited for premiums and they will be followed closely.

J. Willis Moore has been named general director and will measure all acres and crops free of charge. It is said all indications point to the finest exhibit at this fair that has been known since it was organized.

THOMAS COUNTY FARMER EXHIBITS PRIZE CORN EAR

THOMASVILLE, Aug. 23.—J. P. Cary, residing near Coolidge, had on exhibition here this week some corn grown by himself which is an example of what Thomas County can do in that line. One ear of this corn weighed two pounds and nine ounces and when shelled the grains filled a quart measure. The ear was twelve inches long.

Mr. Cary has a half acre of this corn which he will exhibit at the fair here this fall. He thinks his chances for first premium are fine.

Cupid Hits Old Mark; Children Wed, Too

One Pair Experienced in Matrimony, While Other Had to Run Away.

DALTON, Aug. 23.—The northern part of the county was this week the scene of two weddings of interest, owing to the wide difference in age of the couples, together with their popularity.

At Cohutta the Rev. W. C. Haddock and Mrs. Mary Ann Hartley were married. The wedding proved "Uncle Billy" Haddock's fourth venture, while his bride, Mrs. Hartley, was marrying for the third time. The Rev. J. C. Parrott performed the ceremony.

On the same date Miss Nola Starks, of Concord, became the wife of William Crain, of Beaverdale, the ceremony being performed by 'Squire J. D. Brackett. Mrs. Crain is 14 and her husband is just two years her senior.

While the wedding of Miss Starks and Mr. Crain was a runaway match, witnessed by only a few intimate friends and coming as a distinct surprise, there were fully 100 friends assembled to witness the Hartley-Haddock nuptials.

Thomas Farmers Can Own Products

Vegetables Put Up at Home Find Ready Sale in Thomasville Market.

THOMASVILLE, Aug. 23.—Thomas County canned vegetables are on sale here at many of the grocery stores and are proving very popular.

There were more vegetables canned in this county this year than was ever known before, and it has been found to be quite a profitable business, the stores in Thomasville taking them readily and paying the highest market price for them.

Tomatoes especially have been canned in large quantities, and they are unusualy fine, better than the best quality bought heretofore by the merchants from wholesale houses in the North.

The advantage of the home product is that the tomatoes are gathered fresh from the vines and canned before they have had time to get old or damaged.

One farmer, who recently sold about 2,000 cans, said that he had received many compliments in regard to their quality by those who had used them.

GRIFFIN AFTER MEETING OF HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

GRIFFIN, Aug. 23.—Through its secretary, W. B. Royster, the new Griffin Board of Trade has extended an urgent invitation for the State Horticultural Society to appoint this city as its place of meeting in 1914. The invitation is heartily indorsed by the Georgia Experiment Station. This is the first invitation sent out by the newly organized Board of Trade.

Another move by the board is to make Griffin the city beautiful. To this end a committee has been appointed to employ a civil engineer to look over the situation and make suggestions for improvements.

DALTON PRESIDING ELDER BEGINS FINAL ROUND

DALTON, Aug. 23.—Presiding Elder W. T. Irvine, of the Dalton District, to-day began his final round, and will visit the thirty-seven churches in the district before the annual meeting of the North Georgia Methodist Conference.

For society news of the South see page 10 of this section and the Society Section.

SUNBURNT SKINS NEED



CUTICURA SOAP

And Cuticura Ointment. For heat rashes, itchings, sunburn, wind irritations, redness and roughness of the face and hands, Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, has no rivals worth mentioning. No others do so much for the complexion, hair and hands.

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Men who shave and shampoo with Cuticura Soap will find it best for skin and scalp.

PLANS NATIONAL MERCHANTS AND FARMERS' UNION

Louis S. Daniel, of Rome, Boosts Organization Similar to American Federation of Labor.

ROME, Aug. 23.—The organization of a National Farmers and Merchants' Co-operative Association for the mutual benefit is the plan conceived by Louis Spencer Daniel, the well-known booster and director of the local association and former director of the Rome Merchants and Manufacturers' Association.

Daniel states that he is sure of the success of the national organization. He has already received hundreds of letters from all parts of the country.

The National Farmers and Merchants' Association would have an organization similar to that of the American Federation of Labor and Farmers' Union that would be absolutely free from politics.

WOMAN'S MISSION UNION CONVENES IN GAINESVILLE

GAINESVILLE, Aug. 23.—The annual meeting of the Woman's Missionary Union, auxiliary to the Chattahoochee Baptist Association, was in session at the First Baptist Church here several days the past week, bringing a number of prominent women church workers to this city. It is said that the work of this union has become one of the most important in the denomination.

HALL SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION TO MEET

GAINESVILLE, Aug. 23.—One hundred delegates representing 65 Sunday schools of Hall County will come together in an interdenominational association, the first annual session to convene in this city next Tuesday morning for a two days' session. Hammond Johnson is county president, Henry H. Estes county secretary, and J. T. Telford, treasurer.

FLAG AND BIBLE ARE PRESENTED TO SCHOOL

DALTON, Aug. 23.—The Patriotic Order Sons of America of Dalton yesterday afternoon gave to the Dug Gap School a handsome American flag and a Bible.

Appropriate exercises marked the flag raising, Senator M. C. Tarver and the Hon. T. R. Ridley being among the speakers.

REVIVAL AT ELBERTON.

ELBERTON, Aug. 23.—The Rev. R. C. Cleckler, pastor, is conducting a series of meetings at the First Methodist Church. P. M. Boyd, of Nashville, is in charge of the singing.

$151,000 SUIT FILED TO TEST OLD STATE LAW

Former Dublin Merchant Defendant in Case Brought by Arthur H. Codington, of Macon.

DUBLIN, Aug. 23.—An unusual suit to test the validity of an old statute which has been codified in the Georgia laws since 1837 and which is said to be the first suit of its kind ever filed in the State, has been filed here against G. A. Baynard, a former merchant of Dublin, by Arthur H. Codington, of Macon, for the sum of $151,000.

The law upon which the suit is based says that no business partnership may insert in their firm name the name of any individual not actually a co-partner nor continue in such firm the name of a retired partner, under the penalty of $100 a day for each day the name is so used. In his suit Codington alleges that Baynard indorsed certain notes with an old firm name of G. A. Baynard & Son and secured credit in this manner after the original partner had retired from business.

The case has excited a good deal of interest here, and much discussion as to whether the old statute can be enforced and Baynard be made liable for the full amount of $151,000 or that the statute can not be enforced now. It is said that Codington has filed the suit more to test the validity of the law than for any other purpose, and does not think that he has been damaged to the extent of the sum named.

CONFEREDATE MEMORIAL STANDS ON FEDERAL LAND

GAINESVILLE, Aug. 23.—The only monument to a Confederate soldier which has been erected upon Federal grounds, except in national military parks, is that to be unveiled here August 27. It stands on the postoffice building square. This memorial also bears the distinction of being the first monument to a Confederate soldier erected by Children of the Confederacy. It is the monument to Colonel C. C. Sanders. Miss Katherine Dozier will present the monument to the chapter. There will be interesting exercises and addresses.

FRONT END OF MULE WAS "LOADED;" TALLEY IS KICKED

DALTON, Aug. 23.—Not dreaming that the front end of a Georgia mule could be "loaded," Sam Talley, of Harmony, came near being seriously injured when his mule jumped at him and struck him down with his fore feet. Mr. Talley rolled out of reach of the mule after suffering a number of severe bruises.

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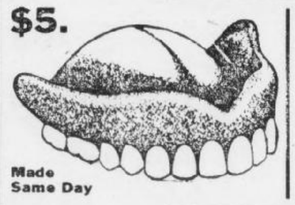

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Newly contracted and chronic Cases of Burning, Itching and Inflammation stopped in 24 hours. I am against high and extortionate fees charged by some physicians and specialists. My fees are reasonable and no more than you are willing to pay for a cure. All medicines, the surest and best of drugs, are supplied from my own private laboratory. OUT-OF-TOWN MEN VISITING THE CITY, consult me at once upon arrival, and maybe you can be cured before returning home. Many cases can be cured in one or two visits.

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LATEST NEWS OF MIDDLE GEORGIA

3 CANDIDATES SEEKING TO BE MACON MAYOR

Miller, Dasher and Smith Promise Live Campaign in Central City. Outcome Very Uncertain.

MACON, Aug. 23.—Wallace Miller, Arthur L. Dasher or Bridges Smith will be the next Mayor of Macon. The entry of Mr. Miller a week ago assured a spirited three-cornered contest, the outcome of which it will be hard for anyone to forecast.

Mr. Dasher announced his candidacy eight months ago, running on an independent platform. Mr. Smith is the candidate of the administration faction. Mr. Miller heads a young men's ticket. The campaign has just opened, but it will become exceedingly active and interesting with the announcement this week of the Aldermanic tickets.

Mr. Dasher proposes to make a vigorous speaking campaign. Mr. Smith, on the other hand, will not make a speech or write a card, according to his present intention. He will simply depend upon his record and his friends for election. Mr. Miller will likely make a number of addresses setting forth his views on municipal questions.

Mr. Dasher has already begun his speaking schedule, having addressed various meetings of the laboring men.

Mr. Dasher is one of Macon's best-known lawyers. His practice is large and lucrative. Until elected Alderman two years ago, he had never held, or asked for, political office. In Council he took such a prominent stand on leading issues that he leaped into the limelight, and before he had served a year he was freely asked to run for Mayor. He announced last December. Eight years ago Mr. Dasher was president of the Chamber of Commerce, and that organization, under his administration, made a splendid record. Previously he had been chairman of the board of directors, and was for a number of years one of the recognized leaders of the trade body. He is a married man, with a large family. His eldest son, Arthur L., Jr., is associated with him in the practice of law.

Bridges Smith is perhaps as widely known as any Macon citizen. Since 1888, with the exception of two years, 1908 and 1909, he has been connected with the city government. In 1888 he was elected City Clerk, under Mayor Daisy Price. He served in that capacity until 1899, when Mayor Price died in office, shortly after being re-elected. Mr. Smith was then chosen as his successor, and he stayed in office until 1908, when he voluntarily retired. His friend and Alderman, John T. Moore, then ran against Judge A. L. Miller, and the latter was elected. At the ensuing election, Mr. Moore was again a candidate, and this time he beat Judge Miller. Mr. Moore held office two years, and was opposed at the expiration of his first term by Alderman N. I. Brunner, whom he defeated. A charter provision, which restricts a Mayor to two terms, debars him from running again.

Mr. Smith is avowedly the candidate for the administration, and in his announcement he declared his intention of continuing the policies of the Moore administration.

Before entering politics, Mr. Smith was a newspaper reporter, and during his quarter of a cenutry in public life, he has maintained a newspaper association. He writes special articles and local news for the Macon Telegraph. He has never been defeated for office. Mr. Smith is 66 years of age, though very active in both mind and body.

Mr. Miller, if elected Mayor, will be the youngest executive this city has ever had. He is only 28 years old. He is a graduate of the University of Georgia. He began the practice of law here, but later became manager of a provision house. Two years ago he resumed law, announced his candidacy for the Legislature, and was elected, although it took a recount of the ballots to establish his victory.

It was Mr. Miller's father, Judge A. L. Miller, who served as Mayor of Macon four years ago, defeating John T. Moore, who in turn defeated him. However, Wallace Miller is not running on his father's strength, as the elder Miller is opposed to his son's present political venture. He will get his father's support, however.

Mr. Miller's candidacy was first suggested two weeks ago, but in a very few days the boom became so substantial that Mr. Miller could not resist.

Waycross Council Asked to Explain

Claimed Number of Transactions Were In Violation of City Charter.

WAYCROSS, Aug. 23.—Is became known to-day that some time during September City Council would be requested for information of a number of transactions which have taken place within the past eighteen months, many of the alleged to have been in direct violation of the city charter. It is further alleged that a city employee while drawing his full time salary from the city looked after other work for which he was amply paid.

No namese have been disclosed as yet, and it is not known who will be mentioned when the request reaches Council. Some members of Council are inclined to demand an explanation of the published reports, but have not done so.

DENIES DISCRIMINATION CLAIMED BY SAVANNAH

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—J. C. Whitney, president of the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company, is in Savannah for a conference with the directors of the Board of Trade, to go over the allegations of discrimination against Savannah in favor of Jacksonville. Whitney asserted that there was no discrimination against Savannah. Except in a very few instances, he said, the freight rates to Jacksonville from Baltimore and other points in the North are higher than the rates to Savannah.

Dublin to Hold Big Agricultural Fair

Entire Twelfth Congressional District Will be Asked to Participate.

DUBLIN, Aug. 23.—Plans are well under way for holding a large fair in Dublin this year, to be known as the Twelfth District Agricultural Fair, in which exhibits will be open to all of the counties in the Twelfth Congressional District, of which there are thirteen. The dates have been set at October 14 to 17, inclusive, the week previous to the State fair.

At a meeting held here this week organization of the corporation to handle the show was effected and the officers elected, as follows: President, W. B. Rice; vice presidents, Izzie Bashinski and M. S. Jones; secretary and treasurer, N. G. Bartlett.

The board of directors is as follows: W. B. Rice, M. S. Jones, N. G. Bartlett, Izzie Bashinski, T. W. Hooks, Frank Lawson, F. N. Watkins, H. E. Ray and H. G. Stevens.

Governor John M. Slaton will be invited to make an address during the fair, along with State School Superintendent M. L. Brittain and other prominent men of the State. A delegation of Dublin citizens will go to Atlanta Tuesday for the purpose of extending an invitation to Governor Slaton personally to come down and make an address during the fair.

Runs Small Farm In Heart of Griffin

Young Man Makes Large Yield of Irish Potatoes and Corn.

GRIFFIN, Aug. 23.—James C. Nutt, one of Griffin's best-known young men, is running a small farm in the heart of the city, and is making good at it. On a plot of land adjoining the cemetery, Nutt planted four acres of Irish cobbler potatoes. So many Irish potatoes in one field had never been seen in this section before.

For some time now the crop has been in process of harvesting. Up to date only a portion of the crop has been disposed of, but 400 bushels of the potatoes have been sold at a price ranging from 80 cents to $1 per bushel.

To increase the returns from the land, Nutt has planted rows of corn between the rows of potatoes, and the corn is now over shoulder high. The corn gives promise of making not less than 25 bushels to the acre, and if season is propitious, a good deal more.

JUDGE DANIEL TOO ILL TO PRESIDE OVER COURTS

GRIFFIN, Aug. 23.—Judge R. T. Daniel, of the Flint River Circuit, who was so ill last week that he had to adjourn the August term of Spalding Superior Court, and who has not been able to attend the Butts County Court this week, continues quite ill at his residence here on Poplar street. He will not be able to preside over the Monroe Superior Court, which is to convene at Forsyth Monday.

Judge H. A. Matthews, of Macon, presided over the Butts court for Judge Daniel, and it is likely that he again will preside for ihm next week.

RURAL MAIL CARRIERS TO MEET AT MILLEDGEVILLE

MILLEDGEVILLE, Aug. 23.—The rural mail carriers for the Tenth Congressional District will meet here on Monday, September 1.

A barbecue dinner will be served to the visiting carriers, and plans are being perfected to make their visit an enjoyable one. The following program has been arranged: Prayer by the Rev. Harold Major. Address of welcome by Mayor M. S. Bell and Postmaster R. B. Moore. The response will be made by G. D. Braddock, the president of the association.

BIG BUILDING BOOM CONTINUES IN DUBLIN

DUBLIN, Aug. 23.—There are in Dublin at this time in course of erection one six-story building, two three-story buildings five large warehouses and one large livery stable, which will be the largest in any city in this section of the State. The building boom has held up unusually well in the city this year despite the dull times that have been experienced in some other cities. These buildings are in addition to a large number of residences erected this year, also.

DUBLIN'S NEW THEATER TO OPEN SEPTEMBER 1

DUBLIN, Aug. 23.—Dublin's new theater, "The Bertha," which has been in course of erection for the past few months, will open for the season in the second week in September next, the first play being "The Rose Maid."

Other plays booked for the coming season include the "Trail of the Lonesome Pine," "Polly of the Circus," "The Blue Bird," "Everywoman," Fields' Minstrels, "The Leopard Spots" and a large number of other famous plays.

DUBLIN PUTS TIGHT LID UPON IMMORAL SHOWS

DUBLIN, Aug. 23. This city has put the lid on tight on shows, both motion picture and regular theaters, and has just created and elected a board of censors, whose duty it shall be to supervise the theaters of the city and rule out all immoral plays and pictures. The members of the board were elected by the City Council Tuesday night last.

SAVANNAH SHRINERS PLAN BIG RECEPTION

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—Completing preparations for the reception of William W. Erwin, of Wheeling, W. Va., Imperial Potentate of the Shriners of North America, other members of the Imperial Divan of the Shriners and visitors from various temples, who will come to Savannah next month, the entire seventh floor of the Hotel Savannah has been reserved for them.

The Shriners of the Imperial Divan came in response to an invitation from Potentate Robert L. Travis, of Allee Temple, of this city, to attend a ceremonial session of that temple on September 12.

$8,000 IN CASH PRIZES IN LIST OF STATE FAIR

More Than Five Thousand Displays To Be Made at Macon. Nine County Exhibits.

MACON, Aug. 23.—Officials of the Georgia State Fair Association are enthusiastic over the prospects for this year's show. Already more exhibitors have applied than ever before, and the indications are that in all of the departments there will be a total of more than 5,000 different displays. The prizes this year aggregate more than $8,000 in cash, in addition to the special premiums given by individuals and corporations.

Nine counties have contracted to make county agricultural exhibits, and probably three more will enter the competition. Cobb County, represented by Gid Morris, has taken the first prize of $1,200 for three successive years, but this year Houston County proposes to contest for this award. W. C. Lewis, of Houston, is arranging that county's exhibit.

Racing will be a special feature this year, and purses awarded will amount to several thousand dollars. This will be the first State fair racing since 1908. A motordrome also is being erected for motorcycle racing.

Secretary Harry Robert is booking individual attractions for the midway instead of engaging a carnival company. More than 50 shows have already been secured, and more will be provided.

Judges Are Named.

Announcement has been made of the judges for the various departments, as follows:

Farm Implements—W. W. Elfe, Morris Putzel and W. G. Lewis.

Poultry and Pet Stock—Loring Brown.

Textile—John A. Porter.

Horticulture and Floriculture—Dan C. Horgan.

Flour, Tea and Coffee—Mrs. John C. Dietz, Miss Henrietta Glover and Mrs. Sol Hoge.

Carriages, Buggies and Wagons—W. A. Goodyear and W. P. Welsiger.

Musical Instruments—Mrs. I. H. Adams.

Canning Clubs—A. W. Smith, Mrs. W. D. Lamar and J. Walter Collins.

Fine Arts—T. O. Chestney and Rufus W. Evans.

Dairy and Beef Cattle—Sam N. Warren.

Swine and Sheep—Professor H. B. Carpenter.

Dairy—Sam N. Warren.

Apiary—W. V. McCook and C. E. Glisson.

Horses, Mules, Ponies and Colts—Professor Milton P. Jarnigan.

Machinery—W. W. Elfe, Morris Putzel and W. C. Lewis.

Textile Machinery—John A. Porter.

Cakes, Pies, Breads, etc.—Mrs. John C. Dietz, Miss Henrietta Glover and Mrs. Sol Hoge.

Needle and Fancy Work—Mrs. J. Ross Bowdre, Mrs. J. C. Morton and Mrs. W. E. Cookerly.

Fight Over Waycross Fire Department On

Council Likely to Pass Bills to Enlarge Brigade Over Chairman's Protest.

WAYCROSS, Aug. 23.—Unless Chairman H. Hengeveld, of the Police and Fire Committee, changes his opinion, a resolution providing to enlarge the Waycross fire department will be passed over his head. Two resolutions on the subject have been introduced in City Council, one by Alderman Beaton and the other by Alderman Morton.

Chairman Hengeveld claimed the city's financial condition would not permit any further expense for the fire department. Alderman Morton replied that when there was talk of making former Fire Chief Thomas Ballentyne, of Savannah, chief of the Waycross department, Chairman Hengeveld was willing to pay more money to get Ballentyne, and it seems the city is as well off now as when Mr. Hengeveld wanted to make the change.

The resolution for the employment of more men has enough votes to pass, according to Mr. Morton, but he will make no effort to get it through Council until Mr. Hengeveld makes a report.

Edwards Approves Military Highway

Savannah to Tybee Road Would Cost About $300,000—Congressman Sees Benefit.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—That the construction of a military highway from Savannah to Tybee, as advocated by Congressman Charles G. Edwards, would be of great benefit to the entire State, is the belief of J. N. King, well-known cotton factor of Rome.

At interior points the project is not looked upon as one that will be of benefit to Savannah alone, but is considered a movement on the part of the Government that would result in good to the State at large.

The propcsed highway will cost approximately $300,000, but it is believed that it would be money well expended since all sections would be benefited.

WARE COUNTY TAX RATE REDUCED 10 PER CENT

WAYCROSS, Aug. 23.—Because of the big increase in the taxable property in Ware over last year's returns, the county tax rate was to-day reduced from 80 cents a hundred to 70 cents a hundred, with prospects bright for the same decrease another year. Approximately $50,000 will be spent by the county on road work this year, according to the budget announcement.

MERCHANTS OF AUGUSTA PLAN BIG TRADE BODY

Chamber of Commerce and Merchants and Manufacturers' Ass'n to Quit Field.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 23.—The Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Augusta has accepted the proposition of A. W. McKeand, of Atlanta, to take charge of a new commercial organization. To do this Mr. McKeand states that $60,000, or $20,000 a year for three years, must be secured.

The object of the new movement is to replace the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, which, with practically the same object in view, have been working at cross purposes for some years. It is stated that the Chamber of Commerce is making arrangements to wind up its business. This would leave the new organization planned in full command of the field.

At a meeting of citizens Mr. McKeand told them his proposition and some details of the work. It was agreed that his method was good. The new organization, which the officers and directors of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association agreed to, will be a consolidation of the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association.

Five Departments.

The new organization will have five departments.

First, the wholesale trade department, which will direct the trades trips; the salesman's school reports of trade openings; rebates on fares, and will foster a spirit of friendly rivalry between the merchants.

Second, the retail trades department, which shall handle all things pertaining to the retail trade. Especially will the credit bureau, now such a valuable asset of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, come under this department.

Third, the publicity department, from which will come all such literature as that pertaining to the city, its advantages, etc., and through the department conventions will be secured, special feature weeks arranged, etc.

Fourth, the industrial promotion department, which will handle all business pertaining to industrial work.

Fifth, the transportation department, under which will come the freight bureau, the most valuable asset of the Chamber of Commerce.

To begin this organization will entail much preliminary work, including a campaign of local men, directed by Mr. McKeand.

Augustans of all classes, whether in sympathy with the Chamber of Commerce or the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, have taken kindly to the new organization plan, and it bids fair to begin a new and entirely prosperous era for the city, whose natural advantages are such that with proper handling little is needed to make her the truly progressive city she deserves to be.

Waycross to Vote on Government Change

Hard Fight To Be Made by Both Sides—Election October 4.

WAYCROSS, GA., Aug. 23.—Voters of Waycross on October 4 will decide whether to change the form of city government to a combination city manager-commission form or retain the aldermanic form with a board of aldermen of twelve members instead of six.

A special election will be held then and the registration books are now open. It is known a strong fight will be made by both sides, and at this time it is hard to predict which will win. The city manager form of government has much support, but it is doubtful if those in favor of the change will work as hard to get the new charter approved as the opponents will work to defeat the measure which the Legislature passed this year.

If the city manager plan is approved Waycross will be the first Georgia city to adopt it.

Gov. Slaton Vetoes Chatham Land Grant

Says Resolutions Had Not Been Properly Passed by the Legislature.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—Savannahans were surprised to read that Governor Slaton had vetoed a resolution providing for land grants to the trustees of the Chatham Academy.

Governor Slaton explained he vetoed the resolution because it had not been properly passed. It relates to disposition of ungranted lands in the county. Acts passed in 1788 and 1856 vested in the Chatham Academy and the Union Society considerable ungranted lands in Chatham. The purpose of the resolution is to authorize these institutions to claim the lands under the old acts.

G. M. C. OPENS SEPTEMBER 1.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Aug. 23.—The Georgia Military College will open for the fall session on September 2. President Horton is expecting the largest attendance in the history of the institution. The Hon. Roy Stubbs, of Eatonton, will make the opening address.

FIRST BALE AT MILLEDGEVILLE.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Aug. 23.—The first bale of cotton was marketed here yesterday by Mike Jackson, a negro, living in Wilkinson County. The cotton was sold to Mr. John Barrett, and brought 15 cents a pound.

HON. RALPH O. COCHRAN DELIVERS ∴ ∵ OPENING SPEECH AT CLAYTON, GA.

Candidate for United States Senate in Strong Address Outlines His Views On State and National Issues.

I am glad to be in Clayton and have an opportunity of addressing the people of Rabun County. You have heard the expression, "From Rabun Gap to Tybee Light," and it is fitting that in my campaign for the United States Senate I should deliver the keynote address in this county—the address that in a substantial measure carries my position on the questions that the people of Georgia will be interested in in casting their votes in the election next summer for a United States Senator—and this for the reason that I will show considerable activity in this campaign which will extend from the mountains to the sea.

It is further true that you people of Rabun live in a county that was established in 1819, almost a hundred years ago, and it bears the name of one of the Chief Executives of this State. This county has furnished many men in the public arena during its history who have been worthy sons and distinguished servants of the people.

I am here to-day in advocacy of my candidacy for the United States Senate. At the suggestion of some zealous friends, I entered this race some time ago. It is an undertaking worthy of any man's highest ambition, and I entered the field conscious of the great responsibilities that will rest upon me if elected, and also conscious of the difficulties that confront me in achieving this ambition.

I want to tell you here to-day that I am going to Washington. I expect to win this race, and I have every confidence in ultimate success. It is a big undertaking, but I believe that the sentiment of the people of Georgia to-day is in favor of electing a business man, a man in the best vigor of his life, and one who will endeavor to represent all people alike and all interests alike within the borders of the State.

It is true that probably in point of years, as I am only 39 years of age, I am the youngest man who has ever offered in the State of Georgia for this high position. During the progress of the campaign I will be confronted with the charge that I am too youthful, and further that I have not had sufficient experience. I want to say in advance in answer to any such criticism that may be raised, that many of the best political servants that this country has ever had have been men who have achieved success and attained high political positions early in life. With a long stretch of years before them they well used them, and therefore their services were of inestimable worth. As a matter of fact, it is common knowledge that any man is in his prime from thirty-five to fifty years of age. In fact, the Constitution of the United States requires that one must be only 30 years old to be eligible for the United States Senate.

I am frank to tell you that at no period in life do I anticipate ability for greater labor or clearer thought. It is true that I am inexperienced on many matters pertaining to state affairs, but I do insist that I am capable of learning and that I can count upon a reasonable number of years in which to be of service to my State and country if honored with this high position.

In advocacy of my candidacy, I place before the people of Georgia the proposition of electing a business man. I can properly call attention to the young business men of this State and to the fact that in these times of industrial growth and progress that the best thing that the people of any State can do is to elect a larger percentage of the men of the business circles of their State. If there is any question that requires business ability and skill to properly settle, I should say that those which pertain to the nature of the laws under which we shall live are pre-eminently the ones where business experience, understanding of the people's wants and the ultimate effect are the ones that literally demand the business man to pass upon. A slogan of the day in which we live is more business and less theory.

Prejudice and Demagogy to Play No Part in Campaign.

I want to tell you here and now that as far as I am concerned you will never see any trace of demagogy in anything that I may say or do. I shall deal frankly with the people of Georgia, and my campaign will be devoid of tricks and makeshifts. My candidacy will be put up to the people of Georgia strictly on its merits, without frills or deception. I am nothing more than a plain business man. I have no pre-eminent ability on any lines, but I assure you in advance that if I am elected I shall ever endeavor to follow the paths of right and do my duty. This campaign as far as I am concerned will never be marred with the demagogism that arouses the prejudices of the rich against the poor, the city man against the country man, or the young man against the old man. I shall take the position in the beginning and shall maintain it throughout the campaign that if I am elected I want to be elected by all classes of our citizens, and if elected I pledge you most sincerely and earnestly that I will represent all the people of Georgia and all the lawful interests within her borders.

Under my political canopy, so to speak, all classes of our citizens can rally. No prejudice has ever taken root in my bosom against the Jew in favor of the Gentile, against the Catholic in favor of the Protestant, against the Third party man in favor of the Democrat or against any man or class of men within our State who may belong to different parties, political faith, social circle or other relation contrary to that I occupy. I am frank to say that any man who harbors hatred for any class of our citizens is unworthy of the high position to which I now aspire. The bigot, the maligner of character, he a small man, should have no place in shaping the policies and destiny of this country. The same sun shines on all of us alike, we are the children of the same Creator, and in its last analysis there is no great difference in us anyway.

I have always endeavored to be fair to all the interests of capital; I have always endeavored to be fair to the cause of labor; I shall endeavor to be fair in all of my relations with my fellow man, whether that relation be in private business matters or in public position, and if I go down in defeat contending for the wisdom of such a position I shall do so gladly and you shall have my approbation. It is well that I state on this occasion that I have never been aligned with any of the political factions of Georgia. During the past few decades when partisan heat reached high water mark I have always stood, since the early years of my manhood, as a free man and have acted on every election day in the way that I thought my vote would count for most looking to the best interests of the people of this State. We have been confronted at a number of elections with partisan politics and partisan issues. I thank God that we are now living in a more desirable day.

I am in favor of no class legislation. All legislation should be founded on the idea of the greatest good for the greatest number, irrespective of nationalities, wealth, education or anything else. However, if there is to be any class legislation, it should be in favor of the biggest class, and I should say that this class is composed of those of moderate means. If I ever cast a vote, if elected to the United States Senate, for any class whatsoever, it will be for the class here designated.

In my campaign for the Senate throughout the entire time I shall remain absolutely a free man. I shall not tie myself up with promises and political alignments. If elected I want to be a free man to represent the entire people of Georgia.

To men of experience and men of business affairs it is an accepted truth that no man need be a Croesus or an intellectual giant to represent well his people in legislative halls. What counts most is industry, integrity and sound common sense. If these elements are united in a candidate, he deserves well at the hands of his people. The making of laws and the administration of government is largely a business matter where good judgment and good conscientious service avail much.

Permit me to say also that God has endowed me with a degree of manhood and independence, so much so that I can tell you in all frankness and truth that if you do not see fit to elect me that it will be perfectly all right and I assure you that no scars will be left behind over which I will brood through the coming years. In this independence and manhood that I declare to you, there is no place for mudslinging and assassination of character. I will not indulge in any of this nor will I permit any of my friends to do so if within my power to prevent. The campaign does not involve personal issues. The issues are more substantial and more worthy of the intelligence of the people of Georgia.

I stand for good government in all of its forms, and I shall ever be the enemy of those principles and practices that are opposed to its preservation and promotion. I shall ever stand for the principles of government that represent the best interests of the farmer as well as the merchant, and in general, the best interests of every man of every class of citizens within the confines of this great State. I was born and reared on a farm in Campbell County, and I feel that my years of association with the people of the rural districts, their needs and their interests, have made me to know once for all the important recognition that should be accorded to them. Then with the business experience that I have had elsewhere, as an education in after years, I feel that I can represent the entire people of this State with fellowship of feeling and wisdom and justice to all.

Economy in National Expenditures Insisted Upon.

At this time I want to put the people of Georgia on notice that, if elected as one of the United States Senators from Georgia, I will become in a measure a watchdog of your treasury. I have long been convinced that the practices that we are following of continuously raising taxes on property, businesses, corporations, and otherwise, should be stopped. There is hardly a session of the Georgia Legislature or a session of the United States Congress that some new form of taxing the people or else increasing the old forms is not projected. I ask you, in the name of reason, when and where will these agitations and practices stop? There is an eternal cry of more money, that our institutions are being throttled and that the State and nation are lagging in progress on account of insufficient funds. You know as well as I do that if the State of Georgia had five times as much revenue for the Legislature to spend that every dollar of it would be spent and they would still be in need of more money.

As a matter of fact, unless the increase of the burdens of taxation is not halted, taxes will become very oppressive to the people of this country. Take your State tax, your county tax, your city tax, your professional tax, your corporation tax, your inheritance tax, your income tax, your occupation tax, your road tax, your local school tax, your poll tax, and possibly others, and I tell you when any man gets through at the end of the year with paying these various amounts he has done a fairly good year's work to have made profit enough out of his business to meet them. The philosophy of all taxation, according to my thinking, is that instead of the everlasting increase in the forms of taxing the people and also the amounts, that the revenue of the State should only increase with the enhancement of property, more money coming into the State, and more citizens as our common population. With an increase of revenue along these lines, with a corresponding limitation of appropriations, our State and country will always be in a solvent condition and our people will be prosperous and happy.

I have all along been of the opinion that our people should not look too much for support to the Government under which they live. The greatest men that this State or country have ever produced have been men who have worked their way through difficulties and hardships. The best principle of government that can be advocated is that of throwing every citizen that is able-bodied upon his own resources. Therefore, the sentiment that is rapidly taking root in the States of this country that we should look more to the bounties of the Government is a cancer in the body politic and will ultimately prove fatal if it is not checkmated. History records the fact that the decline of the Roman Empire set in with the free corn that was distributed to the population. It has been estimated that at one time more than 300,000 people were fed at public expense. The manhood of this country has always been honest and hardy, and we have builded a republic that is the light of the world, and if it continues in its leadership the same manhood and independence that led us into freedom must care for the affairs of state through the coming years.

Opposes Unnecessary Legislation.

In our zeal for this cause or that cause that may be advocated, we should always be conservative in our thoughts, speech and actions. There is no business, much less a government, that can go forward in splender and success where fits and spasms characterize those who are interested. Sanity should characterize every man's discussion of public questions, and I tell you that when your vote is cast on the side of conservatism you will seldom err from what is best for your family, yourself and your country.

It is true that State laws and National laws, in fact laws of all kinds, should be somewhat in the vanguard of actual practice and in a measure be some high ideals for the manhood and womanhood of this State and country, as well as for the rising generation. However, we all know that laws that are not supported with public sentiment are of no avail and become nullities on our statute books.

I am further of the opinion that we are passing too many laws in our State and Nation. It seems that we have arrived at the point where we are law-ridden; almost unnumbered laws that everybody is presumed to know, but on the other hand there is no one who does know. There is much legislation that is transgressing the inalienable rights of property and person and much of that that is suggested tends too much this way. I took occasion not long ago to count the sections of laws that compose the Code of Georgia. It is astounding but true that there are approximately 8,000 sections of laws under which we are living this day. It has almost gotten to the point where a man's mind must be an encyclopedia to carry the innumerable laws governing cities, counties, State and Nation. It reminds one of the old adage that that people is best governed which is least governed.

Favors Federal Aid for Good Roads.

I want to say on this occasion that, if elected to the United States Senate, I shall stand at all times for the cause of good roads. If we ever expect to have great systems of roads traversing this entire country the National Government will have to take hold of the proposition. It strikes me that money appropriated for this purpose is just as much within the Constitution of this country as the right to appropriate funds to deepen the waterways and improve harbors. By navigation the products of the country are distributed and it is a method of travel. The public roads of the country are the avenues of distribution whereby the products of the country reach the centers and are ultimately distributed throughout the country and the world. Furthermore, public roads are used by everybody, and the benefits derived from appropriations for this cause are participated in by all the people of the country. What cause more equitable or more worthy could be mentioned for the appropriation of public funds? The additional circumstance associated with improved public roads is the enhancement of property. Down in my country it is generally estimated that property on a macadamized road is never worth less than double as much as property on a road that has not been so improved. Also think of the convenience, pleasure and general benefits that are derived by reason of the construction of such thoroughfares. Think of the benefits to your county or any county that might be mentioned that would be derived from the construction of such highways. In consideration of these substantial reasons, I shall ever be a friend to the cause of good roads.

High Cost of Living Caused by Not Producing Enough.

Any people or any legislative body has lost sight of the greatest cause when they do not cultivate and improve the great agricultural interests of their county and State. You may talk of laws that curb vice, you may ponder over measures that involve appropriations, you may consider well laws that look to the raising of revenue, but back and more fundamental and of far greater importance is the great proposition of production. What we need most is more corn, more cotton, more of all the farm products, more manufacturing, more businesses that produce, businesses that feed and clothe the world. That is to-day, in my opinion, the prime reason for the high cost of living. We are just not producing enough.

The people of Georgia will never reach that point of prosperity that is most desired until they have learned to produce enough to get the other man's money and then have enough to live on so as to save them from the condition of having to buy the other fellow's products. I trust that I will live to see that day when by education and disposition the people of Georgia will learn and desire to produce more than they consume in the way of farm products, that splendid cash crop, the staple product, will be the surplus crop, that new era when every town and hamlet can boast of numerous manufacturing enterprises, when Georgia-made goods are sold around the world. Let us make the people of other States become the buyers of our products, and we the recipients of the splendid income.

If elected to the United States Senate I shall always do the best that in me lies to get increased appropriations for the educational interests of the various States of the Union where agricultural training is taught. The National Government, in wisdom, through the Agricultural Department has started up a system of education and scientific experiment along agricultural lines which will prove, I have no doubt, to be of the greatest service to the material interests of this country of any department known to the National Government. It will be my purpose to work for and to vote for all measures and appropriations which look to the improvement and enlargement of this great cause in the dispensation of National funds.

If I am elected to the United States Senate I want to pledge you here and now my unswerving support of all measures that look to the general betterment of humanity. We are living in times when the humanity of man is manifested in its most splendid form. Laws that are humanitarian in their nature, just in their spirit, broad in their conception of human rights will always find a friend in me. The old idea has long since passed away that every man should live for himself. Thank God that we live in a better and brighter day when the living and the hopes of humanity are upon a more just basis and there is recognition of the higher laws of nature and the beneficent conceptions of the Creator of us all.

As an incentive to high purpose and lofty achievement, we should bear in mind that the names and memories of those only are revered and live in history who lived and worked to do something for others. Selfishness, living for self, has never made any man great in the estimation of his fellowman. The world has gotten rid of much of the tyranny that has characterized it in the past, but the tyranny of brain and the tyranny of worth should continue and will continue as long as civilization endures. Ambition to do something for others as well as self should characterize the life of every man.

Favors Exploiting the Great Resources of Georgia.

There is another matter that I wish to speak of to which I will give as much of my ability and time as possible if elected. I refer to the advertising of the resources of Georgia and the entire Southland. This advertising by one in this exalted position by speech and otherwise can be made of inestimable worth to this State and section. Georgia and the entire South needs more capital and more people. Any man who is in favor of any law or laws that tend to antagonize capital and mistreat the institutions in which it is invested is the enemy of the State. In addition, what county in Georgia would not be better off if it had twice as many people in it as it has to-day? The multiplication of population means better roads, better schools, better churches, better mail facilities and better communities in general. These ends are worthy of note and should always receive the attention of the representatives of this State in these high positions.

If elected to the United States Senate, it will be my purpose to perform well what might be termed the small duties incident to this high office. Those who might desire positions either for themselves or their boys, who might at any time wish information concerning any matters in the city of Washington pertaining to the Government, or local matters, those who desire appropriations for this purpose or that purpose in their respective cities and districts, in general those who want ready service of their representative in getting something or doing something where their United States Senator can be of service to them, I will be the man to call upon. I pledge you in advance that no considerable amount of my time will be taken up in the study of foreign questions or the preparation of what might be termed big speeches, but, on the other hand, I will try to inject as much business in the situation as possible and serve in a business way the people of Georgia, not only concerning such matters as I hear mentioned, but in promoting and voting for legislation which will promote the general interests of the State, as well as the country at large.

I am deeply interested in the cause of education in all of its forms. Our public schools are the greatest institution that has become a part of the government of this State. Public schools touch every man's interest, and in them is involved the element of an elementary education which means better citizenship and more happiness on the part of our entire population. Almost as essential are the institutions of higher learning of this State. Also our colleges of technical training which prepare the young man and young woman to make a living have probably become the most popular institutions in the way of higher training that we have in the State. The old idea was to educate the smart boys in classical training either for the ministry, medicine or the law. This conception of higher learning is in a measure passing away, and technical training is largely the slogan of the times in which we live.

I do not know how you people in Rabun County feel about it, but I imagine that you have about the same feeling and sentiment that we people of Fulton have, as well as the people of all the other counties of this State—that is the constantly recurring panics that disturb and distress the business interests of this country. I do not know whether or not any man can assign with accuracy the immediate causes of these recurring panics. However, I am inclined to believe that the most prominent cause is the drastic reform legislation that sets up about every eight or ten years. I am in favor of a certain amount of reform. We all know that in the great economy of nature change must take place either for good or ill. The country that does not improve its condition must of necessity retrograde. On the other hand, I am opposed, and I shall always vote accordingly, to reforms and reform measures which come in bunches and have the inevitable effect of upsetting the entire business of this State and country. As far as I am concerned, I want a little rest so that I may have an opportunity of accumulating some of the world's goods while in the vigor of manhood, and not look too much to the eradication of all evil and the improvement of our institutions and country on the Utopian idea for our children and our children's children. As I see it, the present epoch we now call recent is the most prosperous and happy period that the world has ever known.

We often lose sight of the untold good that has been accomplished by the people of our day and our fathers before us. In fact, we live in the best times and we constitute the greatest people that this world has ever seen. Six thousand years of recorded history does not find a parallel. There is not so much ill in man and the human race as we are often led to believe. I have often said that the good man in any community is the good fellow after all. Think of man in this day of enlightenment and the society in which we live. He works hard and usually by the sweat of his brow he provides for wife and children. He is interested in educational advantages of his family, he looks forward with a feverish mind to the ultimate condition when no longer he will be the mainstay of these loved ones. We are rich in charity, we are humane in the treatment of those who are unfortunate, our ideals are high, and we are recipients by reason of our intelligence and industry of most of the good that the world affords.

Another point that I wish to bring out: Too much experiment is always dangerous. The people of any State or country that is experimenting with this law, this institution, and this new idea are apt to fall into the ways that will lead them into departures from the fundamentals of their institutions which probably will prove dangerous and fatal. It is always better to let other people, other States and other men work out the issues of state, experiment and ascertain the truth, and then the wisdom of its adoption becomes clear and of no loss to that people who follow in the light of this experience. Of course some experiment along sane and conservative lines is good for all people, and if such is not indulged in they are liable to become laggards and drones. However, the people of Georgia should never become distinguished as a people of experiment, and the State should never be known as an incubator of new ideas.

If I am elected to the United States Senate, I shall always stand for clean government, wise laws and pure administration. We live in a country where in theory every man's chance is alike. God has made us unequal in body and mind, but under the Constitution and laws of the United States, as drawn by those immortal men, the fathers of this country, whose names shall live as long as recorded history is preserved, imbedded in that great instrument and laws, the general principle of equal rights to all and an equal chance in the struggles of this life. No man should ask for more than justice and an equal chance. No man should be willing to surrender to any other man his equal chance and justice in the race of life. I shall always be opposed to plunder in any form and shall ever stand for the best laws to perpetuate and preserve the Government as founded by the fathers of this country.

However, it is true that it does seem like something is wrong at times with our institutions when one man in the short space of a lifetime can accumulate a billion of dollars. We have in these United States one-sixteenth of the population of the world and we possess one-fourth of its entire wealth. Such a splendid commentary upon the people who in only a century or two past found the vast expanse of our country a wilderness and here the institutions and wealth to which we are heirs.

Amid the masterful strides made by this country within the past fifty years, on account of a serious handicap, the South is just now coming into her own. Georgia and the entire Southern States are rich in natural resources—we have the climate, we have the soil, we have the minerals, we have the water power, and, thank God, we have the brain and the industry that will yet make of our Southland the fairest spot beneath the sun.

There is no use for history except the lessons that it teaches. We are living in the light of many experiences of the past, and as the light of these experiences falls upon our pathway our days will be splendid and our accomplishments beyond the dreams of men.

I love Georgia and her people. Born within her borders, educated within her institutions, associated with Georgia people, I bear to her the warmth of sympathy and childish affection that I trust will continue unabated during the time that I shall live. The mountains lifting their lofty peaks amid the skies, the old red hills of Georgia, dear to the heart of all, the table lands, rich and fertile, and extended in area, her rippling streams in music, wind their way to the mighty sea, seven out of the nine climates with which the Nation is characterized, I am devoted to this people and this mighty State.

With renewed purpose, and a common ambition, let us press forward in the mighty causes of civilization and the accomplishment of higher ideals.

(Adv.)



SOCIETY NEWS of the SOUTH



Waycross

WAYCROSS, Aug. 23.—Mrs. V. L. Stanton and Miss Mary Stanton have returned from a visit to Atlanta and points in North Georgia.

Miss Clifton Wing, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. B. Thorpe, has returned to her home in Macon.

Mr. and Mrs. Dessau Bunn, en route to their home at Fairfax from St. Simons Island, where they spent the summer, were guests of relatives in Waycross this week.

Miss Jessie Lou Stanley visited relatives in Brunswick this week.

Miss Leila Paschall, who has been visiting in Atlanta, will spend some time in Rome before returning home.

Mrs. R. E. Brown and children have returned from a visit to relatives in Scranton, Pa.

Mrs. J. P. Dukes and children visited in Savannah this week.

Misses Viola and Ruby Clemens are visiting relatives in Savannah.

Following a short visit in New York City, Mr. L. Volney Williams will join Mrs. Williams and children in Michigan for an extended visit. Mr. Williams sailed for New York from Savannah Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Gaston Lewis, of New York, are in the city for a visit of several months.

Mrs. E. J. Seay and Miss Elwood Seay have returned from a visit to Columbia, S. C.

Mrs. J. P. Moody, of Florida, is the guest of Mrs. W. T. Seaman.

Mrs. A. J. Miller left Thursday for Wilmington, N. C., where she will visit relatives.

Mrs. M. Z. Hinnant and children have returned to Wilmington, N. C., after a visit to friends and relatives in Waycross.

Mrs. C. R. Powrie and little daughter, Jean, of New York, arrived Wednesday to join Mr. Powrie and will make Waycross their home.

Members of the Friday Club were entertained yesterday by Misses Lucile and Susie Sutton.

Miss Aline Jeffers is expected home shortly from a visit to her sister, Mrs. John D. Tucker, in Birmingham, Ala.

Crawfordville

CRAWFORDVILLE, Ga., Aug. 23.—Miss Virginia Butler, of Madison, is the guest of Miss Frances Burgess. Several delightful entertainments have been given in her honor among them receptions by Misses Melton and Asbury.

Miss Mattie Jordan, of Atlanta, spent a few days here the past week the guest of Miss Blanche Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Golucke, Mr. A. G. and Mrs. R. W. Golucke and daughters, Anna Catherine and Mary Gordon, are spending the week at Hot Springs, N. C.

Miss Lillian Asbury leaves this week for Elberton to visit Miss Allen, who was one of Miss Asbury's attractive guests last week.

The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Owens and daughter, Aileene, of DeLand, Fla., are spending some time here with friends.

Colonel and Mrs. J. Frank and daughters, Cornelia and Nell, of Dothan, Ala., spent several days here as the guests of Mr. W. P. Rid.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Leary and Guy, Jr., have returned to Augusta after spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Gee. Miss Martha Griffith returned home with them.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Anthony and Mr. L. P. McCord, of East Palm Beach Fla., are here visiting.

Miss Mary Fannie Harris, of Augusta, is the guest of Miss Emma Chapman.

Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Gunn have returned from Augusta and Atlanta, where they spent several days last week.

Colonel and Mrs. J. A. Beasley are visiting in Atlanta.

Mesdames J. V. Andrews, J. H. Callahan and W. C. Andrews, all of this city, are spending some time at Borden Wheeler, Ala.

Miss Minnie Olive Park will entertain a house party this week. Those invited are Misses Mary Holden, of Athens; Anita Sanford, of Augusta, and Kathleen Kendrick, of Sharon.

Milledgeville

MILLEDGEVILLE, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Joseph Cleveland Cooper entertained on Thursday evening in honor of her sister, Miss Carrie Talbot. Hearts-dice was played, after which a delightful salad course was served. Those present were the Misses Susan Myrick, Jesse Allen, Maggie Bivins, Floride Allen, Isabella Allen, Pauline Nisbit, Helen Maxwell, Hattie Pottle, Mary Amos and Francis Conn, Edwin Allen, James Sibley, Erwin Sibley, John Sibley, Malcolm Flemister, Charles Conn, Henry McAuliffe, Charles Brown, Arthur Carr, Stewart Wootten and James Clark, of Atlanta.

Miss Marguerite Joseph entertained on Monday at a suit-case shower for Miss Katherine Scott, who leaves soon for an extended trip through the North. Each lady brought some gift for the honoree.

Mrs. Frank Bone entertained at her home on Greene street Wednesday afternoon in honor of Miss Francis Stevens, of Macon, when "42" was played, after which a salad course was served. Those present were Mrs. W. T. Garrard, Mrs. Y. A. Little, Mrs. Cleve Cooper, Mrs. Lodrick Jones, Mrs. Culver Kidd, Mrs. John Barrett, Mrs. I. C. Case, Mrs. E. A. Tignor, Mrs. E. E. Bass, Miss Carrie Talbot, Miss Beuna Barrett and Miss Annie McKinley.

Another social event of the week was a party given by Miss Katie Cline on Tuesday afternoon, her guests being Mrs. L. M. Jones, Jr., Mrs. Harry Bone, Mrs. Frank Bone, Mrs. Logan Griswold, Mrs. Bee Bethune, Mrs. George Brantley, Miss Francis Conn, Miss Frances Stevens, Miss Pauline McKinley, Miss Annie McKinley and Miss Hattie Pottle.

Covington

COVINGTON, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Clarence Terrell entertained at the Lyric Theater on Thursday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Alva Cooper, of Savannah, who is the guest of Mrs. J. O. Cooper. Mrs. Terrell's guests included Mrs. Alva Cooper, Mrs. J. O. Cooper, the Misses Eloise Cooper, Ida and Annie Higgins, Eleanor Butler, Frances Henderson, Hyda Heard and Bonner Sims, Mrs. H. D. Terrell and Mrs. J. Bain Terrell.

Miss Louise Whitehead entertained on Tuesday evening at her home on Monticello street with a progressive conversation party in honor of her house guest, Miss Ella Mae Ellis, of Macon. The guests included the Misses Natalie Turner, Annie Pauline Anderson, Lartrelle Meadors, Dorothy Lee, Ruth Weldon, of Talladega, Alabama; Frances Dearing and Marion Sherman, James Lester, Jim Wells, Rufus Franklin, Charles Ellis, Guy Robinson, Candler Harwell, Ivey Smith, Lamar Smith, Reginald Robinson, Perrino Dearing, Fred Bush and Guy Rogers.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Fowler, Miss Louise Fowler, Mrs. J. W. Stephenson, Miss Eva Stephenson, Mrs. Lillian Stephenson Weaver, Roy Stephenson, of Tampa, Fla., and Hugh Wright were among those from Covington who attended the Duffy-Stephenson wedding, which was a pretty event of Thursday, taking place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Parker Ernest Duffy at Morrow.

Mrs. Thomas Berry entertained a number of relatives last week at a family reunion, the guests including Mr. and Mrs. John P. Blanton, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Harris, of Alabama; Mrs. J. W. Loyd, of Dawson, Ala.; Mrs. R. L. Tye, of Mansfield; Mrs. H. B. Thacker, of Oxford, and Mrs. A. J. Blanton.

Moultrie

MOULTRIE, Aug. 23.—Miss Lucile Autrey entertained the members of the Entre Nous Club on Saturday morning. Assisting Miss Autrey were her sisters, Mrs. Roy Autrey and Mrs. Clyde Taylor.

Complimentary to her sister, Miss Mary Walker, of Atlanta, Mrs. T. W. Maddox entertained at a "42" party on Tuesday morning.

Mrs. A. W. Chase entertained a number of her friends on Thursday afternoon at a domino party.

Sylvania

SYLVANIA, Aug. 23.—Miss Nelle Davis entertained at cards on Tuesday morning for the Misses Willie Christie and Lucile Evans, of Savannah. First prize, a box of stationery, was won by Miss Ruby Mauldin. Those present were the Misses Mary Lizzie and Annie Dixon Homer, of Atlanta; Bertha Pearson, Maud Hilton, Jupnita Williamson, Ruby Mauldin, Kate Patrick, Lucy Morel, Sadie Lovett and Esther, Ruth and Kathleen Mimms.

Mrs. John C. Hollingsworth entertained the Ladies' Culture Club on Tuesday afternoon. The program consisted of a study of "Famous Georgians."

A party enjoying an outing at Brannen's Bridge on Wednesday included Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Powell, Mesdames A. T. Perkins, Lecie Davis and J. W. Overstreet; the Misses Mattie Zoe Mallory, Willie Christie, Lucile Evans, Nelle Davis and Mary Lizzie and Annie Dixon Homer, Julian Cooper, Willie Robbins, Spencer Powell, Bates Lovett and Edward Overstreet.

Mrs. R. F. Jarrell, Jr., entertained the Civic Club on Wednesday afternoon. An interesting program was rendered, followed by delicious refreshments.

Mrs. J. C. Hollingsworth entertained at cards on Tuesday evening for Miss Mattie Mallory and Paul Mallory, of Clyo. Those present were the Misses Mary Lizzie and Annie Dixon Homer, of Atlanta; Miss Mattie Zoe Mallory, of Clyo; Miss Ruby Mauldin, Miss Nelle Davis, Paul Mallory, of Clyo; Abe Greenberg, Spencer Powell, Edward Overstreet and Bates Lovett.

Miss Margaret Flood

of Savannah, one of the popular members of the school set. Miss Flood is also taking an active part in the girl scout movement, being captain of a patrol.



Tallahassee

TALLAHASSEE, Aug. 23.—Mrs. H. T. Felkel entertained informally at her home on College avenue Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. W. E. Shackelford, of Jacksonville, was a recent visitor to the Capital City.

Governor Park Trammell left Thursday for a ten days' vacation at Waynesville, N. C., where he joined Mrs. Trammell.

Mrs. S. D. Chittenden at her beautiful home on Park avenue on Wednesday morning entertained at auction bridge in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Walter Wight, of Cairo, Ga., who is visiting her for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Winthrop returned Thursday from Atlantic Beach, having made the return trip from Tallahassee in their automobile.

The regular Thursday night's dance was enjoyed by the society folk at the Elks' Club.

Pensacola

PENSACOLA, Aug. 23.—Pensacola society was much interested in the marriage on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock of Mrs. Mary Dallas Strong, formerly a social favorite in Pensacola, to William F. Quicksall, which took place in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Strong recently visited Mrs. Albert Hyer at her beautiful Bayshore residence, Virginia Lodge, and while here was entertained by Mrs. E. J. Wilson and many other of her old friends.

Mrs. W. H. Northup, who has been spending the past month in the North Carolina mountains, in the beautiful Sapphire Country of Saluda and Waynesville, returned home on Tuesday. Mrs. Northup stopped a few days in Atlanta, where she met Mrs. Pat McHugh, formerly Mrs. Pebley, of Pensacola, at the Hotel Majestic.

Miss Madge Cushman, of Knoxville, Tenn., accompanied by her nephew, Robert Daniels, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Daniels, arrived Saturday on a two weeks' visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Carlton H. Cushman.

The North Carolina mountains are a favorite summer resort for Pensacolans, and at Waynesville this summer there is quite a colony. Mrs. C. W. D'Alemberte, who is now in Rome, Ga., and Mrs. W. H. Northup spent some time at Waynesville, and Mrs. Smithwick, two children, William and Mary, and Mrs. Smithwick's sister, Miss Verren, are now there. Mrs. Alice Aylward, who formerly made her home here and who was recently the guest of Mrs. J. J. Hooton, is also at Waynesville.

Griffin

GRIFFIN, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Carlton Jones entertained her bridge club Tuesday afternoon at an al fresco party. On Wednesday afternoon she was hostess at a domino party.

Miss Mamie Slade and Miss Carrie Slade were hostesses Wednesday evening at a lawn party in honor of their guests, Miss Irene Dempsey, of Cedartown, and Miss Inez Hyman, of Cordele.

Miss Mary Bass was hostess at an automobile party to Barnesville in honor of Misses Mamie and Carrie Slade, Irene Dempsey and Inez Hyman.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Baxter were hosts at a lawn party Friday evening in compliment to their guest, Miss Jessie Robertson, of Forsyth.

On Wednesday morning Miss Olive Boyd was hostess at a rook party in honor of her guest, Miss Mary Watkins, of Atlanta.

Mrs. James Nutt entertained Monday afternoon at a bridge party in honor of Miss Katherine Wooten, of Washington.

Mrs. John Henry Newman entertained fifty ladies Friday afternoon at a theater party especially in compliment to her sisters, Mrs. H. L. Wheat, of Macon, and Mrs. Idus C. Doe, of LaGrange.

Mrs. James Kimbrough entertained Wednesday evening at a dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Burr, of Atlanta. Invited to meet Mr. and Mrs. Burr were Mr. and Mrs. John B. Mills and Mrs. James Mills.

Mrs. Charles Murray and Mrs. Frank Ingram were hostesses Wednesday morning at a sewing party in compliment to Mrs. James Porter and her daughter, Mrs. Everts. Miss Della Porter and Miss Laura Porter, of Houston, Texas.

Little Miss Ethelyn Ison entertained twenty of her little friends Friday morning in honor of the fifth birthday.

Master Ernest Carlisle was host Wednesday afternoon in celebration of the fourth anniversary of his birth.

Little Miss Lily Rivers Griffin entertained a party of her young friends celebrating the fourth anniversary of her birth.

Cordele

CORDELE, Aug. 23.—A congenial party of young people enjoyed a picnic and fish fry Monday afternoon on the Flint River, the affair being in honor of the Misses Ruth and Clara Mae Jefferson, of Columbus.

Mrs. I. J. Lamb and daughter, Miss Mae Lamb, entertained Tuesday afternoon in honor of Miss Grace Dill, of Ocilla, the guest of Mrs. P. C. Dill and Misses Jefferson.

Mrs C. E. Todd was the hostess Monday afternoon to the Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church.

Durham

DURHAM, Aug. 23.—Misses Margaret and Bessie Erwin, with W. A. Erwin, "cotton king" of North Carolina, gave an elaborate dance at the Durham Country Club in honor of guests who were attending a house-party at "Hillcrest," the Erwin home. It was the most brilliant social affair of the season and was attended by young folks prominent in society through the State.

The guests of honor were Miss Agnes Tinsley Harrison, Atlanta; Miss Sadie Willham, Augusta; Miss Katherine Overman, Washington, D. C.; Hamilton Jones, Charlotte; Hugh Thompson, Raleigh, and Terry Lyon, Fayetteville.

West Point

WEST POINT, Aug. 23.—Miss Mary Booker entertained at rook Thursday evening in honor of Mrs. John T. Ivey and Miss Eloise Sikes, of Luverne, Ala. After the game sandwiches and tea were served.

Dublin

DUBLIN, Aug. 23.—Miss Ruth Toole, of Macon, was the guest of honor at an auction bridge party which Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Toole gave Tuesday evening. Playing were the Misses Ruth Toole, Mabel Harvard, Dorothy Hooks, Mamie Ramsay, Frances Webb and T. W. Hooks, O. G. Sparks, J. B. Hicks and W. R. Brigham.

A much-enjoyed affair of the week was the auction bridge luncheon which Miss Dorothy Hooks gave on Wednesday for Miss Ruth Toole. Miss Hooks' guests included Mrs. E. S. Street, Mrs. J. M. Finn, Mrs. T. R. Ramsay, Mrs. H. P. Shewmake, Mrs. A. J. Toole and Miss Frances Webb.

Of much interest socially will be the wedding of Miss Mary Lee Randall, of Grovania, and Richard P. Hicks, of Wrightsville, next Tuesday evening at the home of the bride's parents in Grovania. A party of friends from Dublin and Wrightsville will go over for this event. A reception will follow the ceremony.

The visitors in the city were honorees at a dance on Wednesday evening at East Lake. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Graham, Miss Lucy Gibson, of Macon; Miss Pearl Dowling, of Lake City, Fla.; Miss McLendon, Miss Otelia Gibson, of Macon; Miss Algie Prince, Miss Leonora Starr, Robert Hightower, Ramsay Fuller, S. Dixon, Paul Williamson, Dewitt Varnadoe, Cliff Holcomb, Clay O'Neal, Alex Blackshear, Claude Brantley, Alex Burch, Patrick Roach and William Brunson.

Senoia

SENOIA, Aug. 23.—Miss Lena Hand entertained a large party of Shorter and Wesleyan girls at a party at her home Monday evening.

The Methodist Missionary Society was royally entertained Monday afternoon by Mrs. H. B. Sasser.

The caming party given at Starr's Mill by Misses Lois and Annie Lou Hardy the past week was one of the most enjoyable events of the year. Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Hardy chaperoned the party. The out-of-town guests included Misses Helen Carpenter, Newnan; Elizabeth Baker, Macon; Minnie McMichael, Buena Vista; Sallie Thompson, Hawkinsville; Mary and Lena Render, Greenville; Messrs. Tom Tolleson, Fayetteville; Kendal Fielder, Cedartown; Albert Jelks, Hawkinsville; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Freeman and Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Hunter.

Miami

MIAMI, Aug. 23.—Miss Josephine Bravo, one of the first children born in Miami, was united in marriage on Monday night to Dallas D. Hoffman, of this city. The ceremony took place at the bride's home in the presence of a number of friends and relatives and was followed by an informal reception.

One of the pretty dinner-dances of the summer was that given Tuesday night at the beach by Clement and Bazil Brossier, in honor of the Misses Frances and Jane Tatum, two of the charming buds of the city, who leave soon for an exclusive girls' school in the North. The guests were the Misses Frances and Jane Tatum, Jewel Green and Ruth Rose, and Victor Moffat, Merle McLeannon and B. B. Tatum. The affair was held at the Casino at the beach.

Complimentary to the Misses Maude and Alice Reilly, of New Haven, Conn., who are visiting their brother, John B. Reilly, a luncheon was given at the Dade Club by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coleman Romfh. Roses were used for the decorations. Covers were laid for the Misses Reilly, Miss Flavia DeCamp, R. B. Black, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Reilly, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McDonald and Mr. and Mrs. Romfh.

A Cooncan Club has been organized by a group of the young women of the city. Miss Cornelia Leffler was hostess at the last meeting of the club. Those present were the Misses Myrtle Rose, Hilda Baile, Christine Worley, Ruth Rose, Helen Skelly and Mildred Taylor.

Mrs. Everett George Sewell is spending the latter part of the summer at Asheville, N. C., where many other Miami people are stopping.

Jackson

JACKSON, Aug. 23.—Mrs. L. M. Crawford complimented her guest, Mrs. James Crawford Nutt, of Griffin, with a "42" party on Thursday morning.

The young men of the city gave a moonlight picnic at Indian Springs on Tuesday in honor of Miss Sarah Wylie, of Cartersville, the guest of Miss Mary Land.

In compliment to her niece, Miss Julia Collier, of St. Louis, Mrs. Levi entertained four tables of bridge on Wednesday evening.

Tampa

TAMPA, Aug. 23.—Dr. William Monroe Rowlett and Miss Gregory Walker, daughter of Mrs. Julian Walker, of New York City, will be married at the cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York on September 10. Dr. Rowlett's brother, Calus Rowlett, and the bride-elect's brother, Hewitt Walker, will be best men and will be the only attendants. Dr. Rowlett and his bride will take a trip to Canadian resorts before returning to this city about October 1 to make their home. Dr. Rowlett is one of the young physicians of the city and is very popular. Miss Walker is related to many families here, and she and her mother spent last winter here, taking a house on the Boulevard. This summer they have been spending in the Berkshires. She is an accomplished pianist.

Two well-known young couples of Winter Haven, one of the fine resorts and orange grove towns of interior Florida, are to be married at the same time on September 14. They are Norman Wyckoff and Miss Larra McCrary and Leslie Winston Anderson and Miss Kathleen Winston Pepper. The double ceremony will take place at the First Christian Church of Winter Haven, and the young couples will go for a wedding trip together.

Mrs. A. B. Gerner, of this city, is chaperoning a house party at Wall Springs. The party is made up of Tampa and Dade City people, and they are enjoying the bathing at this resort. Among the Dade City members of the party are the Misses Lulu and Ethel Cochrane. A number from Dade City motored over to the camp at various times during the last week or so to spend a few days.

Buchanan

BUCHANAN, Aug. 23.—The recital and reading given at the Methodist Church Tuesday evening by Miss Shirley Sutherlin, of Cave Springs, was enjoyed by all present. Miss Sutherlin has accepted a position with the Southern Female College at LaGrange next year.

Tifton

TIFTON, Aug. 23.—Miss Aline Shipp entertained in honor of her guests, Misses Julia Williams and Florence Parks, with a Japanese party Monday night. Those present were the Misses Julia Williams, Florence Parks, Annie Howard, Marie Garbutt and Vernice Kennedy, James Pate, Roy Thrasher, Robert Hall, Louie Monk, Watson Holmes, Joe Gammon and Mark and Conrad Shipp.

Miss Josie Golden entertained Friday afternoon at four tables of salmagundi in honor of her guest, Miss Kate Harrell, of Doerun.

Miss Annie Howard entertained Tuesday night in honor of Miss Aline Shipp's house guests.

St. Augustine

ST. AUGUSTINE, Aug. 23.—A pretty event of the week was the wedding of Miss Elizabeth Josephine Masters and Marcus Pappy, at the Cathedral Tuesday afternoon, the Rev. Father James O'Brien officiating. Both are among the best known young people of the city and are members of old Florida families.

Captain and Mrs. Henry Marcotte left yesterday for Williamsport, Pa., where they will spend several weeks.

Miss Nell Edmonds and her mother have gone to Miami, where they will reside in the future. They were social favorites here.

Miss Ruth Green, a popular member of the younger society set, has returned from an extended visit with friends in Tallahassee.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald White have returned from a several months' honeymoon trip spent in England. Mr. White's old home. Mr. White is a well-known banker. Mrs. White was formerly Miss Elizabeth Frazer, of this city. Their wedding was a social event of the early summer.

Mrs. G. H. Bruer has returned from Syracuse, N. Y., where she visited her daughter, Mrs. Ernest Johnson.

Gainesville

GAINESVILLE, Aug. 23.—Miss Elizabeth Kimbrough will entertain at a house party next week, her guests to include Miss Jamie Hall, of Graniville; Miss Cora Candler, of Dallas, Texas; Miss Marie Dinkins, of Atlanta; Miss Emily Dorsey, of Opelika, Ala., and Miss Laura Mae Kennimerg, of Cleveland. Among the social attention planned for her guests are a masquerade party at the home of Miss Kimbrough and a reception, with Miss Mary Florence McKinney as hostess.

A social affair of the week was the bridge luncheon Wednesday morning which Mrs. Pillow gave for her daughter, Mrs. French, of New Orleans. About twenty guests were present.

A compliment to Mrs. J. B. Fitzgerald, who leaves this week for her future home in Augusta, was a porch party given Tuesday morning by Mrs. M. C. Brown and her mother, Mrs. Flanders.

Mrs. J. E. Jackson was hostess at a sewing party at her home on Academy street in honor of her sister, Mrs. H. W. Campbell, of Atlanta.

Miss Jone and Louise Jackson entertained eight couples at a dinner party Friday evening in honor of Miss Marjorie Wilkes, who was a guest of Mrs. J. H. Banks.

Acworth

ACWORTH, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Daniell Humphries Collins entertained on Thursday afternoon in compliment to Mrs. Norman Smith Kitchen, of Birmingham, Ala.

Mrs. Zollie L. McLain, Mrs. W. Arthur Nichols and Mrs. Charles Gribble were hostesses on Friday afternoon at a reception at the home of Mrs. Gribble, in honor of Mrs. D'Armand Breard, of Monroe, La.; Miss Aris Elgin, of Anderson, S. C., and Mrs. Norman Smith Kitchen, of Birmingham, Ala.

Washington

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—In honor of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Newsom, whose wedding Monday afternoon in Atlanta was a social event of cordial interest to a large circle of friends and relatives in Wilkes County, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Armstrong entertained a number of friends Thursday with a barbecue at their country home five miles north of Washington.

Tuesday's meeting of the Bimonthly Bridge Club, composed of the young married set of Washington, was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Clement E. Sutton. It was decided to call it further meetings until October on account of the number of members who are spending September out of town.

Lanark

LANARK, Aug. 23.—The residents at the Byrd cottage and a few invited guests enjoyed an excursion to Dog Island on Thursday evening. A delicious lunch was served on the island and a dip in the surf was enjoyed.

On Wednesday night at the hotel Willie Byrd was host at a crab supper.

Making up a pleasant house party at Lanark for a week or ten days are Mrs. B. H. Hardaway, Miss Slade, Miss Gerge, Charles Porter and B. H. Hardaway, Jr., all of Columbus, Ga. The house party is given by Mrs. Hardaway in honor of her son, B. H. Hardaway, Jr. The party is occupying the cottage of Mrs. Hardaway.

The party of Tallahassee campers at St. Theresa, composed of John McDougall, Abe McDougall, Guy Haynes and Phil Caldwell, on Saturday evening sailed over to Lanark, enjoyed the Saturday night dance at the hotel and remained over Sunday, taking the members of the Columbus house party for a sail. John and Abe McDougall returned to their camp at St. Theresa and Guy Haynes and Phil Caldwell to Tallahassee.

A party of campers at Lanark occupying the Phillips-Culley cottage is made up of Walter Culley, Humphrey Gwynn, Horace VanBrunt and Harbert Keith, of Tallahassee.

Gainesville

GAINESVILLE, Aug. 23.—Miss Mamie McGrew has returned from a four-weeks outing, during which she visited friends in Jacksonville, Augusta, Ga., and Hendersonville, N. C.

Mrs. J. I. Blake and children are now in Atlanta on a visit to relatives.

Miss Birdie Wood, of Fernandina; Miss Gussie Steindorff, of Greenville, Ala., and Miss Nellie Dekle, of Tampa, are guests of Mrs. Robert E. Lee on West Arlington street.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Harris, of Haverhill, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Marion Carr, to Lee Graham, of Gainesville, Fla. This announcement is of great interest to the social circle of this city. Mr. Graham is cashier of the First National Bank of Gainesville, a member of the City Council and a most popular citizen. It is said the wedding will be some time in October.

Cartersville

CARTERSVILLE, Aug. 23.—On Tuesday evening a dance was given at the Opera House by the young men of Cartersville to the visiting girls. The out-of-town guests were Misses Marion Perdue, Ruth Blackman and Ruth Barry, of Atlanta; Kathrine and May Stiles, of Brunswick; Addie McCollister and Ida Moody, of Piedmont, Ala., and Mrs. Keith Carson, of Tifton. The chaperons wer Mr. and Mrs. E. Strickland, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hammond and Mr. and Mrs. Madison Milam.

Mrs. Walter Holcombe, of Nashville, entertained at an afternoon tea at "Roselawn," the home of her mother, Mrs. Sam P. Jones, on Saturday. The guests were Mrs. John G. Simpson and Miss Hattie Jones, Charlotte, N. C.; Mrs. Bert Sims, Murfreesboro, Tenn., and Mrs. Conyers Fite, Washington, D. C.

Nashville

NASHVILLE, Aug. 23.—A lawn social was given on the courthouse square by the ladies of the Civic League yesterday evening from 6 to 9 o'clock. The proceeds will go for the benefit of the public library.

Ocilla

OCILLA, Aug. 23.—At the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. J. W. Layfield, Miss Meta Clair Sibley and Edwin E. Howell were married on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, and left immediately for Atlanta and other points in North Georgia to return in ten days, when they will make this city their home. The Rev. Mr. Ansley, Baptist minister at this place, officiated.

Claims To Be Heir To Cooper Estate

Henry D. Ritch Says He Was Adopted Son of Savannah Man. Files Suit.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—A suit in which Henry David Ritch seeks to establish himself as an heir-at-law of the late Clem T. Cooper so that he may inherit one-third of the $43,000 Cooper estate, has been filed in the Superior Court of Chatham County.

The obstacle in the way of Ritch's claim is Mrs. Lillian Hamilton, formerly Mrs. Lillian Cooper, wife of the man who died intestate, leaving this desirable property. Ritch says he was legally adopted by Cooper and is entitled to inherit one-third of the estate, as well as to share in the net proceeds from the estate since the death of Cooper on January 14, 1903.

The petitioner is 19 years old. He began the proceedings through J. J. Rahn, Jr., a friend. He shows that when a child 6 years old he was adopted by Cooper, and that he took the name of his foster parent. At that time Cooper was a widower. Ritch continued to live at the Cooper home until six months after the death of Cooper.

FORGOT TO CLOSE WINDOW; GAS FAILED TO KILL MAN

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—Because he forgot to close a window in the back of his store when he attempted to kill himself by inhaling illuminating gas, Laurence Louis, a confectioner, will probably recover.

Louis had removed the burners from a gas stove, and placing a rubber tube in his mouth, turned on the gas. Despondency because of business affairs is said to have been the cause of the act.

BIG DISAPPEARING GUN ARRIVES IN SAVANNAH

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—Occupying four freight cars, the carriage for the 10-inch disappearing gun in the dummy fortifications in the park extension has arrived from Bethlehem, Pa.

The total weight of the carriage is 225,000 pounds. It will support a gun weighing 30 tons and measuring 35 feet in length. The gun will be mounted inside the fortifications which will be used by the Savannah Volunteer Guards in practice work.

The "Ice Kist"

APPROVED BY
Good Housekeeping Institute



No Crank
No Dasher
No Handle
No Cogs
No Wheels
No Wood
No Hoops
No
Hard Work

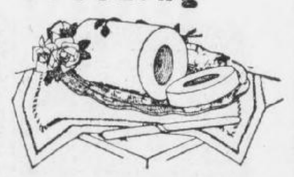
$1.95 POSTPAID 15 DAYS' TRIAL 2-QUART SIZE **$1.95**

PACK IT — THAT'S ALL

For the ICE-KIST all you have to do is to pour in the cream, sherbet or whatever refreshment it may be, and pack in the ice as in the ordinary freezer. Then the work is ended. There is ***no working a dasher, no turning a handle or crank, no straining*** your ***arms*** and ***back, no opening*** the freezer to "see" ***if*** it is freezing, ***no extra packing in of ice.*** All you do after packing is to open the freezer and serve the refreshment. It saves work, time, trouble and—***you.***

Perfect Freezing

The **Ice-Kist** has no dasher or crank because it has ***two freezing surfaces.*** The old-fashioned freezer had only ***one*** freezing surface—that is why a crank and dasher were necessary. The **Ice-Kist** has a metal freezing tube that extends directly through the cream to the bottom. This gives the two freezing surfaces. The "cold penetrates from the ***center*** and from the ***outside,*** too. The cream is frozen with a smoothness that will delight you.



The Ice-Kist makes a beautiful and perfect-frozen mold.

Special 15-Day Offer

We want you to know the joy of having an **Ice-Kist Crankless Freezer** in your home. We will send it *post-paid* upon the return of the coupon together with **$1.95**—our introductory price. If, after trying the ICE-KIST for 15 days, you are not delighted with it, return it and we will return the $1.95. Don't let the coupon get lost. Send it *NOW.*



Western Merchandise & Supply Co.,
326 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed is money order for $1.95. Please send the ICE-KIST CRANKLESS FREEZER for 15 days' trial.

Name.....

Address.....

.....Ex.

FRANKLIN WILL FOUND INTACT AND RESTORED

Document Contains Severe Arraignment of Custom of Wearing Jewelry in This Country.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—All controversies regarding the disposition of the estate of Benjamin Franklin have been settled by the restoration of his will by the manuscript repair department of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

The document, recently resurrected from a vault under the City Hall for the purpose of verifying an office copy, was found to have deteriorated so much during more than a century of obscurity that it was practically indecipherable. Through the renovating process to which it was subjected it has regained much of its original freshness and legibility, making it possible for every detail to be understood.

In a finely-worded passage he makes disposition of his best cane as follows: "My fine crabtree walking stick with a gold head curiously wrought in the form of the cap of liberty I give to my friend and the friend of mankind, General Washington. If it were a scepter, he has merited it and would become it. It was a present to me from that excellent woman, Mme. de Forback, the Dowager Duchess of Deux Ponts."

A small painting of the King of France, presented to him by that monarch, which was mounted in a frame containing 408 diamonds, he bequeathed to his daughter, with the following curious proviso: "The King of France's picture, set with 408 diamonds, to my daughter, Sarah Bache, on the condition that she is not to form any of the diamonds into ornaments either for herself of daughters, and, therefore, countenance the expensive, vain and useless fashion of wearing jewels in this country."

TOLD HE'D DIE WHEN 29, BUT LIVING AT 101

Centenarian Walks to Church on Last Birthday and Gives Sunday School Advice.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Aug. 23.—William T. Osborne, of this city, was 101 years old to-day and he didn't mind it a bit.

Answer to "Old Subscriber," "Vox Populi," "Constant Reader" and "Friend of the Paper:" NO, HE NEVER SMOKED OR DRANK.

In the spring of 1841—when he was 29—four physicians visited him at different times to give him some concrete idea of how much longer he was going to adorn the earth. All said he was firmly in the grip of consumption. Three said he'd be lucky to last more than a few days. The fourth said Osborne didn't have a chance of picking anything off the next Christmas tree.

The four doctors are dead.

Five generations gathered at his home to-day. Naturally, he was delighted. Being a regular communicant of Trinity Methodist Church, he went there this morning. He wanted to walk, but the temperature made that seem unwise. Before the service he addressed a class in the Sunday school and told the scholars to be clean in their habits, stick on the sprinkling cart and keep up a strong activity in labor. He thinks that if he hadn't worked so hard he would not have taken part in to-day's party.

The old man didn't dance any jigs to indicate that he was as lively as he used to be, but he gave plenty of evidence that he was around the place. A natural decline in the power of his eyes recently forced him to give up reading, but he still writes, can hear well, enjoys walking and has a good memory.

He was born nine miles from Newburgh. He has been a farmer, tanner and storekeeper. His wife Sarah died eleven years ago at the age of 91.

WAR IN MEXICO BLOCKS WEDDING OF PAIR 5 TIMES

Young Engineer Kept From Love by Succession of Revolutions in Republic.

DENVER, Aug. 23.—What chance has a little fellow like the god of love in a mix-up with a big bully like the person who holds down the job of god of war?

The young man is Arthur N. Zwetow, a mining engineer employed in Mexico. He and the young woman, Miss Mildred Lowin, have tried to get married five times, to use their own expression, and each time that god of war person has "butted in" and dealt Cupid a knock-out blow.

Young Zwetow is in Concepcion del Oro, a mining camp near the border of the State of Coahulla. Six months ago he wrote his betrothed that he had obtained a leave of absence and the wedding bells would ring any time she said. The young woman got her trousseau ready and set the wedding day. But the bridegroom did not come. A letter from him said the Federals had started a war, the railroad had quit running, bullets were flying and he had to stay.

So it has been for five successive attempts.

Girl Chases 8 Cows With Auto; Gets $4

New Jersey Chauffeurette Uses Machine to Hustle Bovine Trespassers to Pound.

PETERSON, N. J., Aug. 23.—Four dollars of the money Joseph Smith paid for the wanderings of his cows yesterday went into the purse of Miss Minnie DeGray

Eight Smith cows entered her garden and were eating her corn. She chased them in her auto out of the field, across a lot, into the road and a half-mile to the poundmaster's yard. Smith paid $8 for their release. Miss DeGray received half of it.

OREGON 8-HOUR BILL HITS EVERY WORKING CLASS

Professors, Trades, Occupations and Even Day Labor Limited to 48 Hours Weekly Work.

SALEM, OREG., Aug. 23.—If the universal eight-hour bill, filed under the initiative to be voted on at the next general election, should become a law it would revolutionize the industries of the State.

The measure is drafted to apply to every industry, every business or vocation or profession in the State. No one is to be permitted, under its provisions, to work for more than eight hours out of nine consecutive hours a day, or more than forty-eight hours a week.

By this law neither manual labor, trades, nor the professions shall be exempted, but every form of labor, skilled or unskilled, as well as every trade and profession, and persons working therein or thereat, shall be included, in, by and under this law, and the same shall be included, in, by and under this law, within the State or Oregon.

The measure provides that the Labor Commissioner must see to the enforcement of its provisions, and if he does not do this immediately it becomes mandatory upon the Governor to remove the Labor Commissioner from office.

AGED FATHER THRASHES SON WHO THINKS HIM EASY PREY

EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO, Aug. 23. When Francis Beaver, 30 years old, charged his father, Henry Beaver, aged 65, with having spoken in an uncomplimentary tone of the former's wife, the father resented the imputation and soundly thrashed his son.

The son, thinking he could easily worst his aged father, began the fight with a hard blow on the elder man's nose. Thoroughly aroused, Beaver, Sr., then started in and soon the son was lying on the ground with a fractured ankle and a fractured right leg.

ANNIVERSARY CLUB MEETS WITH THE SOUTHERN STATES LIFE

Leading Life Insurance Agents Hold Convention Here—Every Man Produced Over $100,000 Worth of Paid For Business in Twelve Months — Interesting Sessions Held.

There was a feast of reason, a sparkle of wit and a flow of soul at the brilliant banquet given at the Hotel Ansley last night when the Sixth Annual Convention of the Anniversary Club of the Southern States Life Insurance Company brought that gathering to a close.

Over one hundred guests were present.

This convention is celebrated by those members of the agency force of The Southern States Life Insurance Company who produced over $100,000 worth of paid for insurance during the year which ends June 30.

This convention had been in session two days, business sessions being held in the morning, the afternoon and evening being given over to entertainment.

Opening Session.

The first session of the Convention was held in the assembly room



J. C. WALDEN, SR., President.

of the Hotel Ansley on Friday morning. The largest attendance in the history of the club was present.

President Wilmer L. Moore, of The Southern States Life Insurance Company, greeted the club membership in a warm address of welcome, in which he congratulated them upon the



J. R. WILLIAMS, Vice President.

splendid work just closed, and the beginning of the new year of the Anniversary Club, the first month of which saw the agents break all producing records.

Officers are not elected by the Anniversary Club, but office is won by the amount of insurance written. The agent writing the most business is President, the second man is Vice President, the leaders in each State are State Vice Presidents.

J. C. Walden, Sr., of Alabama, won the coveted honor of President. J. R. Williams, of South Carolina, was installed as Vice President.

Officers Installed.

The State Vice Presidents installed were T. Peters, Jr., of Georgia; B. B. Murray, of Florida; H. Clay Smith, of Alabama, and G. J. McDowell, of South Carolina.

In addition to these there were present other members of this Club who qualified for 1912-13: H. N. McAfee, of Georgia, a member for the sixth time; H. Willis Hogg, of Georgia, a member for the third time; J. T. Weems, of Georgia, the oldest member of the agency force of the company in point of service, for the sixth time; Fred Hines, of South Carolina, for the fifth time, and L. E. Black, Jr., C. S. Gurr and J. R. Munroe, for the first time.

Joe W. Vinson, whose absence from the meeting, owing to ill health, was greatly regretted by all present, completes his fifth year of membership.

He also signalized his intention of making his election for next year sure by not only leading the agency force in the month of July but by beating his own and all other previous records of written business in any one month, and thereby establishing a high mark for agents to aim at.

Brief addresses were delivered to the club by the President and Vice President of the Club.

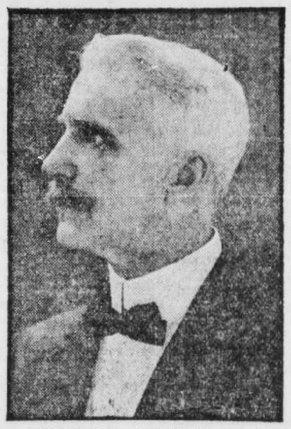
Unanimously Re-elected.

Robert F. Moore, Agency Secretary, was unanimously re-elected Secretary of the Anniversary Club, which position he has held with credit since the beginning of the organization.

Following the roll call of the Anniversary Club badges and certificates were distributed, after which the first "Keystone Degree" was conferred.

"New Policy" was the subject of an interesting paper by Supervisor of Agents, W. S. McLeod, which was followed by discussion and questions.

Agency Secretary Robert F. Moore followed with an interesting paper on "Items of Expense Charged to First Year's Business—Economy, What it Means to the Agent and the Policy-holder." His paper was followed by discussion and questions.



ROBERT F. MOORE, Secretary.

The photograph of the Anniversary Club, which appears on this page, was taken, after which the Club was entertained at luncheon at the Capital City Club by President Moore. Friday afternoon the Club attended the baseball game and Friday evening occupied boxes at the Forsyth theater.

Concluding Session.

The concluding session of this interesting convention was held on Saturday morning, at which time a symposium of talks entitled "Confidential Chats With Medical Department," was participated in by E. M. Veatch, Dr. Gaines, W. S. Kendrick and Samuel Barrett, Actuary. This was followed by discussion and questions.

"The Company's Method of Payment of Death Claims—What It Should Mean to the Supervisor, the Agent, the Company and the Beneficiary," was delivered by Supervisor Frank E. Brodnax. This was followed by a discussion on the analysis of this subject under the following heads: (1) Bankers Agents Contracts, (2) Local Advertisement; (3) Draft on Local Bank, and (4) Follow Up of Prospects from Payment.

J. E. McLauchlin, Director of the Metropolitan Agency, followed with an interesting talk on "Systematic Following Up of Prospects."

A symposium of actual experiences by all agents came next and the formal addresses of the Convention were concluded with a most interesting address by Hon. Hervey W. Laird, former Assistant Insurance Commissioner of Alabama, and now Assistant to President Wilmer L. Moore.

Entertained at Luncheon.

The Club was entertained at luncheon at the Hotel Ansley and again attended the baseball game in the afternoon.

The Banquet at the Hotel Ansley last night was probably the most brilliant gathering held in the history of the Club and the Hotel.

Over one hundred guests were entertained. The colors of the Southern States Life Insurance Company—Red, Blue and White, and the Keystone Arch, the insignia of the Company, were carried out in the flowers, ices and place cards.

President Wilmer L. Moore presided as toastmaster, and introduced the speakers.

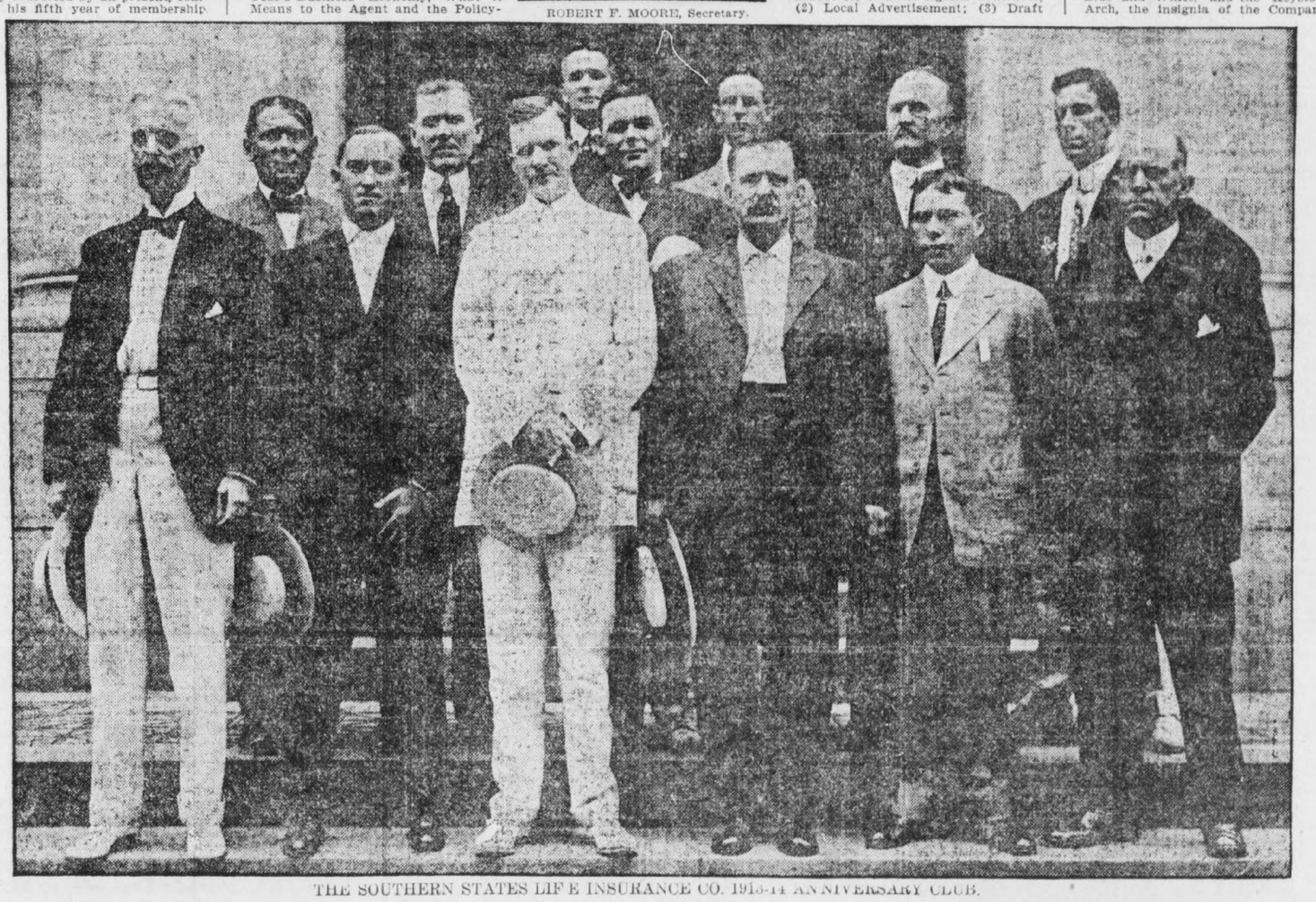
J. C. Walden, Sr., President of the Club, was the first and his response to the toast, "The Anniversary Club—the Top Rung," was warmly received.

He was followed by J. R. Williams, Vice President, whose subject, "The Southern States Life—Confidence Begets Loyalty," was handled in a splendid manner.

G. J. McDowell, a member of the Anniversary Club, and a familiar speaker at these banquets, responded to the toast, "The Keystone Degree—An Incentive to Work."

Burwell Responds.

Speaker W. H. Burwell, of the General Assembly of Georgia, delivered a splendid toast in response to President Moore's cordial introduction, on



THE SOUTHERN STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO. 1913-14 ANNIVERSARY CLUB.



T. PETERS, JR., Georgia Vice President

MENU

GEORGIA CANTALOUPE

CELERY QUEEN OLIVES ALMONDS

CONSOMME FLORENTINE
CHEESE STRAWS

POMPANO A LA CARONDELET POTATOES ANNA

CALVE'S SWEETBREAD ST. CLAIR
MOYENS PEAS

CHICKEN FILLET, LUCULLUS
PEELED ASPARAGUS HOLLANDAISE

LETTUCE, RUSSIAN DRESSING
BEATEN BISCUIT

MOUSSE A LA PARISIENNE
PETITS FOUR

CHEESE AND BENT'S CRACKER

DEMI TASSE

APOLLINARIS
CIGARS

Banquet Menu.



B. B. MURRAY, Florida Vice President.

Hotel Ansley Scene of Wonderful Banquet to Club Last Night—Toasts Were Made by Speaker Burwell, Hon. C. B. Brown, of Alabama, Hon. W. S. Witham and Clark Howell.



G. J. McDOWELL, South Carolina V. P.

"Success Is Measured by Ambition."

He was followed by Hon. Clark Howell, who responded to the toast, "Civic Duties—Every Man Has His Part."

Hon. Cyrus B. Brown, Assistant Commissioner of Insurance for the State of Alabama, represented that commonwealth and responded to the



H. CLAY SMITH, Alabama Vice Pres.

toast, "Alabama—Her Part in the Nation's Progress."

Hon. W. S. Witham concluded the evening's gayety with a wonderful potpourri when he was presented to his hearers, with the following title for his toast, "A Toast, Like a Text, Is Given to Talk From."

EUROPE TROTS, BUT CAN'T KEEP STEP TO MUSIC

Syncopated Tunes and Dances Beyond Ken of Old World, Says American Composer.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Armand Vecsey, composer and director of music at the Ritz-Carlton, has returned fresh from a European trip with lots of new music and some comments upon the musical situation abroad which may act as balm to the souls of American composers, and a joy for those who are not musicians, but like to hear the scream of the American Eagle.

Mr. Vecsey has not lived on this side of the Atlantic long enough to have taken out final naturalization papers, but there is nobody on this side of Weehawken who is more intensely and enthusiastically American in a musical way. He says American music and American motifs have spread over all Europe, but the music the natives over there don't know how to play.

Opera in Europe, as Mr. Vecsey has viewed it this summer, is poor as compared with what is given at the Metropolitan Opera House, and there isn't anything now between London and Vienna that has to do with music or the stage which local talent can't beat hands down.

"I have been in Paris, London, Berlin, Munich, and Vienna," said Mr. Vecsey, "and everywhere I have found American music the most popular. Then the turkey trot one finds all over the Continent. Yet nowhere did I hear the music played correctly, although they try hard, and when it came to fitting German or French words to a typical trotting tune, the effect was ludicrous.

Recognize the "Truthahn Tanz?"

"Think of what the result was in Berlin, when they turned 'When the Midnight Choo-Choo Leaves for Alabam' into German! In Germany they call the trot 'Truthahn Tanz,' and in France it is the 'Pas du Dindon.' Who would recognize the original under such appellations?

"Then the French can not dance the trot, nor can the Germans. Somehow they can't just find out the character of it. Of course their bands and orchestras can not get the time right in the first place. Why, at the Folies Bergere in Paris, I saw two of the best French dancers giving what was supposed to be a most perfect rendition of the trot, and I assure you it was ridiculous. It was a very poor imitation of the real thing.

"Yet, I was astonished to find that all the new French music and most of the new German operettas are either in the American style, as nearly as their composers could approach it, or have American motifs. The tango seems to be breaking up the trot over there, partly, I suppose, because their dancers can come nearer to dancing it than the purely American steps. In Paris I saw a couple trying the Texas Tommy, and it was a sight to cause a horse to double up.

"Why can't they play a turkey trot? For the same reason that nobody except a Hungarian can play Hungarian music. Almost every musical country has something that is peculiarly its own—a style of music that when played correctly is infectious.

American Style Has Call.

"Hungary has its csardas, Austria its waltz, and America its syncopated time. When each is played properly, it is bound to move an assemblage of people, and just now the American style has the call everywhere.

"At the Palais de Danse, in Berlin, I first heard a turkey trot played by a German orchestra. It was very bad. I want to tell you that in Europe this summer there is no music, no opera, no Philharmonic concert, and no play that can compare with what has been heard here in New York this year."

"In Paris," went on Mr. Vecsey, with a trace of feeling, "when they see an American trunk, they lie in wait to rob the owner, and go crazy over the thought of loot. It is the same in Berlin.

"I must tell you that not anywhere are women so generally chic in their costumes nowadays as right here in New York.

"True, I did see many smartly gowned women, but investigation showed that most of them were Americans."

Rector Denounces Paid Choir Singers

Clergyman Declares There Is No Worship in Their Strange and Unutterable Music.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Aug. 23.—The Rev. E. J. Craft, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, caused a sensation while addressing a meeting of the parishioners of Calvary parish by telling them what he would do if he were entering upon a new pastorate.

For one thing, he said, he did not believe in paid singers for church choirs "The service of the church was designed for the people as a whole and not alone for the choir," he said. "These modern choirs take the worship away from the people of the congregation and do all the worshiping themselves. They sing in wild and strange ways and in unutterable tongues the praises of God."

Veering of River Threatens Farms

Every Laborer Available Is Rushed to Head Off Flow of Missouri.

FREEMONT, NEBR., Aug. 23.—Every laborer available is being sent by the Burlington Railroad to Folsom to fight the Missouri River, which is again eating into the valuable farm lands of that section and threatening to cut its way to the railroad tracks. Many carloads of stone have been dumped into the river.

The river suddenly began veering from its channel a few days ago. Inside of two days it had swamped 20 acres of land. Fear is now felt that the river will eat its way back to the extensive farms within the last year at a cost of more than $500,000.

Tame Trout Craves Petting; Fed by Hand

Feels Insulted if Food Is Not Served in Manner to Which He Is Accustomed.

ESTES PARK, COLO., Aug. 23.—Sunbeam, the pet speckled trout in the fish hatchery at Estes Park, has just recovered from an indisposition caused by stomach trouble or rheumatism, and is again able to take its place as the only pet trout in captivity.

The fish, now a 3-year-old and about eleven inches long, is as good an example of gentle and loving trouthood as it is possible to find. Fed from the hand from the time it was hatched, it feels insulted now unless its food is given to it in that way.

It is very fond of being stroked and petted, and will swim around and rub itself against a person's hand whenever a chance is given it.

Stranger Is Son, Gone for 20 Years

Father Turns Wanderer Away, but Mother Calls Him Back, and Reunion Follows.

GLASGOW, KY., Aug. 23.—Virgil Huffman had been away from home twenty years, seeking his fortune in Alaska, and the father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. James Huffman, were sitting in a room of their home near here discussing him and wondering if he would ever come back.

There was a knock at the door and Mr. Huffman opened it to see a dusty traveler, who said he was tired and was seeking lodging for the night. Mr. Huffman thought he could do nothing for him, but Mrs. Huffman "reckoned" they could manage somehow.

Then they led him into the hall, under the swinging lamp, and as the light fell on his face the aged couple recognized him as their son.

African Chieftain Is Harvard Student

Begins Stupendous Task of Reducing His Own Language to Written Form.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Aug. 23.—A full-blooded African chieftain has just passed his entrance examinations at Harvard with flying colors and will enter the university next September as a member of the class of 1917. He is P. Gbe Wolo, and his people, 300,000 strong, are the Krus of Liberia, on the west coast of Africa.

They have no written language, so that the only way he can communicate with his family is through traders on the coast, who send the message by word of mouth along the trail. He has begun the stupendous task of reducing his language to writing.

Goes to Cemetery Instead of Ball Park

Fan Mistakes Funeral Hack for Omnibus on Its Way to Diamond.

MONTGOMERY, MO., Aug 23.—A baseball rooter came here from a distance to attend the St. Charles-Montgomery game, and by mistake he got into a hack at the depot filled with pallbearers going to a funeral.

As he had crepe on his hat, the pallbearers thought he had come as a mourner and he was taken to the cemetery instead of the ball park.

Finding himself in a funeral procession, he woke up and escaped. He got to the ball grounds just in time to see the home team win.

'Star Baths' Latest Complexion Remedy

Young Women Campers Take Nightly 'Plunge' in Milky Way Beams on Tower.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Star baths are the fad at the summer camp of the Young Women's Christian Association in Blauvelt, N. Y. Miss Marion Hopkins, the camp leader, is given credit for the innovation. The baths are taken on top of a high tower in the center of the camp. It will accommodate a dozen bathers.

There is a long waiting list of young women campers who are anxious to enjoy the reported benefits of immersion in starlight. Chief among these is said to be the "star-shine complexion."

Husband in Prison; Wife Willed $20,000

Richmond Woman Given Share of Estate After Helpmate Is Sentenced for Embezzlement.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 23.—Mrs. Maud Kent Rowley, whose husband, William J. Rowley, formerly connected with a hotel here, was recently sentenced to serve two years in State prison for embezzling $8,000 from the Jefferson Hotel in this city while auditor there, inherits $20,000 from the estate of her aunt, Mrs. Junius A. Morris, of Richmond, who died August 3 at Atlantic City.

The value of the estate is placed at $496,000.

Woman Works as Circus Roustabout

Breaks Down While Handling Heavy Tent Pole and Her Secret Is Revealed.

LA CROSSE, WIS., Aug. 23.—Mrs. Ada Broughton, unable to support her two children and invalid husband on wages paid a woman, donned a man's attire and labored beside farm hands in Dakota wheat fields. She broke down under the strain and came to La Crosse to seek lighter employment, becoming a circus roustabout. Lifting heavy poles and canvas resulted in her complete breakdown. Then she told her story to the police and collapsed. She was taken unconscious to a hospital. Relatives are on the way from her home at Rice Lake.

HEARST'S SUNDAY American Advertising Contest

$10.00 Given Away!!

Last Sunday only the trade-marks or distinguishing characteristics of the advertisers below were given. $10.00 in cash was offered to the person sending in to The American, in the fewest possible words, a description of the advertisers whose "slogan" appeared below. Thousands of these replies were received and the prize goes to *Mrs. O. D. Gorman, Jr.*, 79 W. 15th St., her answers appearing below:

WALL-PAPER

Thirty years in the wall-paper business have made us proficient. Ask our customers. Before you buy, try us. :: ::

"Better Be Safe than Sorry"

71 South Pryor Street

BURNETT WALL PAPER CO. BURNETT

"Go Where the Crowds Go"

AND

You will be delighted with the cool, comfortable Montgomery Theater. Absolutely the latest pictures.

Anna Von Hoffman is now singing

AT

The Montgomery

The easy way to buy clothes

Your Credit is Good at

DOLLAR A WEEK DAY 14 W. MITCHELL ST.

"Truly Duffy's"

The home of low prices, on the corner of Mitchell and Forsyth Sts. Attend our immense Clearing-Out Sale now going on. :: ::

DUFFY'S

"The Velvet Kind"

The kind of Ice Cream you really like. It's pure, clean and wholesome. Try it once. ∴ ∴ ∴

PHONE IVY 6849

VELVET ICE CREAM CO.

26 E. North Avenue

27 years in the same stand.

Shoes for the Entire Family

See our Fall and Winter stock of Men's and Ladies' models. Just from the Eastern style centers.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

R. C. BLACK

35 Whitehall Street

WHAT ATLANTA MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS ARE DOING

ATLANTA HAS SUPPORT FOR HOME-GOODS EXPOSITION

Spirit Which Makes City Famous Prevails, and Enough Exhibitors Sign Agreements to Take Space to Assure Success of Project.

Decision Necessary Tuesday So That Plans for New Commerce Building Might Be Changed. Manufacturers Are Responding.

It was a close shave, everyone admits, but as usual the Atlanta spirit prevailed, and the "Made in Atlanta" exhibit is assured.

Tuesday's luncheon at the Ansley was the "clincher." Several years of agitation, a year of actual work, brought to a climax by a vigorous campaign of three months, developed the exhibit project to a point where about 36 manufacturers had signed their names to agreements binding them to take floor space for a period of three years.

Thus matters stood Tuesday. Meanwhile the contractors were at work in the new Chamber building remodeling it. The plans called for offices. If a change were to be made, a decision was necessary at once.

The case was put squarely up to the Atlanta manufacturers Tuesday, and on Tuesday's luncheon was staked the entire plan. The result of the appeal was success.

To Have Four Floors.

Four floors will be devoted to the exhibit. One floor will be given over to the cotton industry—textiles, oils and by-products. Furniture made in Atlanta will take another entire floor. Building materials probably will take a floor, kindred lines of manufacture will be grouped together as far as is consistent with economical disposal of space.

Who will be in charge of the exhibit in the new building at Pryor street and Auburn avenue has not been determined. Neither has it been decided when the exhibits will be installed. All this remains to be done.

This much is certain—there will be telephone service on each floor, an expert in charge and an intelligent effort to make the exhibit pay in dollars and cents for every participant.

Had the project fallen through, it would have been lamentable, for Nashville, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Hartford, Conn., St. Louis and other cities have such exhibits; others are planning them, and Atlanta would, for the first time, be forced to admit itself less progressive than its rivals.

Those Already Pledged.

The following firms had signed for space up to Saturday, the nature of the business being suggested where the name is not self-explanatory:

Southern Engraving Company.
Frederick Disinfectant Company.
J. K. Orr Shoe Company.
E. VanWinkle Company (motor trucks).
Atlanta Gas Light Company.
Southern Upholstering Company.
Atlanta Stove Works.
Southern Spring Bed Company.
Burnett, Bell & Klapper (furniture).
Gholstin - Cunningham Company (bed springs).
All-star Manufacturing Company (neckties).
Byrd Printing Company.
Norris, Inc. (candies).
Willingham-Tift Lumber Company.
Tripod Paint Company.
J. P. Stevens Engraving Company.
Atlanta Paper Company.
Atlanta Blank Book Manufacturing Company.
White Provision Company.
Dowman-Dozier (metal workers).
Foote & Davies (office furnishings).
Golden Eagle Buggy Company.
Metzger Mattress Company.
Whittier Mills (textiles).
Marcus Loeb & Co. (overalls).
Nunnally & McCrae (overalls).
Phoenix Planing Mills.
Parian Paint Company.
Atlanta Show Case Company.
Greer Manufacturing Company (jewelry).
F. J. Cooledge (building materials).
M. D. & H. L. Smith (awnings).
Reed Oil Company.
Atlanta Metal Bed Company.
Atlanta Auto Top and Trimming Company.
Monerief Furnace Company.
Coca-Cola Company.
Walter Baillard Optical Company.
Hagan & Liddd Co. (soft drinks).
Atlanta Art Glass Company.
K. E. Hill Manufacturing Company (razor blade strops).

In addition to the above, the Southern Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, the cotton oil mills, the textile and other cotton interests have an entire floor, where they will exhibit the cotton plant and all of its various uses.

ENGLISH MAKERS INVENT CAP WHICH KEEPS SHAPE

A problem that has engaged English cap manufacturers for some time has been how to produce a cloth cap that will keep its shape after it has been in use for some time. An enterprising firm of manufacturers now claims that they have solved the problem and that the shape of their caps is not affected by rain. The idea introduced consists of placing a flat plate of straw plait in the cap between the lining and the cloth crown.

This makes the top of the cap sit flat, and as the straw is not affected by wet it is said the cap can be worn for a much longer period than the ordinary

Sweet Potato Crop Yields Big Returns

Would Bring Much More if Southern Farmers Did Not Glut Market at Harvest.

Each year the sweet potato is becoming of greater importance as a money crop in the South. The value of this crop in the United States in 1900 was $34,429,000. 90 per cent of which was produced in the Southern States. The total area devoted to sweet potatoes in the United States increased from 537,000 acres in 1899 to 641,000 in 1909, and the yield increased from 42,500,000 to 52,200,000 bushels. The total value of the crop increased at a much more rapid rate than either the acreage or the yield, showing an increase of 78.3 per cent in ten years.

With better methods of storing and marketing the potatoes, it is said, their value could be doubled without increasing the acreage or production. This is especially true in the South, where the potatoes are either rushed on the market at digging time, when the price is low, or stored in outdoor pits or banks, where a large portion decays.

Very few of the sweet potatoes stored in pits or banks ever reach the market, for from 25 to 50 per cent spoil, and those that remain are not of good quality. Even if the pit or bank method of storage would keep the potatoes, it is not economical.

Too much labor and expense are required to make these banks every year and to get the potatoes out when wanted for market. Sweet potatoes can be marketed more economically and to much better advantage from storage houses.

Green Shirts Shown For Winter Wear

Long-Pointed Collars in White and Self-Striped Effects Continue in Vogue.

New features are noted among collars and shirts shown by leading manufacturers for fall and winter. Imported dress shirts, in soft laundered effects with musnroom tucks and semi-French cuffs are selling readily. Shirts with a short stiff bosom in various color combinations are also featured.

White self-striped effects in French pique with stiff and unstarched bosoms are also meeting a good demand. A soft bosom with cross-striped plaits, in various color combinations, is a new fall feature that has been well received.

Woven madras in colored effects will be strong.

The demand for silk shirts is increasing and they are becoming more of a staple than formerly. Green will be a popular shirt color for the new season

The long pointed collars in white and self-striped effects are continuing into the next season.

A departure in them is the wider two-inch band instead of the narrow one now worn. These new collars have a three and a half inch point.

The wider band is claimed to give them more the appearance of a standing collar, besides causing them to sit better and afford greater comfort.

Stocks of Iron Not Above 100,000 Tons

Accumulation in Yards Reduced Rapidly in Southern Territory. Curtailment Continues.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Aug. 23.—Small sales of pig iron continue in the Southern territory, with a satisfactory aggregate.

The price of pig iron holds around $11 per ton, No. 2 Foundry. There have been a number of sales made for delivery during the last part of the year and some inquiries are in hand for iron to be delivered the first quarter in 1914.

There still is curtailment of the make. It is believed Alabama will produce during August almost as much iron as in July. Furnace companies are expressing the belief that before the end of the year a buying movement is likely to call for an immense tonnage. The furnace and warrant yards inventory will show now over 100,000 tons on hand. A few months ago there were 150,000 tons on the yards.

Basic iron demand is more satisfactory. Charcoal iron price is above $23, with the make as low as it ever was in the South.

Steel operations are steady, the several plants in Alabama working on practically full time. Fabricated steel is going out in all directions. Cotton tie manufacturers have had a prosperous season.

Fertilizer Concern Has Splendid Year

American Agricultural Chemical Earns Close to 7 Per Cent on Its Common Stock.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—American Agricultural Chemical for its year to June 30 is understood to have earned something better than 6 per cent on the $18,330,000 common. In fact, it is barely possible that the final figures will come nearer 7 per cent on this issue.

Unless conditions in the fertilizer trade become very much worse than for the last two years, the company can continue to earn and pay the present 4 per cent dividend. This dividend rate is, by the way, a testimonial to the wisdom of directors in making the initial distribution on the common stock rather modest. If a 5 per cent or 6 per cent rate had been adopted two years ago, the future outlook would not be nearly so happy as it is to-day.

A very strong feature of American Agricultural operations is the high percentage of branded or trade-marked goods which it sells. It is safe to state that 90 per cent of the company's tonnage consists of trade-mark goods, which farmers buy on the reputation of a particular brand for the specific purpose desired,

SAMPLES COST DRY GOODS MEN MANY DOLLARS

Dealers Feel Something Should Be Done to Stop Incessant Drain on Their Profits.

There is strong feeling in dry goods circles that something should be done to curb the increasing demands of buyers for samples. In most quarters there is a strong opinion expressed that the giving of samples is a necessary evil up to a certain point, but there is also a strong opinion that this point has long since been passed.

Few manufacturers and wholesalers take the trouble to find out just what samples cost them. In only a few cases are definite records kept and the cost of the samples figured.

A New York silk firm gets out about 250 styles a season and the buyers got fair-sized samples of each style they bought. This is really necessary, but it is trade custom, the house follows the general path.

A big woolen firm in New York which does business with the cutting-up trades and larger retailers is one of the best informed on the subject of sample expense.

"On our books," the head of the firm said, "there are about 2,500 accounts. Of these about 1,800 are manufacturers of clothing. To each manufacturer we give five or ten sample books. The cloth in each book is valued at about 20 cents, and the expense of getting them up brings the cost to about 50 cents. This means that each manufacturing account costs us about $3.75 a season for samples. With two seasons a year and 1,800 manufacturers' accounts it is easy to see what samples mean to us without trying to figure the cost of samples for the retail accounts."

In another quarter of the woolen goods trade it was said that the samples given out mounted up to a tidy sum in the course of a year, but that the expense had not been so great of late because several houses had agreed to make clothiers pay for most of the samples they got.

"One of the worst features of the sample business in this industry," this agent said, "is the way some members of the clothing trade use them. Many of them have no scruples at all about taking our samples to a competitor and asking him at how much less than our price he can get the goods made up by his mill. This is a little off the subject, perhaps, but it illustrates one of the worst phases of the woolen industry."

Among the cotton goods houses the evil is seen in its worst form so far as quantity is concerned, but the cheaper qualities of these goods tends to lessen the aggregate loss as compared with wool and silk goods. Lace and embroidery firms also pay tribute to the sample god at the rate of several hundreds to several thousands of dollars a year.

Last, but not least, comes the big department store. Inquiry at several of them in New York brought out the assertion that samples cost them from $30,000 to $60,000 a year. Only 15 to 20 per cent of the people who take these samples from the stores really buy anything afterward, and the resultant loss necessarily is heavy.

N. O. T. & M. Receiver May Ask Big Loan

Frisco Subsidiary Almost Certain to Default on Interest Due September 1.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—As soon as New Orleans, Texas and Mexico receivers know whether Frisco receivers will or will not pay the $700,000 interest due September 1, they will make application for permission to issue approximately $1,000,000 receivers' certificates. In the meantime the Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company is making temporary loans to the receivers' comprising $100,000 for debt falling due August 1, and about $200,000 additional to middle of September.

The engineers employed to examine the properties which make up the Frisco's South Texas lines have not yet made their report, but the most favorable statement would show that at least 18 months of steady work and adequate funds would be necessary to put New Orleans, Texas and Mexico in a position to earn interest on its bonds. Others believe at least three years would be consumed in putting the line on its feet, and between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 expenditures would be needed.

Under these circumstances assumption is made in certain quarters that Frisco will default its guarantee of the interest due September 1. In fact, it is said that any other course would be improper.

KNITTING YARNS SLOWER BECAUSE STRIKE IS ON

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Buying of knitting yarns has slowed up, due to the knit goods strike in New York and Brooklyn, but prices show no change. Just how the strike will affect the market is a matter of conjecture, although most dealers admit that prices will drop if it is continued.

Spinners were unwilling to raise quotations on worsted yarns materially, as it would result in advancing the prices for worsted goods and so kill the prospective demand for them.

Cotton yarns were quiet, the small demand for them being attributed to the spinners' high prices. Weaving yarns were selling at lower figures than for several weeks, but only small orders were placed. Buyers, influenced by favorable cotton crop reports, were holding out for still lower prices.

There were no changes in Southern frame-spun knitting yarns, but there was less activity noted in the coarser counts of single combed yarns.

SUMMER TRADE DEVELOPED BY BRAINY EFFORT

August Dullness of Years Ago Is Overcome by Teaching Public What to Buy Then.

"Summer isn't the terror to us that it used to be," remarked a white-haired veteran of the department stores of Atlanta—a man who is an interesting talker and a consistent advertiser, but who keeps his own name and his own personality persistently in the background.

"There was a time," he went on in reminiscence, "when we might almost as well have closed up the store during July and August. That was years ago.

"In the summer all the well-to-do customers went out of Atlanta, and did not return until fall. Fall was a mad scramble for customers and stores alike.

"The less wealthy, who stayed in town, did little shopping. Everyone thought it was too hot. No one ever paid any attention to buying in midsummer. The stores were unattractive. Usually the proprietor was vacationing—if that's a good word—himself.

"I do not know who had the inspiration first in Atlanta. But a change came about. The wisest merchant, whoever he was, decided there were people in town with money to spend, even in the summer time.

"He schemed out the way to get it, which is followed almost universally by Atlanta stores nowadays.

"To make the story short, he offered bargains so attractive that shoppers simply had to come to town for the August sales. The custom has grown until to-day the things which have no season of necessity have been exploited so skillfully that the public believes summer is the season for them.

"That may sound obscure, but I do not intend it to be.

"Take furniture, for instance. There is no more reason why one should buy furniture in January than in August. Nor is there any reason why one should buy furniture in August in preference to January.

"But the summer furniture sale has become so much a fixture in the leading stores that people wait for it. It is good business for all concerned. The merchant is striving toward the ideal condition, which would be sales and collections of an unvarying amount every month in the year—unattainable, but none the less an ideal state of affairs.

"The customer, likewise, is winning. She effects economies by midsummer buying of furniture and blankets, and distributes her expenditures more evenly over the year."

Textile Furs Being Featured for Fall

Wide Variety of Pile Fabrics Shown in Cloaks for the 1913-14 Season.

Many new effects in pile fabrics are being featured for the fall and winter seasons. Matelasse plushes in brocaded effects and high colors, to be used for cloakings and millinery, as well as other brocaded effects, are prominent features in present trading.

There is also a tendency to moires, in Scotch plaids and checks, for dresses, cloaks and trimmings. A wide variety of Oriental and Bulgarian effects in plushes and velvets are also shown for vestings, collars and cuffs.

A new item is the jasper effect, which has a rich woolen appearance and is featured for cloakings.

The fabric is of an indefinite striped appearance, and is shown in black and white and blue and brown mixtures.

Imitation Persian lamb is also popular among the more expensive fabrics, being made to retail at about $7.50 for 50-inch widths.

FRENCH CALICOMAKERS MAKE 20-YEAR COMPACT

Several years ago an attempt was made to organize the French calico printing trade, a cartel being formed which included the principal producers, and an effort was made to fix standard prices. The results were not altogether satisfactory, and the agreement was allowed to expire. The matter was taken up again recently, and it is now reported that a new cartel, comprising seven of the leading French firms whose works are situated in Rouen, Epinal, Bolbec and Valenciennes, has been formed.

A central sales bureau, which will transact the entire selling business of the concerns interested, has been established under the style of the Comptoir de Vente des Tissus Francais Imprimees.

According to the Daily Consular and Trade Report, the agreement is for twenty years.

SMALL TOWN SECURES NATIONAL BANK CHARTER

STOCKTON, CAL., Aug. 23.—Announcement is made that application the first bie rubber factory to be eat Riverbank has been granted.

This is the first time in California that a town of 600 inhabitants has secured a charter for a national bank. The bank is capitalized at $25,000.

TURNING TO FRENCH MODELS.

Fall models for men's lounge suits show complete ignoring of English fashions and tend toward the French for the first time in many years. Cheviots yield to unfinished worsteds, and the colorful textures to the plainer. The popularity of dark greens and browns in "off" shades is evidenced by the earlier selections of tailors, while inconspicuous plaids and gun club checks are also well in demand.

Southern Hosiery Buyers in Market

Winter Goods Reported Scarce and Stringency May Become Acute by Fall.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Southern hosiery buyers are visiting the local market. Although mill agents report cheap goods sold up, some provision is evidently being made for the newcomers. The Southern jobbers have waited this year until the indications of the cotton crop were fairly certain before operating. They are not taking 84-needle bundle goods, as they predict lower prices on those lines. There are said to be fewer orders for extracts booked this year than formerly.

This is not affecting the valume of sales, as extracts are made up only to order, and customary buyers of those lines are simply seeking a different finish. Winter goods are already reported scarce, and, as the duplicating period has not yet begun, the stringency will probably be acute before the end of the fall.

Cotton Goods Buying Seems to Lack Snap

Limited Number of Desirable Spring Dress Fabrics Taken by Purchasers in East.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—While certain cotton good sellers are satisfied with conditions, nearly everywhere is the complaint that the market is without any snap save for a limited number of desirable spring dress fabrics.

A number of buyers are reported to have gone home without purchasing, while others took only sample pieces. Such wide lines were shown that, in some cases, buyers got the impression that there was plenty of goods back of them. This was not the case, but the buyers were frightened off.

Staples are not in demand as they should be at this time, and specialties are holding the lead. Fancies in ratines, crepes and voiles have shown little tendency to lose their popularity.

According to The Textile Manufacturers' Journal, several larger selling agencies have opened their spring lines of dress ginghams, zephyrs, seersuckers, madras, krinkles, cheviots and shirtings.

MEN WANT AMERICAN STYLES IN THEIR CLOTHES

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—During the past few weeks several English clothing manufacturers have had representatives in the local market with their garment samples. While some interest was displayed, it was mostly for obtaining information.

The sales made were principally on overcoats, and were intended only to add a few imported garments to the lines regularly offered. The English salesmen learned that the majority of retailers in the larger cities of the United States prefer American styles.

A local manufacturer said that foreign competitors will have to realize this still more and make their clothing which they intend selling here more on American lines, or else there will be little business developed in this country.

He also said that foreign ready-to-wear garments would not have to be seriously reckoned with by local merchants for some time to come.

LONDON STYLES FAVOR LOOSE ENDS FOR TIES

According to a London report there will be increased activity in the neckwear trade there this fall. The marked style tendency now is not toward color, but toward shape. The loose ended knot is favored, but many four-in-hands are also shown. Various shades of blue and gray constitute the color trend at present.

In London men are wearing either a jacket suit or a frock coat with a small black bow tie. The start with black will probably extend to other colors as the season continues.

It is thought, however, that this vogue will not be generally adopted, as it is entirely out of keeping with the fall ideas advanced by English haberdashers.

Once-overs and Ascots are being revived in a small way.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The United States ranks fourth as purchaser of English goods, with $146,000,000 last year.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation is seeking bids in England and Ireland to build nine iron ore carriers of 15,000 tons dead-weight capacity.

The Canadian Government, in contract with the United Fruit Company of Nova Scotia, has established a new steamship line between Canada and England, in order to secure more satisfactory access to the English market.

The Chicago and Northwestern, with proceeds of $4,000,000 equipment trust certificates recently sold, will pay for switching engines, 2,000 gondola cars and 2,005 box cars.

WHITCOMB CO. IMPORT MUCH CORNED BEEF

Soaring Prices of Meats Bringing South American Product to the United States

Meat is going up, and up, with no end in sight.

This has led to a curious state of affairs. Corned beef, peculiarly a product of the United States, now is being imported from South America in great quantities, and Libby, McNeill & Libby, the Chicago packers, advise their representatives in Atlanta, H. H. Whitcomb & Burke Company, that nothing but the South American product now is to be had.

The quality is declared to be excellent. The steers of the Argentine prairies are fully equal in quality to those of our own Western ranges, and the only difference the consumer can detect is that instead of saying "U. S. Inspected and Passed," the labels bear the stamps, "Inspected under the Food and Drug Act of June 30, 1906"—in other words, the customs service now does the inspecting instead of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Never before, so far as anyone remembers, has it been profitable to import tinned meats. This could take place only under exceptional conditions such as the present, when corned beef in 14-pound containers is quoted to retailers at $37 per dozen or thereabouts, while two years ago it was quoted at about $21.

Libby, McNeill & Libby were among the first to foresee the inevitable shortage of American meats and to establish a packing house on the other side of the equator. They now are reaping the benefit.

While it is believed that corned beef never before has been imported direct from South America, last year the same packers, after shipping large quantities of the product to Europe, reimported it at a profit because of a sudden bulge in prices in the United States.

Vienna sausage and potted ham, the Whitcomb company advises, have advanced 5 per cent in the past ten days, and pork sausage, pure, has advanced 28 per cent in three weeks.

Temporarily, the live stock market is depressed by the heavy shipments from the West, East and South, due to the great damage to the corn crop in the West and to the hay crop in the East. The shipments from the South were attracted by the high prices buyers paid when they made a "raid" on Southern cattle a month or so ago, which attracted the attention of the United States Government.

The Government warned the farmers of Georgia and Florida to keep their cattle, not deplete their herds, and to fatten them for market at home instead of selling them lean for fattening in the West and North.

NEW KIND OF PIPE LINE.

One of the most remarkable mechanical devices ever used in connection with the manufacture of paper is being installed at Orange, Texas. This is a "blower," more than a mile long, through which the waste yellow pine timber from a local lumber mill will be sent to a paper mill. The slabs as they come from the mill will be ground into small particles and forced by means of compressed air through the long pipe to the paper manufacturing plant. This paper mill is said to be the only plant in the world that makes paper from yellow pine pulp. It has a daily output of thirty-three tons of wrapping paper.

DEMAND FOR RAMIES TO IMPROVE IN THE SPRING

The fall linen season is shaping up well. The demand for ratines has hurt ramie linens, but it is pointed out that the former soil more easily and do not hold their shape as well as ramie suitings, and that a better demand for ramies is looked for next spring. Light blues, pinks and browns will lead the color demand for ramie goods.

ENGLISH TRADE GROWS.

The July statement of English Board of Trade shows increases of $17,436,500 in imports and $25,880,000 in exports. Imports of foodstuffs increased $8,875,000, and raw material about $5,000,000.

RUBBER FACTORY FOR BRAZIL.

Within a year the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company wil have in operation in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, first big rubber factory to be established on the South American continent, to cost $1,300,000.

Women's Footwear Seen in Many Colors

Leather and Cloth Combinations Shown—Men's Shoes Made Along English Lasts.

Imported models on which fall and winter styles for women's evening slippers are based are leather and cloth color combinations, among which red, green, gray, white and champagne are to be featured in strap and colonial effects.

There is a tendency to drop cut steel buckles, and those of jet will be much used. Another popular buckle will be of oxidized silver, in colonial design, with a satin filler to match the panel.

Panel effects are featured in the smartest slippers. A model well thought of is of patent leather, has a modified duck bill, too, and a jet buckle filled with satin matching the narrow panel extending from the buckle to the side seam. The heel is full Louis-Cuban. Featured suede slippers are of taupe, also with color combinations.

Women's street shoes shown have the long French vamp and square throat combined with cloth top color combinations. They are made with a plain toe, are fitted with the full Louis-Cuban heel and are of the button variety.

Men's shoes for fall and winter are made along the straight, laced, English last, and the color tendency is toward dark tan and gunmetal. Low, flat heels are shown almost exclusively. The blucher style is taboo.

Arizona Grows Fine Egyptian Cotton

Salt River Valley Experiments Reach Stage Where Gin and Oil Mill Are Needed.

Excellent results are being obtained in the growing of long staple Egyptian cotton in the Salt River Valley of Arizona. Under the direction of Mr. E. W. Hudson, of the Department of Agriculture, the industry has come to include over 4,000 acres in planted cotton, yielding in most cases a net profit of $100 an acre.

While the severe drouth throughout the entire West has made inroads on every other crop, the Arizona cotton has prospered to such a degree that a ginning plant and an oil mill to make use of the cotton seed are to be established by the time the crop is ready.

The subcommittee of the American commission which has been making a study of cotton growing and cotton marketing in Egypt, shows that not only can American methods applied to the raising of Egyptian cotton reduce the cost approximately 50 per cent, but that our progressive farmers, although handicapeed by the quality of our soil as compared with that of the Nile Delta, can bring our long staple cotton yield per acre up to that of Egypt's.

Long staple cotton brings from 21 to 25 cents a pound on the spot.

Already the irrigation system employed in the Delta lands has been employed in Arizona. The rest must be worked up by American intelligence and American industry, for Egypt with her antiquated methods of cultivation offers little further guidance.

FIRST BALE BRINGS 12 CTS. PER POUND IN SAVANNAH

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—Before the entrance to the Cotton Exchange the first bale of upland cotton grown in Chatham County was auctioned. The bale brought 12 cents a pound, 3 cents better than current values. The first bale was grown by W. M. Kennedy and ginned by Floyd & So. The staple graded good middling.

FANCY SHOE BUCKLES.

The wearing of elaborate slipper buckles was particularly noticeable during the Grand Semaine racing week, as the prevailing style of short skirts allows the entire shoe to be seen. The custom is now quite the craze, and many society people are adopting special buckle designs to be worn with various costumes. They are appearing daily with a different buckle to harmonize with each different gown.

MEN'S COLLARS ARE INVENTION OF A HOUSEWIFE

Ingenious Woman Contrived Familiar Article to Lessen Amount of Washing in Home.

The detachable collar now worn by men the world round was the invention of a thrifty housewife 83 years ago. It sprang from sheer necessity, and yet it was so simple an article of wearing apparel that its first maker never looked upon her production as an invention, and it is doubtful if the other early manufacturers thought of patenting the idea.

During the succeeding years, in which the manufacture of collars and their allied products has become a great industry in and around Troy, N. Y., the incident of the invention of the collar had almost been lost until recently brought to light by the unearthing of a family tradition.

It is now certain that Mrs. Hannah Lord Montague was the maker of the first detachable linen collar. Mr. Montague was engaged in the manufacture of fine shoes for women. He was a large man, very particular in matters of dress, and in those days before the invention of the sewing machine and before great public laundries were established, the making, washing and ironing of the shirts formed quite an item in the work of the household.

Mrs. Montague was resourceful, and in endeavoring to lighten her household duties she hit upon the idea of a detached collar, which could be fastened to a neckband of her husband's shirt and washed and ironed separately. Before this time, when the collar was soiled, the whole shirt had to be washed, but by this device two or three collars might be used to one shirt. Acting upon the idea which had come to her, Mrs. Montague went to the patch bag, selected a strip of white linen, which she cut and shaped to fit the neckband of her husband's shirt, sewed it, turned it inside out, and attached a narrow string of braid at either end to tie about the neck. This was the original string collar.

Thus through the resourcefulness of a woman the modern detachable collar was evolved.

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U. S. CERTAIN CAMINETTI WILL SHARE DIGGS' FATE

Government Bends Every Effort to Speed Trial of Federal Immigration Commissioner's Son on the Charge of "White Slavery."

Former California State Architect, Facing Four to Twenty Years in Prison, Plans Appeal—Companion to Follow Suit if Convicted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—Supremely confident after the conviction of Maury I. Diggs, former State architect, the United States authorities, prosecuting the famous "white slave" cases, which at one time threatened to disrupt President Wilson's Cabinet, are using every energy to speed the trial and obtain a similar verdict against Drew Caminetti, who was Diggs' companion in the sensational flight to Reno with Marsha Warrington and Lola Norris.

Diggs will be sentenced September 2. Under the verdict of the jury, the Judge can fix the penalty at from four to twenty years, and owing to the fact that virtually the same evidence that was introduced against Diggs will be introduced against Caminetti, leads the Government to believe that conviction is certain.

Diggs' attorneys have already announced they will carry the case to the highest court in the land. Should Caminetti be convicted, he, too, doubtless would appeal.

Diggs Gives $20,000 Bail.

Bail in the sum of $20,000 was readily furnished by Diggs' relatives when the amount was fixed by the court and was accepted by the United States Commissioner.

The case was one of the most spectacular ever tried in California. Diggs is a former State architect. Caminetti is a son of the United States Commissioner of Immigration. Both men are married and have families. Both are of high social standing in Sacramento.

Both men are considerably older that the girls with whom they eloped. The undisputed evidence in the case was that the intimate relations between Diggs and Miss Warrington and Caminetti and Miss Norris had become notorious in Sacramento. Families of both the young men were preparing to start criminal action against them to break these relations.

Then they and the girls disappeared. They were traced to Reno, where the two couples were living as men and wives in a rented bungalow. The men were charged with violations of the Mann anti-white slave act.

Blames Girls for Elopement.

Both Miss Warrington and Miss Norris charged that the men had threatened, cajoled and coerced them into making the trip to Reno. They declared that they had promised to obtain divorces from their wives in order to wed them.

Diggs, in his defense, pleaded that the girls were the persons responsible for the flight, that they had induced them to fly to Reno.

It was this attitude of hiding behind a woman's skirt that caused the most severe condemnation of Diggs. Great stress was laid on it by Theodore Roche, attorney for the Government, in his final appeal to the jury for conviction.

"This defendant," said Roche, "did not deny on the stand the truth of the essential facts we have shown. And then he comes before you and asks acquittal.

"Hides Behind Wife's Skirts."

"The defendant in a criminal case usually bases defense on the presumption of innocence, but this defendant relies on his own depravity. He comes into court covered with his own shame and hides behind the skirts of his wife and child.

"When these girls went to Reno their departure meant social ostracizement. Marsha Warrington went because she believed and trusted this man. She didn't desire money, dresses or presents. Her parents gave her these. But this man had promised her marriage, as Caminetti had promised Lola Norris.

"Those promises were never intended to be kept. What was intended was to abandon the girls in Reno. They never could have returned to Sacramento—and you know what that meant. But the alluring promise of marriage had been held out to them."

Scores Conduct in Home.

Attorney Roche was particularly severe with Diggs for the misconduct in his own home to which he testified yesterday. He had not been content, said Roche, with making an assignation house out of his office, but he was similarly to degrade the privacy of a home he shared with a virtuous and loving wife.

In seeking to establish that the trip was not premeditated and that the two girls had not been induced to take it by threats of scandal on one hand and promises of marriage on the other, Diggs willingly testified to his own misconduct and the embarrassments, domestic and business, into which it had led him.

His counsel in summing up the evidence did not palliate these acts.

"Paint this defendant as you will—a monster if you please," argued Robert Devlin, his senior counsel, "but tell me what motive he would have had in going out of the State for the purpose of accomplishing those things already accomplished.

"Counsel may characterize him as they please, and I may not differ with them. They say his act was shameless, and I may feel the same way about it, but it isn't white slavery."

This was the whole argumentative substance of the defense. There remained the rhetorical and the emotional appeals and, of course, they were not neglected. The girls were blamed for tempting the men. They were called willing accomplices in what evil had been done, and the wisdom of trusting a woman scorned when she bears witness against the lover who has discharged her was called into question.

Southern Drawl an Opera Asset

Alabama Singer Lauds Accent

Sees Fame for Dixie Song Birds

Miss Neida Humphrey.



Miss Neida Humphrey, of Huntsville, Blames Laziness for Dearth of Divas.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., Aug. 23.—The soft, musical voice of Southern women, which poets have raved about, others have envied and the comic papers have made subject of satire, has a value in dollars, and it has an even greater value in the world of art.

So thinks Miss Neida Humphrey, of Huntsville, who has just returned home after a three-year course of voice culture under Caruso in New York.

Miss Humphrey, realizing the supreme demand for American prima donnas on the operatic stage, not only in this country, but in every capital in Europe, thinks there is a world of opportunity for the young women of her own section in this field.

"The Southern woman's voice," says Miss Humphrey, "possesses more natural musical qualities than the voices of any other women in the world. With proper cultivation that quality should make them the greatest opera stars. The world has long known of this quality, but the Southern women of talent have just refused to grasp their opportunities.

Blames Indolence in Part.

"And I guess the laziness so generally attributed to our people may have a great deal to do with it. Singing, I mean serious singing, is the hardest sort of work.

"There is hardly a girl of social position in the Southland who has not a smattering of musical education. The trouble is it's only a smattering. When they reached the point where singing meant real work they retired gracefully to other fields.

"But I believe that the time is not far off when the Southern girl of talent will realize the life she is overlooking and then I am certain that there will be girls of Dixie whose names will be just as famous as those of Farrar, Suzanne Adams and Louise Homer, all American born.

Miss Humphrey is very young and she is very, very pretty, but that is not all. She has a voice of remarkable power and dramatic quality, but withal she holds in it that soft sweetness that declares her home as plainly as it would be declared were she to walk on the stage waving the Stars and Bars.

Has Charmed the President.

She has already done things in music and she intends to do more. In New York she has sung before the most critical audiences in concert and has won their high approbation. It was she who charmed President Wilson and a distinguished gathering in New York recently at a concert.

In Chattanooga last May, during the reunion of the Confederate Veterans, she sang before the old soldiers and was given an ovation.

Miss Humphrey intends to return to New York in the fall to complete her studies. She has already been assured of an operatic engagement and Huntsville believes that it will soon boast an operatic celebrity.

Dweller in Desert Sees First Pine Tree

Full Grown Woman Is Mystified by Foliage—Also Takes Mountain Snow Bath.

CHICO, CAL., Aug. 23.—Miss Ilene Locey, of Visalia, cousin of Frank M. Moore, of this city, a grown woman, saw her first pine tree when she went with the Moores for an auto trip to the mountains.

She has resided long in the desert southland, and was not only pleased but mystified at the foliage and the fact that she could reach the snow-bound regions of the Sierra Nevadas inside of an hour's time.

The party left here especially to give Miss Locey an idea of the diversified climate of the Sacramento Valley and a snow bath in the higher altitude.

Tents Only Shelter For Toledo Families

City Is Growing So Rapidly That Builders Can Not Construct Houses Demanded.

TOLEDO, Aug. 23.—Because the city has not enough houses to rent and builders are not able to construct houses as rapidly as they are desired tents are being used as homes in Toledo.

Two tent colonies have been established in the city. In both districts occupants of the tents are owners of lots on which the temporary homes have been erected. The lots have been purchased as home sites and tents are serving as temporary homes.

The tent homes consist of living rooms, dining rooms and kitchens. Each has a flower and vegetable garden and one is equipped with a chicken park, a stable and outbuildings. Living rooms are convertible into bedrooms, and hammocks, stretched in the open, are used day and night.

SOUTH IS PAYING HEAVY TOLL FOR CANAL BENEFITS

Colonel Gailliard, of South Carolina, Breaks Down Under Tremendous Task.

More than any other section of the country, the South is expected to realize in prosperity and development by the opening of the Panama Canal. But the South is to pay its toll and pay for it dearly.

Just when the canal was an assured fact, Senator John T. Morgan, of Alabama, father of the Isthmian Waterway idea, died as a result of his years of ceaseless labor impressing the necessity of rthe canal on Congress.

Nok Lieutenant Colonel David Du Bois Gailliard, of South Carolina, the army engineer who dug the Culebra Cut, has had to abandon the scene of his triumph and return to the United States to give his nervous system shattered by his work, a rest which it has needed for months.

And that is not all. From the zone the advices come that Colonel William L. Sibert, of Alabama, the army engineer in charge of the work on the great Gatun Dam, is on the point of a breakdown and it is extremely doubtful if he will be strong enough to stay in the zone to see his work completed.

Careers of Two Similar.

The careers of Colonel Sibert and Colonel Gailliard have been remarkably similar. Gailliard was born in South Carolina; Sibert, in Alabama. They entered West Point the same year and both graduated in 1884 among the first five men in their class.

After their graduation, both were sent to Willets Point and in 1908, when the canal work was put in the hands of the army engineers, Colonel Goethals immediately picked the two Southerners as his chief aides. Sibert was put in charge of the work on the Atlantic side, which included the building of the Gatun Dam, while Gaillard was in charge of the work in the interior of the zone.

That Lieutenant Colonel Gaillard had suffered a nervous breakdown was known only to a few of his intimate friends in the army. A few weeks ago when his condition became serious the matter was brought to the attention of General Bixby, the chief engineer in Washington, and by General Bixby called to the attention of Secretary of War Garrison, who immediately granted the stricken engineer a long leave of absence.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles F. Mason, Medical Corps, U. S. A., the director of the Ancon Hospital, in the Canal Zone; Mrs. Gaillard and Lieutenant Colonel Gaillard's young son came with him and went with him to Baltimore, where he will enter the John Hopkins Hospital. There he will be under the care of some of the most eminent specialists in nervous disorders in this country.

Leave Did Not Aid Him.

Colonel Gaillard was in New York less than two months ago after a six weeks' leave of absence that he had taken in the hope that the rest would benefit his health to the extent that he would be able to remain in the Canal Zone. He sailed from New York on June 27 last, again to take charge of the work in the Central Division.

Those who talked with him at that time remember that he expressed a desire to get away from the Isthmus as soon as his work was finished, but, he added, with a touch of sadness in his soft Southern voice, "When I do leave it will be with deep and sincere regret."

Lieutenant Colonel Gaillard is the first of the famous army engineers employed in the construction o. the Panama Canal to be stricken as a result of his work. A few weeks ago Colonel William M. Black, Corps of Engineers, the chief of that branch of the service in this part of the United States, the officer who was head of the engineering board which solved the problem of raising the old battleship Maine, was in Panama and was Gaillard's guest.

Close Friends for Years.

The two officers have been intimate friends for years. During his stay at Empire, the headquarters of Colonel Gaillard, Colonel Black noted and realized that the builder of Culebra Cut needed a long and complete rest.

"Gaillard," said Colonel Black last night, "is one of the most wonderful organizers the army has developed. His work in the Canal Zone has been little short of marvelous. He laid out his plans in such a way that he got the maximum out of everything, especially in the handling of the railroad part of the work. He was also able within a few months after he took charge at Empire to double the work accomplished in a specified time. Some of the things that he did experienced railroad men had said were practically impossible."

Woman Given Job Of Cleaning Up State

Success in Making Tacoma a Spotless Town Causes Promotion in Service.

TACOMA, Aug. 23.—Because of her successful efforts to transform Tacoma into a "Spotless Town," Miss Arizona B. Wimple, food and market inspector, is to be rewarded with a bigger job—the cleaning up of the State of Washington.

This was the advice received here today from the Governor's office in Olympia, where it is said Miss Wimple is to be appointed State bakery and sanitary inspector.

Her methods in cleaning up Tacoma were simple and direct and included publicity as an aid in bringing about the desired reforms.

Frequent inspections of bakeries and other food dispensing establishments were made and the score announced in the newspapers.

Miss Wimple, who is young and pretty, will receive $4,000 a year from the State.

She is a graduate of the University of Michigan.

CANDLES BURNING AT WAKE SET HOUSE AFIRE

CALGARY, ALBERTA, Aug. 23.—A fire which started from candles set about a coffin at a wake, at the house of J. Selar, here burned the hair and eyebrows off the body of an aged woman. Portions of the face were charred. Firemen extinguished the blaze.

WATCHING MAN WHO STOLE AND HID A FORTUNE

Detectives Shadowing Mail Thief Believed to Have Cached $40,000 After Robbery.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 23.—Charles Savage, a negro mail robber, released from the penitentiary in Leavenworth, is being shadowed by three detectives. He will be kept under watch constantly because somewhere is hidden $40,000 of the $50,000 in currency he stole five years ago from a registered mail pouch, and nobody except Savage knows where it is.

When Savage was released he was met at the door by his mother and a young woman to whom he was engaged before he was sent to prison. They came at once to Kansas City to see an uncle, who is dying.

"They needn't watch me," he said. "If they think I'm going to dig up $40,000 they're mistaken. I wish I knew where there was $40,000 buried."

"Isn't it queer that $2,000 in $20 gold certificates of the same series as stolen from the mail sack were found blowing around in the wind near your mother's home in South Leavenworth this spring?" Savage was asked.

"Yes, that's queer. I don't understand," he answered. "I read about that, and I figured it out that some person who lived in South Leavenworth had stolen that mail sack and hidden the money there, and the rain had washed away the dirt where it was buried, and the wind got at it and blew it away."

Employees' Pension Measure Approved

Pennsylvania Cities Are Permitted to Establish Fund for Faithful Municipal Workers.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—Under the provisions of an act passed by the Legislature, which Governor Tener has approved, this city is given authority to establish a municipal pension fund for employees. The act applies to all city employees who have given twenty years of service to the city.

The act provides that in the event of the creating of the fund every employee will be compelled to pay into the fund 1 per cent of his yearly salary.

The pension to be allowed the beneficiary will be equal to one-half of the average yearly salary received by him during the last two years before his retirement.

College Professor Seeks Laborer's Pay

Unable to Make Both Ends Meet, Teacher Resigns Chair in University.

BERKELEY, CAL., Aug. 23.—Unable to make both ends meet on a salary of $900 paid him by the University of California, Paul Boehncke, an instructor in the German department, has withdrawn from the faculty and is seeking a position in which he can support himself and family of two children.

During the last few summers Boehncke has managed to augment his meager salary by working as a plasterer at from $5 to $7 a day, or nearly twice the amount he was paid by the university.

Apache War in '80's Is Cause of Divorce

Husband Deserted Thirty Years Ago by Wife Who Didn't Like Wild West.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Geronimo and his wild hordes of Apaches, who terrorized New Mexico in the eighties, were the direct cause of a divorce suit which Allen L. Eaton begun yesterday in the Superior Court against Zuma E. Eaton.

The Eatons were married in Silver City, N. Mex., in 1886, when the Apache uprising was on. Mrs. Eaton, who hailed from Pittsburg, did not enjoy the wild Western life her married life entailed, and she deserted her husband.

Common Laborer Strikes Big Gold Vein

Ore Will Run $60,000 to Ton and Mine Is Largest in Southern Oregon.

MEDFORD, OREG., Aug. 23.—What is reported as the biggest gold strike made in Southern Oregon has been been reported by Elmer Higginbotham on the mine owned by him and M. G. Womack on Kane's Creek. The ore will run $60,000 to the ton, according to assays of samples made here.

Higginbotham had been a common laborer for many years until Womack offered to "grub-stake" him on a prospecting trip up Kane's Creek.

BERI BERI CAUSED BY RICE DIET, SAYS EXPERT

Special Cable to The American.

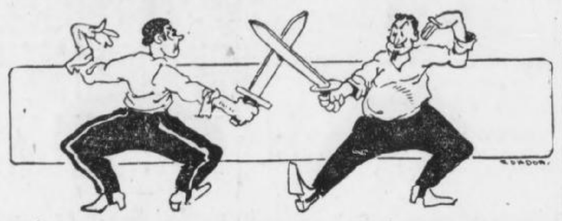
BERLIN, Aug. 23.—The Berlin Medical Association reports that the well-known investigator of beri beri, Dr. Max Moszkowski, finds, after a remarkable experiment, that the disease is caused by the use of rice.

Dr. Moszkowski for 138 days subsisted almost entirely upon rice. All the symptoms of beri beri manifested themselves.

At the close of the experiment an injection of serum containing an extract of rice resulted in a complete recovery.

Hunnicutt Won in First Round

Beat Bravo With Wooden Sword



How Atlanta's Broadsword Champion Worsted French Fencing Master.

Time was when the prize fight was not au fait, when in the best families, and even in the second best, and maybe in the third, they frowned down upon the pugilistic art as brutal and degenerate. Then it was that the youn bloods turned to cockfighting and fencing for the gladiatorial features of their lives, and were satisfied.

And that time was not so very long ago. Calvin W. Hunnicutt, who is Atlanta's oldest citizen, revived them in memory yesterday, when he fell to the young bloods turned to cockfighting between Charley White and Frank Whitney, with the remark that things were not like this of yore.

Of course, he had a dueling story of his own to tell, and he told it—of how he fought an arrogant French fencing master in a combat with wooden swords, and how all Atlanta looked on and cheered him as its champion.

It occurred before the war, when all good things, it seems, occurred. It occurred just at the beginning of the war, and had its effect in keeping Mr. Hunnicutt out of that conflict.

"There had been talk of war, war, war pretty generally," he said. The trouble clouds were thick and black, and we organized here in Atlanta a cavalry troop that we called the Fulton Dragoons. Captain Wilson was our officer, I was first lieutenant, and C. B. Whaley, my best friend, was first sergeant.

"All went well at first, and things were pleasant. But after a while politics began to leak in, as inevitably it will with all volunteer military bodies. Everybody knows everybody else so well, you see that very naturally jealousy comes in. Anyhow, when the time came for the election of a captain for a new term, Whaley and I, backing Wilson, lost out, because the other man promised horses to all members of the troop. Then dissatisfaction grew and the organization loosened.

"The new captain and his great ally, Second Lieutenant Williams, were full of ideas as to how to run a military organization, and began to put these ideas into play. That made more dissatisfaction for no volunteer soldier likes to be driven by men who were their friends and associates.

"One of their ideas was the importation of a fencing teacher to instruct the men in broadsword use. Now Whaley and I had practiced considerably with the broadsword, and were rather expert in its use, but we said nothing of it to the captain and his friends.

"Well, the fencing master came, a Frenchman from Mobile. He was a flourishing, affected sort of fellow, and considerable of a boaster. Not long after he was here, he broke off teaching and began to talk about his own great skill and to show it off.

"One day he challenged all of us.

" 'Nobody here can touch me with his sword,' he announced. 'I don't fear to let any of you try.' And he flourished his sword.

"Whaley and I decided to take him on, and I went to him. He laughed at me. But I insisted, and the date was set for our combat. That there should be no bloodshed—because we were going to do some furious fencing, it seemed—I put a negro of mine to work making two wooden swords, or sticks. These were to be our weapons.

"Somehow the tidings that there was to be a fight got abroad. Atlanta was not as large as it is now, but it was a right smart town even then, and when the day for the fight came, everybody turned out.

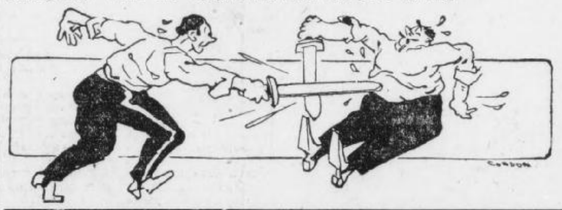
"We had planned to have the duel in a theater, owned in the days of old Atlanta by a man named Williams. The place was packed, and I began to be a little nervous over the public nature of the affair.

"We squared off, and the crowd settled back in the seats for a long and interesting fight. But it wasn't for long. The Frenchman came at me with a flourish, and I had a flourish to match his. Thence I made a thrust at him, the thrust that we know technically as the point tierce. It went through his guard, and to his body. If we had been fighting with real swords, my opponent would have been run through.

"All Atlanta laughed. The Frenchman had pretty generally advertised his ability to fight, and everybody was there. However, there were one or two persons who didn't like the way the fight came out, particularly the new captain of the dragoons and his ally. After the fight they began working to get me to resign. The duel, they claimed everywhere, might have an effect in breaking up discipline. And so, with their dissatisfaction showing plain, I resigned.

"The Frenchman we didn't see after the half minute duel. If the dragoons learned broadsword fencing, they learned it from somebody else.

"It's a pity the art of fencing does not survive in the popular fancy. It is clean, beneficial and interesting. But this prize fighting——"



LOOKS FOR BODY OF FATHER LOST IN ICE 43 YEARS

Miss Edith Randall, of Boston, Expects to Find Corpse on Glacier at Foot Mt. Blanc.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Miss Edith Randall, of this city, has gone to Chamonix, Switzerland, one one of the strangest errands known. She hopes to find in the glacier there the body of her father, who lost his life climbing on Mont Blanc forty-three years ago. Ten others were lost with him in a snowstorm near the summit. All told, two Americans, one Scotchman and eight guides and porters died.

Five of the bodies were recovered. It is expected by guides that the six others will be delivered up by the glacier this year.

Scientists are interested as it may supply evidence to prove their theories on the speed of the annual march of glaciers toward the valleys.

Miss Randall's father, John Randolph, a Boston banker, was fifty-four when he lost his life in 1870.

Last year Miss Randall came to Chamonix, as the ice axe and several small articles relonging to Mr. Randall had been found by guides at the foot of the Glacier des Bossons.

Many Americans and English Alpinists, as well as guides, joined in the search for the body, but without result. All hope for better luck this summer.

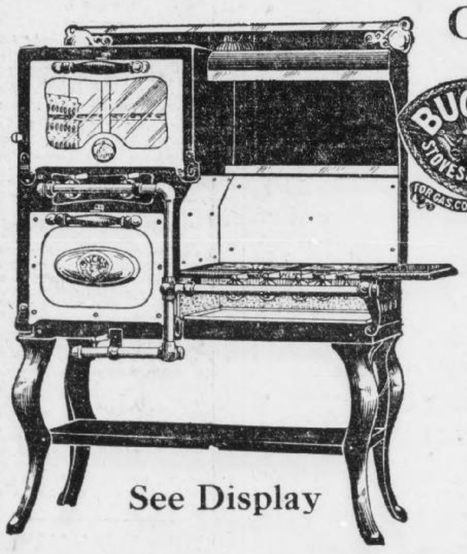
"Back on the Job"

again and very quickly, too, if you will only let Hostetter's Stomach Bitters help the digestion to become normal, keep the liver active and the bowels free from constipation. These are absolutely necessary in order to maintain health. Try it to-day but be sure it's

HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters

25% DISCOUNT

On All BUCK'S Gas Stoves and Ranges



See Display

Buck's—the most conveniently arranged, the most sanitary, and certainly the most economical gas user made—comes in for a tremendous discount this week.

They are here—anything from the small stove to the most elaborate range—and all are carrying the same big discount. Discard your old, worn, smoking, fuel-consuming cooking machine to-morrow, and let us replace it with one of these modern stoves or ranges.

The savings of your fuel bill will soon pay for any BUCK'S you may select.

Connections Free--$1 a Week Buys Your Choice

That's fair enough, isn't it? We will actually put it in your kitchen—ready to turn on the gas—and you can pay the bill at one dollar per week. Come in to-morrow and take your choice. See our big Mitchell street window display.

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BOLL WEEVIL COSTS SOUTH BILLION; ZONE CURE URGED

Senator Smith of South Carolina Secures Government Expert's Figures on Total Estimated Ravages During Last 17 Years.

Shows How $107,539,127 Yearly Cost of Proposed Remedy Could Be Counteracted by Diversified Crops and United States Aid.

(The zone strip to which Senator Smith refers as a remedy for the boll weevil, as proposed, would begin in Tennessee and run down through Alabama and part of Florida.)

By ELLISON D. SMITH.
(United States Senator From South Carolina.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—A few weeks ago I asked some of the officials in the Department of Agriculture to give me an estimate of the losses the farmers of the South have suffered as the result of the boll weevil. The figures furnished me are startling. From the report I make the following extract:

"The only adequate way of arriving at the losses due to the boll weevil is by studying the average production per acre by States, comparing years of non-infestation with years of infestation. It is quite noticeable that every State by the third year of infestation has shown a decided reduction in average yield per acre.

"This average production is used in connection with the acreage planted to obtain an estimate in money value of the loss from the boll weevil to the producers. This is only the primary loss and is turned over and over again as it reacts upon ginners, oil mill men, merchants, bankers, property values, manufacturers of the textile and the final consumers.

"The total loss to producers obtained by this method from 1895 through 1912 is $841,521,135, or an average during the 18 years of $46,751,174 per annum, with the loss now reaching over $100,000,000 per annum.

These Only Obvious Losses.

"Only the more obvious losses from the ravages of this pest can even be estimated. These are the losses in productivity suffered by the producers and the losses in business of the first processes in manufacture.

"Figures are presented to show the losses to the planter, the ginner and the oil mills as follows, for the period from 1895 to 1912:

Loss to the planters	$841,521,135
Loss to the ginners	17,446,295
Loss to the oil mills	72,270,421
Total	$931,237,852

"To these must be added losses in business suffered by cotton buyers and brokers, merchants, bankers and cotton mills, the loss in property values, the ultimate effects upon the consumer."

In other words, officials of the Department of Agriculture estimate that the loss to the South from the boll weevil between 1895 and 1912 has been considerably more than $1,000,000,000. This is staggering.

The Government has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to stamp out the boll weevil, but without avail. The Government experts, entomologists, farm demonstration agents and others have done splendid work in teaching the farmers better methods of cultivation, rotation of crops, etc., but so far as checkmating the boll weevil is concerned they themselves admit that their work has been a failure.

Moves Eastward Steadily.

The weevil continues its march eastward at a steady pace each year, and in no section where it has made its appearance has any method been discovered of minimizing the damage done by it.

Unless something is done it will not be very long until the entire cotton area of the South is infested.

Of course, some cotton can be grown in the area infested by the boll weevil, but the yield per acre and per farm is greatly reduced, while the cost of production is greatly increased. I am told by a member of Congress who owns a large plantation in an infested section that it costs just about twice as much to produce a bale of cotton now as it cost before the boll weevil came. Many others have given me testimony to the same effect.

When one undertakes to estimate the loss to the South during recent years because of this little insect, and then tries to estimate the probable loss in the future, the result must be appalling.

I have been deeply interested in the boll weevil for a number of years. I have watched its spread from the time it made its first appearance in

Continued on Page 6, Column 4.

New Cancer Cure Arouses Germany

Kaiser's Subjects Have Cornered Supply of Mesothorium, Found in U. S. and Brazil.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Mesothorium, the new cure for cancer, is causing great excitement in Germany, according to Dr. F. D. Donoughe, of Boston, who has just returned from the Cancer Congress at Brussels and the Medical Congress in London. German towns have subscribed large sums for the purchase of mesothorium, which is found in Colorado, the Carolinas and Brazil.

A rayless product of therum, it becomes active through transformation into radio-therum. The price, formerly one-sixth that of radium, recently has become higher. Hungary and Germany have purchased the supply of mesothorium available until 1915. It is said to be a dependable cure for certain forms of cancer.

Sir Herbert Tree's Cast Stirs British Ire

Americans in 'Joseph and His Brethren' Win Noted Playwright's Praise.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Antagonism has been aroused in London theatrical circles because Americans are to play the principal roles in Sir Herbert Tree's production of "Joseph and His Brethren."

Sir Herbert said:

"The Americans are wonderful in whatever they attempt to do. I have the greatest faith in their powers, and, without wishing to enter on a comparison between American and English methods, I must say I think Maxine Elliott will be a peerless Zeulika, and George Relph a most romantic Joseph."

Caruso Sadly Says: 'My Star Is Dimming'

Tenor Thinks Public Soon Will Desert Him for Young and Brilliant Star.

Special Cable to The American.

ROME, Aug. 23.—Caruso, who is taking the cure with his eldest son at Monte Catini, is in a philosophical mood. To a newspaper man he said:

"It is about time the public ceased to take an interest in me. There are plenty of young stars rising who soon will shine with dazzling brilliancy in the firmament of art. Mine is dimming; don't you think so?"

Then he sadly shook his head and walked slowly away.

HEARTHSTONE 200 YEARS OLD FOUND IN MINNESOTA

ST. PAUL, MINN., Aug. 23.—The hearthstone used by early French voyagers who made their headquarters in the stone house at Taylors Falls, in Interstate Park, was found by workmen excavating in the foundations for relics. The house is thought to have been built 200 years ago.

NEGRO VILLAGE DESTROYED BY MOB OF WHITES

Buildings Are Blown Up by Heavy Dynamite Charge and Then Torch Is Applied.

NO CASUALTIES REPORTED

Attack of Merchant on Young Man Cause of Outbreak—Black Makes Escape.

MOULTRIE, Aug. 23.—Greenough, a negro village just over the line in Mitchell County, has been partially destroyed by a mob of white men. No deaths have been reported.

It appears that John Davis and his brother, young white men, had advanced some money to Bradley Brothers, negro proprietors of the leading store of Greenough. The negroes failed to return the money, and when the white men went to collect, a difficulty arose, in which one of the negroes struck John Davis with a scantling, knocking him unconscious. The Davis boys escaped to their home and reported the difficulty and the action of the negroes. At night a mob of white men assembled and marched on the village, armed with dynamite and such firearms as could be procured.

When the village was reached, it was found the Bradleys had escaped. A charge of dynamite was exploded under the store and it was completely demolished, together with the stock of goods. Other stores were fired and many shots emptied into negro houses. The fire was returned by the blacks for a short time, but without effect.

The Bradleys have not been seen since the outbreak, and further trouble is not expected by the whites.

LEO M. FRANK as he appeared in court yesterday. The defendant was calm under the terrific denunciation of the prosecutor and watched Mr. Dorsey intently through the many hours that the Solicitor consumed in declaring the defendant one of the greatest of criminals. He seemed scarcely more moved than the spectators.



DORSEY DEMANDS DEATH PENALTY FOR FRANK IN THRILLING CLOSING PLEA

Solicitor's Scathing Address Halted by Adjournment---Had Spoken for More Than Six Hours---Cheered by Big Crowd Outside the Courthouse.

PRISONER CALM, WIFE SOBS AS STATE CHARGES MURDER

Slain Girl's Mother Breaks Down, but Defendant Faces Spectators With Hint of Smile---Case May Go to the Jury by Monday Noon.

Insisting upon the application of the Mosaic law of "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth," Solicitor General Hugh M. Dorsey demanded the life of Leo M. Frank yesterday in expiation of the murder of Mary Phagan on April 26.

Nothing less than the death penalty would satisfy justice, declared the Solicitor in one of the most bitter and impassioned addresses a Georgia courtroom audience ever has heard.

It was the closing argument of the State before the fate of Frank is placed in the hands of the twelve jurors. It was interrupted by adjournment at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The Solicitor had been speaking since 9 o'clock in the forenoon and was exhausted by his efforts. His address had begun at 3:30 the afternoon before and had consumed a total of six and a half hours.

Crowd Greets Him With Cheers.

When, weak with fatigue, he asked for a recess and court adjourned until Monday morning at 9 o'clock, a great crowd awaited him outside to cheer him and rend the air with their yells because of the magnificent fight he has put up to send Frank to the gallows for the murder of the little factory girl.

The demonstration was spontaneous and was of greater magnitude than that of the night before. He had aroused to the highest pitch the admiration of the populace for the earnest and determined battle he was conducting for the conviction of the man he deemed guilty of the murder.

Men in front of the courthouse cheered with all their might as Dorsey came in sight from out the courtroom doors. Men from across the street took up the cheer and the little Solicitor was given the demonstration of a governor or some other popular hero as he quickly tucked his books and records under his arms and escaped through the crowd into his law offices in the Kiser building.

Hurls Charge Directly at Frank.

If his tongue was tipped with venom and bitterness, it can hardly be said that the Solicitor was not sincere and in earnest. Every word and every pharse that he uttered during his long speech—the longest of the trial—carried with it the conviction that the speaker was in deadly earnest.

Much of the time he was talking directly at the prisoner and was accusing him of murder and other crimes unmentionable. He looked Frank right in the eye. He leveled his finger at the defendant sitting calmly between his mother and his beautiful wife. He called him a "red-handed murderer" and a pervert. Frank did not flinch.

During a brief intermission, Frank even walked in front of the spectators with the suggestion of a smile on his face. If there was any fear of the verdict in his heart, it was kept buried there, far out of sight of human eyes.

Likens Frank to Oscar Wilde.

Dorsey compared the defendant with that prince of perverts, Oscar Wilde, and there was never a flicker of Frank's eye nor a change in his quiet, speculative expression. Dorsey told of other men who had possessed good reputations and yet had been guilty of the most heinous offenses—Theodore Durant, of San Francisco; Pastor Richeson, of Boston; Mayor McCue, of Charlottsville, Va.; Henry C. Beattie, of Richmond; Dr. Crippen, and others. In the same connection he mentioned the name of Judge Iscariot and Benedict Arnold, both of whom, he said, were supposed to be of good character until they had become traitors and betrayers.

"Character isn't worth a cent when you've got the evidence before you," shouted the Solicitor after he had compared Frank with some of the most infamous persons he could call to mind.

Prisoner Encourages His Wife.

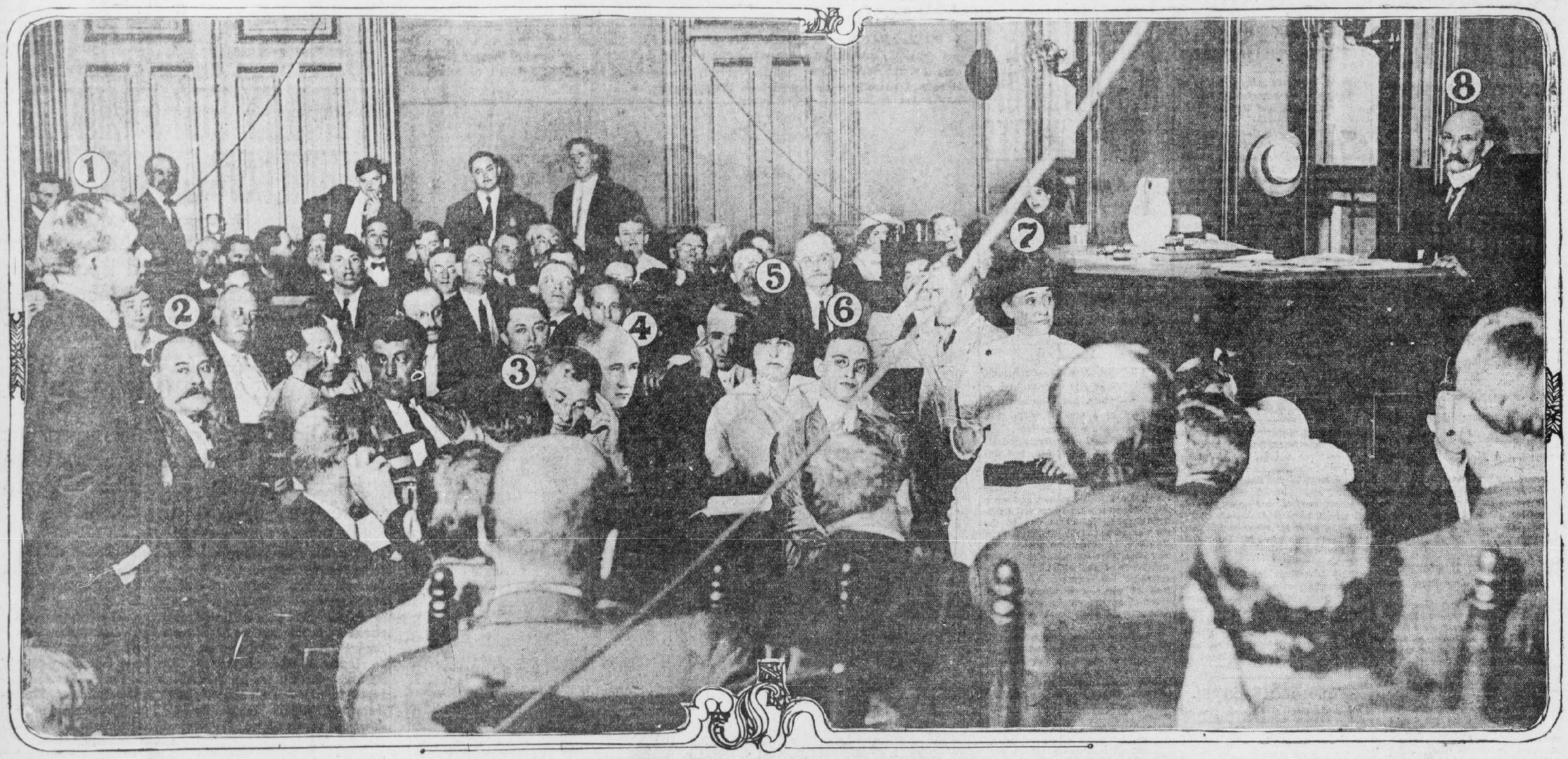
His denunciation at times was so unsparing and his words so like a physical blow that it seemed that the prisoner must quail before him. But Frank maintained his composure. In fact, during a lull in the storm of invective he occasionally would lean toward his wife or his mother and whisper a few words, accompanying them with a smile. For all that his manner betokened, he might be talking of some amusing incident that had just occured to him.

If the Solicitor's words failed to affect Frank, he was probably the only person in the courtroom who did not feel the intensity and the grim determination behind each sentence and each accusation that came from the lips of the State's representative.

So overcome at Dorsey's blunt and grewsome description of the torturous m... in which the pretty little factory girl had

DEATH PENALTY DEMANDED FOR LEO M. FRANK

A TENSE moment in the courtroom yesterday when Solicitor Dorsey was denouncing Frank in his dramatic plea to the jury. Numbered in the picture are (1) Solicitor Hugh M. Dorsey, (2) Chief of Detectives Newport Lanford, (3) Attorney Reuben Arnold of counsel for the defense, (4) Luther Z. Rosser, who has had charge of the battle for Frank's life; (5) Mrs. Leo M. Frank, wife of the defendant; (6) Leo M. Frank, whose rate will soon rest with the jury; (7) Mrs. Rea Frank, his mother, and (8) Judge L. S. Roan.



DORSEY CHEERED AFTER GREAT CLOSING SPEECH

been attacked and strangled to death was Mrs. J. W. Coleman, mother of Mary Phagan, that she collapsed utterly and wept. Frank's young wife was affected by the scene and she laid her head upon the shoulder of her accused husband and cried for several minutes.

The very manner in which Frank had borne himself during the long trial was used by the Solicitor against him. Such remarkable nerve and effrontery he declared he never had witnessed before in a court of justice. Dorsey thought it merely was one of the outcropping characteristics of the defendant's perverted moral and intellectual nature. He compared him to the brilliant Wilde, whose effrontery and insouciance in the midst of charges of unspeakable conduct was a mater of world-wide knowledge.

When he was interrupted by adjournment, the Solicitor was far from the end of his argument. He had taken longer than he expected. He had paused longer on certain aspects of the cast than he had intended. It seemed probable that he would require most of Monday forenoon to conclude his address.

Scoffs at Frank's Alibi.

Attacking the main points of Frank's defense, he came out boldly with the declaration that Frank's alibi was no alibi at all. He said that the whole of Frank's alibi practically hinged on the testimony of Miss Helen Curran, of No. 160 Ashby street, who had testified that she saw the young factory superintendent waiting for his car at Whitehall and Alabama streets Saturday afternoon at 1:10 o'clock.

At this point Dorsey dramatically brought forth the statement of Frank which he had made on the first day that he was detained at police headquarters.

"Listen to this," he said shaking the paper before the eyes of the jurymen. Then he quoted from Frank's statement which read:

"I didn't lock the door that morning. The mail was coming up. I locked it when I left for lunch at 1:10."

Makes Charge of Perjury.

"There goes your alibi," said the Solicitor. "It was punctured by your own statement made before you realized the importance of the time element."

Dorsey characterized as perjuries the statement of the Curran girl, that of Miss Fleming, a former stenographer; that of E. F. Holloway, day watchman, and that of Charley Lee.

He threw the suspicion of wrongdoing upon the character of the young woman, Miss Sarah Barnes, who dramatically had expressed her conviction of Frank's innocence on the stand and had declared her willingness to die in his place. The Solicitor overlooked nothing tending to point the hand of guilt toward Leo Frank.

Dorsey mentioned time and again the fact that the defense had failed to cross-examine the State's character witnesses. He said that he had dared them to do it, and that they had been afraid of the disclosures that would ensue.

Asserts Shirt Was "Plant."

He charged that the bloody shirt at Newt Lee's house, the pay envelope, the rope and the club on the first floor of the factroy were plants.

He said that Frank's statement in a letter to his unable, written the afternoon of the crime, that "nothing startling had happened," while intended to be self-serving, was in reality self-accusing.

Referring to the notes found by the girl's body, he called attention to the use of the word "did." He said that Conley always said "done," and that if "did" was used in the notes they must have been dictated by someone else.

He added that the reference in the notes to the toilet on the second floor was a strong indication that the murder had been committed there.

The Solicitor charged that Frank had been endeavoring to force his attentions upon the Phagan girl for weeks and that his advances culminated in the brutal attack of Memorial Day.

Gives His Theory of Crime.

Resisted again, Frank, in brutish fury, struck donw the girl, accomplished his purpose, and then, realizing his position, sought to escape being identified with the attack by binding a rope about the girl's neck and strangling her to death, according to the graphic words of the prosecutor.

As the hour passed noon, the Solicitor began to show signs of fatigue. His spirit was as indomitable and fiery as ever, but his features grew a bit haggard, and the weeks of tireless work on the case began to display themselves more plainly on his face.

At 1:30 he asked if there might not be a recess, as he was about exhausted. There was a side bar conference between the attorneys for both sides, and Judge Roan announced that adjournment would be taken until Monday.

It was thought likely that Dorsey would finish about noon. The judge's charge probably will occupy an hour or more, and then the case will go into the hands of the twelve jurors.

AUTOIST IS RUN OVER BY HIS OWN MACHINE

JOLIET, ILL., Aug. 23.—Because he cranked his automobile while it was in gear, Harry Lewis, a Joliet banker, was run over and badly injured. Lewis was in a hurry to take some friends to the Union station and neglected to inspect his gears, the machine would not spark the first few whirls of the crank, so he opened the throttle wider, one of the friends put on the exhilarator to help matters, and now Lewis has been two weeks in the hospital.

Policewoman Uses Her Stare as Club

Declares She Has No Trouble With Mashers After One Stern Glare.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Squelch the masher with a look. You don't need a whistle like the Boston women; hatpins do not make good weapons, and a club should be used only in a tight squeeze.

This is the opinion of two of Chicago's policewomen, both long in the business of protecting women.

"I haven't had any trouble with men on the beach this year, even those who didn't know I was a policewoman," said Officer Mary Boyd, who is in charge of the Thirty-ninth street bathing beach. "All you have to do when a man speaks to you insultingly is to look at him. He turns and runs."

Woman Toper Has Thirst Amputated

Obstruction in Her Throat Was Believed Cause of Her Longing For Alchohol.

LIMA, OHIO, Aug. 23.—Mary Calahan, 22, submitted to a surgical operation in the Chief of Police's office today, and it is hoped Mary's thirst was cut out, literally and figuratively.

Several years ago she was shot in the jaw. A splintered bone lodged against her palate, creating a continuous desire for drink. She insists the desire was for strictly alcoholic drink and that she had tried grape juice in vain. Since that time Mary and her tickling bone have given the police a ticklish time.

Chief Ernest May consulted with City Physician Steer. Between them they decided on the operation.

Offers to Serve Out Hawthorne's Term

Pastor-Classmate of Author-Convict Says it Would be 'Utmost Pleasure.'

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—The Rev. William Davis, of Everett, a member of the class of 1867 of Harvard and an evangelistic clergyman, has written his classmates, Julian Hawthorne and William James Morton, in the Federal Prison at Atlanta, offering to serve the remainder of their sentences, and states to do so would give him "the utmost pleasure."

EX-BANDIT GETS RELIGION; COLE YOUNGER CONVERTED

LEES SUMMIT, MO., Aug. 23.—Cole Younger, once a bandit, became a member of the Christian Church at a revival meeting to-night.

Dorsey's Closing Address a Scorching Attack on Frank

Hurls Charges of Perversion and Murder in Face of Defendant While Wife Bows Head and Weeps.

Probably a more stirring, denunciatory, and at the same time incisive and analytical argument, has never been heard in a Georgia court than Solicitor Dorsey's closing address in the case against Leo M. Frank. Here it is as the Solicitor delivered it:

Dorsey moved over to the railing of the jury box as he opened his speech.

"Your honor and gentlemen of the jury," he said, "I was speaking to you yesterday of the character of this defendant. This defendant has not a good character. The conduct of the counsel in this case in failing to cross-examine, in refusing to cross-examine these twenty young ladies, refutes effectively and absolutely the claim of the defendant that he has a good character.

Says Defense Had Right to Refute Charge.

"As I said, if this man had a good character, no power on earth could have kept him and his counsel from asking those young girls where they got their information and why they dsai what they did. Now that's a common sense proposition.

"You know as twelve men seeking to get at the truth that they did not ask those hair-brained fanatics, as Mr. Arnold calls them, questions about Frank's character because they were afraid, and those witnesses, as good as any the defense put up, were unimpeached and are unimpeachable. And you tell me that because the good people come here from Washington street and testify to his good character is that he has one!

"It very often happens that a man's wife is the last person to know his wrongdoing. Sometimes the man uses charitable and religious organizations to cover up and hide his evil self. Very often his guilty conscience turns him that way. Many a man is a wolf in sheep's clothing.

"Many a man is a white sepulcher on the outside and absolutely rotten within. But suppose he has a good character. David had a good character until he put Uriah in the forefront of battle that he might be killed that he could get his wife. Judas Iscariot had a good character among those Twelve Men until he accepted those 30 pieces of silver.

"I have shown you that under the law they had a right to bring out all those things. You saw they dared not do it. Let's see what the law says. I'll read here from the Eighty-third Georgia Report:

"'Whenever any persons have evidence in their possession and they fail to produce it, the strongest presumption arises that it would be hurtful if they did, and their failure to produce evidence is a circumstance against them.'

'You don't need any lawbook to tell you that. It's plain common sense.

Recalls Case of Oscar Wilde.

"Benedict Arnold was brave. He enjoyed the confidence of all the people and those in charge of the Revolutionary War until he betrayed his country. Since that day his name has been a synonym for infamy. Oscar Wilde, an Irish knight, a brilliant author, whose works will go down through time, gave us 'De Profundis,' which he wrote while in jail—a remarkable work—yet when the Marquis of Queensberry discovered that there was something wrong between Wilde and his son, Wilde had the effrontery and the boldness to sue him for damages. A suit in retaliation resulted in the conviction of Wilde for criminal practices. Yet, wherever the English language is spoken the effrontery of the testimony on cross-examination of this man—an effrontery typical of this sort (turning to Frank)—will always be a matter for deep study for lawyers and for people interested in that sort of degeneracy.

"He had a wife and two children. His shame probably never would have been brought to light but for the fact that he had the effrontery and the boldness to start a suit. It ended in his being sent to prison.

"And the prosecution of Oscar!

"He was a man who led the esthetic movement. He was a scholar and a literary man. His cross-examination was a thing to be read with pride by every lawyer. The whole world took notice of his prosecution, and yet when Oscar Wilde was an old man, gray-haired and tottering to the grave, he confessed to his guilt. Prominent? Why, he was one of the most prominent men in the world! Why, he came to America and founded the esthetic movement here. He raised the sunflower from a weed to the dignity of a flower. He was handsome—one of the handsomest men to be found. He had moral courage, yet he was a pervert, proved and confessed.

"There was a handsome man in San Francisco, a member of this defendant's sect—Abe Ruef, a man who possessed all of the faculties of highest intelligence, yet he corrupted even Smith, and his corruption of the poor girls with whom he came in contact brought him to the penitentiary. I have already referred to Durant. His character did not prevent the jury from convicting him. This defendant's character, like Durant's, is not worth a cent when the case is proved.

"And crime is alike with the rich and poor, ignorant and learned. Take an ignorant man like Jim Conley. He is the man who commits the petty crimes, but take a man with high intellect, like this defendant—this intellect, when put to the right use, leads to glorious accomplishments; but if these faculties be put to the wrong use, it brings ruin to the man in the commission of the most diabolical crimes. Look at McCue, the Mayor of Charlottesville, Va. He was a man of broad intellect and high education, but, despite his intellect, despite his splendid character, he tired of his wife and shot her, and the jury, composed of Virginia gentlemen, broad-minded and fair, despite McCue's good character, found him guilty and sent him to a felon's grave.

"Take the case of Richeson, the preacher of Boston. Here was a man of highest intellect and with a brilliant future. He was engaged to one of the wealthiest and most beautiful girls of Boston, but entanglements with a poor little girl caused him to fear for his good name and he so far forgot his good character as to put this poor little girl to death. Even after his conviction in the last days of his hope he committed an act upon himself which he thought would draw the pity of the Governor and save his life. But a Massachusetts jury and a Massachusetts Governor were courageous enough to let that man's life go. They had the courage which will make every right-thinking man right by the laws of God and man and of his country.

"Take Beattie—Henry Clay Beattie, of Richmond. He was of splendid family, of wealth and proved a good character, though he did not possess it. He took the mother of his 12-month-old baby out in an automobile and shot her. He was cool, calm and deliberate. He laughed and he joked, but he joked too much, and although the detectives were maligned and abused and a large slush fund was used, a courageous, honest Virginia jury upheld justice and sent that man to death. And he never confessed, but he left a note saying he was guilty.

Likens Frank To Dr. Crippen.

"Crippen, of England, a man of high standing and recognized ability, killed his wife because of infatuation for another woman. He hid her where he thought she would not be found, as this man (pointing to Frank) thought the body of that little girl would not be found. But murder will out, and be it said to the glory of old England this man paid the penalty of death.

"Gentlemen, you have an opportunity that comes to few men. Measure up to it. Will you do it? If not, let your conscience say why not.

"But you say you've got an alibi. Let's examine that proposition. Here's an authority: 'An alibi as a defense involves the impossibility of the prisoner's presence at the scene of the offense at the time of its commitment', and the range of evidence must be such as reasonably to exclude the possibility.'

"The burden of carrying this alibi rests on the shoulders of this defendant. They must show to you that it was impossible for this man to have been at the scene of the crime—an alibi, while the best kind of evidence if properly sustained, otherwise is absolutely worthless. I am going to show you that this man's alibi is worse than useless. It is no defense at all.

"I want to give you the definition of an old darky of an alibi. It illustrates my point. Rastus asked old Sam, 'What is this hyar alibi I hear so much about?' Old Sam says, 'An alibi is provin' that you was at the prayer meeting where you wasn't, to prove you wasn't at the crap game where you was.'

"Let's see the time table of the defense. I want to turn it around for half a minute. Then I want to turn it to the wall and let it stay forever.

"'One p. m.—Frank leaves the factory.

"'One-fifteen p. m.—Frank arrives at his home.

"'One-fifteen to one-forty-five p. m.—Frank eats lunch.

"'One-forty-five p. m.—Frank leaves his home.

"'Two p. m.—Frank arrives at the factory.'

"Now, gentlemen, I want to turn it to the wall. That statement is refuted by the defendant himself when he didn't realize the importance of this time proposition.

"Frank's statement at police headquarters, taken by G. C. Febuary on Monday, April 28, says, 'I didn't lock the door that morning. The mail was coming up. I locked it when I started home to lunch at 1:10 o'clock.'

"Up goes your alibi punctured by your own statement when you didn't realize its importance. Yet these honorable gentlemen for the purpose of impressing your minds print in big letters on this chart he left the factory at 1 o'clock. If he swore when he was on the stand the other day that he left the factory at 1 o'clock it was because he saw the importance of this time point and had to leave there ten minutes earlier than he said he had at the police station before he had had time to confer with his lawyer, Mr. Luther Z. Rosser.

"I quote: 'I left at 1:10.' Right here let me interpolate. This man never made an omission from the beginning to the end of this case. Where he knew a person was aware that he was in the factory at a certain time he admitted it. He proved, or at least attempted to prove, an alibi by the little Curran girl. They had her get up on the stand and say that she saw Frank at 1:10. Yet here is his statement made to the police April 28 in the presence of his attorney, Mr. Luther Z. Rosser, in which he said that he did not leave the factory until 1:10.

"The saddest thing in this case—I don't know who caused it, I don't know who introduced it, and I hope I will go to my grave without ever learning who brought this little Curran girl into this case—the saddest thing in this case is bringing in this little girl who is connected with Montag's and placing her upon the stand here to protect this red-handed murderer.

"Jurors are sworn, and his honor has the right under the law to charge you to consider the truthfulness or the reasonableness of that which any witness swears to. And, gentlemen of the jury, anyone who looked upon that little girl noticed her bearing upon the stand, the slightly unusual manner and her connection with Montags—consider the fact that this little girl, like the little Bauer boy, had been riding in Montag's automobile—and if you can not tell just why and how she was brought here, then I am unable to understand your mental operations.

"If Frank locked that door at 1:10, how could she have seen him at Alabama and Whitehall street at 1:10? How could she be so positive that it was him, if she really saw anyone there? For, mark you, she had never seen him but once. She comes into your presence and tells you the unreasonable and absurd story of seeing him, which is in direct contradiction to Frank's story.

"On this time proposition, I want to read you this. It made a wonderful impression on me when I read it. It's from the speech of a wonderful man. It's from a man in whose presence even lawyers of the type of Ar-

Continued on Page 4, Column 1.

You Can't Be Well When Constipated

"Keep Your Bowels Open"—Doctors Estimate 75 Per Cent of Sickness Due to Torpid Liver.

Some undigested food is left in the stomach daily, which the liver should clear away. A heavy or unusual diet, or a change in water, may cause the liver to leave a few particles to press and clog, and the next day more are left over. So this waste accumulates, clogging stomach and intestines, and causing constipation.

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JACOBS' LIVER SALT is much better than calomel; no danger of salivation, no need of an after-cleansing dose of oil. It acts quickly and mildly, never forces, gripes or nauseates. It effervesces agreeably. Take it before breakfast and in an hour you'll feel splendid.

Don't take an inferior substitute; some closely imitate the name, but none produces the same result. All druggists should have the genuine JACOBS' LIVER SALT, 25c. If yours can not supply you, full size jar mailed upon receipt of price, postage free. Made and guaranteed by Jacobs Pharmacy Co., Atlanta.—(Advt.)

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HUGH DORSEY WINS HIS SPURS IN PHAGAN CASE

FOURTH WEEK OF FRANK TRIAL FINDS INTEREST OF PUBLIC STILL WHITE HOT

Popular Opinion Swayed, First When State Springs Climax With Conley's Story, Again When Defense Put the Accused Man on the Stand.

BY AN OLD POLICE REPORTER.

The fourth week of the Frank trial came to an end shortly after noon Saturday, with Solicitor Dorsey still far from the finish of his concluding argument in behalf of the State.

Judge Roan announced at 1:45 that he would adjourn the case over until Monday, as he has been doing heretofore, and the Solicitor will conclude his argument then.

The Solicitor had been speaking more than six hours when adjournment came, but apparently was physically able to go on if necessary.

His address, when it is finished Monday, will have been broken into three sections—one Friday afternoon, another Saturday morning, and a third Monday morning.

The Solicitor's address has been so far a wonderful piece of work.

On all sides he has been praised ungrudgingly for the fine effort he has made in behalf of the prosecution.

Atlanta will breathe a long, deep and soulful sigh of relief, however, when the last word is spoken by way of argument and the case is given into the hands of the jury for a verdict.

Leading Topic for Months.

Never before in the history of Fulton County has a criminal proceeding so challenged the unabated and undivided attention of the people.

For four months the Frank case—or the Phagan case, as it more generally is called—has been the leading topic of discussion among all classes of Georgians, rural and urban, rich and poor, high and low, informed and uninformed.

Every figure to the tragedy has been picturesque in the extreme.

Mary Phagan, a sweet young working girl, cruelly murdered; Leo Frank, a young business man of theretofore unblemished character and standing, indicted for the murder; Jim Conley, a negro, a confessed accessory after the fact of the murder, with a long criminal career attaching to him, the principal witness against Frank; Lucile Frank, the loving and devoted wife of the defendant, always at his side, with his mother, cheering and sustaining him; Reuben Arnold and Luther Rosser, two of the leading and most noted lawyers in the South, defending the accused; Frank Hooper and Hugh Dorsey, the former an attorney of established reputation, the latter a brilliant young lawyer lately named prosecuting attorney of the Atlanta Circuit; a presiding judge who has tried many of the most famous cases in the State—these make up the dramatis personae of the Frank case.

Case Fought Stubbornly.

Never before in Fulton County, if, indeed, within the State, has a case been so stubbornly and so bitterly fought as the Frank case.

It required more than three weeks to get the evidence all in. Every inch of ground was contested vigorously and to a finish.

It is estimated that the defense interposed more than 100 objections of one sort and another, as the case progressed, thus fortifying itself as abundantly as possible for an appeal, in the event of conviction.

The only party to the crime, as witness or otherwise, who has not been attacked vehemently one way or the other is the little dead girl, Mary Phagan!

All sides have agreed that, whatever else might or might not be true, the murdered child was blameless—a pathetic and unoffending victim of a brutal homicide.

Frank, the defendant, has been painted by the defense as a bright young business man, perfect in deportment at all times, a loving husband and a dutiful son, irreproachable in character, incapable of criminal deeds and thoughts, persecuted and assailed maliciously by hostile officials seeking reward both by way of fame and material gain!

By the State Frank has been painted as black as the darkest depths of Hades itself, an unfaithful husband, a vicious son, a lustful monster, particularly after young girls; a pervert, a leader of two lives, a designing and crafty monster—an inhuman murderer!

Conley Blamed and Praised.

Conley has been held up both as a witness worthy of all belief and as a witness worthy of no belief whatever—as a negro reluctant to tell the truth originally because of his disinclination to involve Frank, his erstwhile kind and profitable master, but rushing candidly and sincerely to recite the truth eventually, nevertheless, and, on the other hand, as a negro lying from start to finish for no other purpose than to save his own neck from the noose by slipping it over the head of the oppressed Frank.

Lucile Frank, the wife, has been cited both as the faithful and loving wife there at the husband's side in the courtroom and as the shrinking, suspicious wife, early indisposed even to visit Frank in his cell at the jail.

Rosser and Arnold have painted Hooper and Dorsey as direct agents of a wicked and malicious "frame-up against the life, liberty and most sacred honor of Leo Frank, deliberately and designedly seeking to hang the defendant to gratify a misguided enthusiasm and official zeal, if nothing worse; and Dorsey and Hooper have been unsparing in their criticisms of Rosser and Arnold, the paid attorneys of the defense.

An imposing array of witnesses have declared Frank's character both good and bad, while two other arrays of witnesses have sought both to uphold and to break down his alibis.

Medical experts, of repute and fame, have been set up one by one, only to be designated "fakes" and "quacks" by the other side, and vice versa.

Second Charge in Case.

Besides the original charge of murder there was injected into the case, in its early stages, an unspeakable charge of degeneracy.

First this charge went in with the defense's knowledge and consent, and then the defense moved to rule it out. It wasn't ruled out, and the defense then seized upon it and undertook to make a boomerang upon the State.

The State thereupon sought to enlarge upon it, and the State was stopped from doing that.

Three or four days was used up in attempting to show whether boiled cabbage could reach such and such a state of digestion in such and such a time, and after a long wrangle as to that, the defense and the State found that they were not particularly disagreed about the matter, anyway as it fit both theories like a glove to show that Mary Phagan died within an hour after eating the cabbage.

The defense has contended that Jim Conley and not Leo Frank murdered Mary Phagan, and the State has contended quite as earnestly that Frank did it, and Conley was connected with it only after the exact fashion he swore to.

Looking backward over the trial from the present day point of view, one may see much that appears grimly humorous in the proceedings—and yet there has been nothing bordering ever so slightly upon the humorous, really. On the contrary, the trial has been tragedy piled uncompromisingly upon tragedy, from beginning to end!

Public Swayed Both Ways.

Into all the other complex, puzzling, elusive and sinister details of the mysterious Frank case, a large measure of prejudice was injected as it swept along.

The public has been swung first this way and then that, rushed to one conclusion, only to be rushed as madly, after a bit, to another, until, up one side and down the other, the public breathed, as aforesaid, a large and deep sigh of relief when at last the jury got the matter into its keeping, to unravel it as best it might and to speak the truth of it as nearly and as exactly as human ingenuity and the forms of law can approximate the same.

The State has fought doggedly to one theory: That Leo Frank, shortly after noon on Saturday, April 26, lured little Mary Phagan, for unspeakably immoral purpose, to the rear of the second floor of the National Pencil Factory in Forsyth street, after having paid her her weekly pittance, and there, when she refused to yield to his lustful purpose, he killed her, first by knocking her down and subsequently strangling her.

That after this horribly tragic culmination of a perhaps non-murderous original intent, Frank sought the help of a negro, Conley, with whom he had had previous very questionable relations, to hide the body, and that Conley, already deep in the mire with Frank, consented, and as a matter of fact, did hide the body of the dead girl in the basement of the factory, where subsequently he expected to burn it.

Charges Notes Were Framed.

That after this, Frank and his accomplice returned to the second floor, whereon Frank's office is located, and prepared some illiterate notes, which were placed beside the dead body for the purpose of diverting suspicion both from Frank and the negro.

That the defendant then gave the negro some money for his work, and promised him more eventually.

That Frank's actions following the murder were suspicious enough to prompt his retention at police headquarters.

That his general character is bad enough to warrant the presumption that he had lustful intentions toward Mary Phagan, as evidenced by his relations with other women and girls.

That his professed alibis are inconsequential and misleading, and not sustained by facts.

Finally, that Conley's seemingly contradictory attitude is accounted for in two directions, first by his desire to save both himself and Frank, and second by his desire to protect himself against a great measure of responsibility for the tragedy than rightfully belonged to him, when it became evident to him that Frank was preparing to let him suffer just so much measure of responsibility, even to the murder itself, as might be fixed if he did speak.

What Defense Has Claimed.

The defense has fought doggedly to this one theory: That Leo Frank scarcely knew Mary Phagan at all, and that the only time he saw her on Saturday, April 26, was when she came to his office to get her pay; that he never lured her to the rear of the second floor, or anywhere else, for any purpose whatever, and that he never saw her alive after the brief moment she stood in his office on Saturday.

That after she left his presence, happy and unharmed, she passed on downstairs, and encountered Jim Conley, the negro sweeper, whom Frank did not even know was in the building, and who was not supposed to be in the building at that time.

That Conley, then only partially recovered from a drunken debauch of the morning, saw her little mesh bag in her hand, and, being "broke" and wanting more whisky, he seized the girl, snatched her mesh bag, after knocking her down, threw her into the cellar below through the nearby open elevator shaft, whence later he dragged her to the trash pile in the rear of the building, tied the strangling rope about her neck, either to complete his dastardly work or to create a false suspicion as to the direct cause of her death.

That he then pulled the staple from the back door of the basement and thus made his escape finally from the building.

That all of Conley's story as to how he helped dispose of the body is a fabrication and a monstrous lie, framed for the purpose of shielding himself and placing the blame upon Frank.

That his story was dragged from him, bit by bit, beginning with the falsehood that he could not write, and that it was revised four times, always under oath, before its amazing and incompatible contradictions could be fixed up to stick with any degree of plausibility, and that he was helped in every one of these revisions by all too willing police officers, detectives and court officials bent upon finding in Frank a victim for Mary Phagan's murder.

Claim Negro Wrote Notes.

That the negro himself, of his own motion, wrote the notes he later confessed to having written, hoping thereby to divert suspicion from himself.

That Conley only began his series of contradictory "confessions" after he found that Frank was under suspicion, and thereby realized his (Conley's) opportunity to fasten more firmly upon Frank that suspicion, to Conley's own great benefit.

That Frank's general character is good, in contradistinction to Conley's admitted bad character.

That Frank has set up two unassailable alibis, and could not, therefore, have committed the crime charged.

That his nervousness the day following the murder was occasioned by the manner in which the fact of the murder was communicated to him, and not because of guilt.

That the long and delicate clerical work he did on the afternoon following the murder is proof that he could not then have been agitated by guilt or by any other sinister knowledge.

That Frank, as a matter of fact, knows nothing whatever of the cause of Mary Phagan's death, and is utterly and entirely guiltless of any participation therein.

Two intensely dramatic events marked the progress of the trial—and about them the entire case has revolved constantly.

Conley's remarkable story, containing the unspeakable charge of perversion, wealthy in detail and full of thrill, was the State's big point.

Frank's wonderfully clear, dispassionate and well-sustained statement from the witness stand was the defendant's big point.

These two contrary things have been pitted the one against the other, and upon which the jury finally would accept as the truth the case always has seemed to turn for final adjustment.

Attack Centers on Negro.

Every effort of the defense has been to break down Conley—including two days' unmerciful grilling by Mr. Rosser—and every effort of the State has been toward upholding him.

Every effort of the defense, therefore, has been also directed toward holding up Frank's statement, just as every effort of the State has been directed toward breaking it down.

It ever was Frank vs. Conley—the life of the one or the other as the law's satisfaction for the murder of Mary Phagan!

Regardless of all things else, the public is unstinting in its praise and approval of the brilliant young Solicitor General of the Atlanta Circuit, Hugh Dorsey, for the superb manner in which he has handled the State's side of the case.

It all along has been freely admitted that those two veterans of criminal practice, Luther Rosser and Reuben Arnold, would take ample care of the defendant.

Two more experienced, able and aggressive attorneys it would be impossible to secure in any cause.

When it was first learned that Rosser and Arnold were to defend Frank, the public realized that the defendant had determined to take no chances. He selected from among the cream of the Georgia bar.

That the State's interests, quite as sacred as the defendant's, would be looked after so jealously, so adroitly, and so shrewdly in the hands of the youthful Dorsey, however—that was a matter not so immediately settled!

Dorsey an Unknown Quantity.

Dorsey was known as a "bright young chap," not widely experienced, willing and aggressive enough, but—

He had been but lately named Solicitor General, and he hadn't been tried out exhaustively.

Maybe he could measure up to the standard of Rosser and Arnold, but it was a long way to measure up, nevertheless!

It soon became evident that Dorsey was not to be safely underrated. He could not be sneered down, laughed down, ridiculed down, or smashed down.

He took a lot of lofty gibing, and was called "bud" and "son" right along—but every time they pushed him down, he arose again, and generally stronger than ever!

Time and again he outgeneraled his more experienced opponents.

He forced them to make Frank's character an issue, despite themselves.

He got in vital and far-reaching evidence, over protest long and loud.

Whenever the Solicitor was called upon for an authority, he was right there with the goods. They never once caught him napping. He had prepared himself for the Frank case, in every phase of it.

The case had not progressed very far before the defense discovered unmistakably that it had in Dorsey a foreman worthy of its most trustworthy and best-tempered steel!

And the young Solicitor climaxed his long sustained effort with a masterful speech, that will long be remembered in Fulton County!

In places he literally tore to pieces the efforts of the defense. He overlooked no detail—at times he was crushing in his reply to the arguments of Rosser and Arnold, and never was he commonplace!

Fixed His Fame by Work.

Whatever the verdict, when Hugh Dorsey sat down, the Solicitor General had fixed his fame and reputation as an able and altogether capable prosecuting attorney—and never again will that reputation be challenged lightly, perhaps!

Much credit for hard work and intelligent effort will be accorded Frank Hooper, too, for the part he played in the Frank trial. He was at all times the repressed and painstaking first lieutenant of the Solicitor, and his work, while not so spectacular, formed a very vital part of the whole case made out and argued by the State. He was for fourteen years the Solicitor General of one of the most important South Georgia circuits, and his advice and suggestions to Dorsey were invaluable.

A noteworthy fact in connection with the Frank trial is that it generally is accepted as having been as fair and square as human forethought and effort could make it.

It may be true that a good deal of the irrelevant and not particularly pertinent crept into it, but one side has been to blame for that quite as much as the other side.

Ruling Cut Both Ways.

The judge's rulings have cut impartially both ways—sometimes favorable to the State, but quite as frequently in favor of the defense.

Even the one big charge of degeneracy, which many people hold had no proper place in the present trial, went in without protest from the defense, and cross-examination upon it even was indulged in.

Unlimited time was given both the State and the defense to make out their cases; expense was not considered. The trial has lasted longer than any other in the criminal history of Georgia. Nothing was done or left undone that could give either side the right to complain of unfairness after the conclusion of the hearing.

It is difficult to conceive how human minds and hman efforts could provide more for fair play than was provided in the Frank case.

MRS. LEO M. FRANK plainly showing the strain as Solicitor Dorsey arraigned her husband. Below is Mrs. Rea Frank, the defendant's mother, who also betrayed her agitation.



English Housewives Plan Bacon Boycott

Hope to Force Down Price by Abstaining From Buying for Fortnight.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The "English breakfast" is threatened with dire disaster. London housewives are preparing to boycott the toothsome "rasher" because of the continued high prices ruling for bacon.

They plan to refuse to buy bacon for a fortnight, beginning to-day. Enormous quantities are likley to remain in the hands of the wholesalers and prices are expected to come down with a rush.

Optimists predict a drop in price of at least 6 cents a pound.

Cost of Living Up in Britain 14 Per Cent

Prices of Foodstuffs Except Tea and Sugar Have Risen at Remarkable Rate.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Striking figures showing the increased cost of living are contained in a voluminous report issued by the British Board of Trade, according to which present prices are the highest in twenty-five years.

Retail prices of food have risen 14 per cent since 1900, while wages have increased only 3 per cent.

Prices of almost all foodstuffs, except tea and sugar, have risen, the greatest increases being in bacon, 22 per cent, and potatoes, 46 per cent.

People have been able to meet the advances only by reducing consumption.

CASTLE TO BE HOME OF TRAMPS OF GERMANY

Special Cable to The American.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—Here is perhaps a bit of news which will be of interest to some of America's "Wandering Willies." A ruined castle at Merlenhausen, Saxony, is about to be restored by the local authorities, who will use it as a free rest house and night shelter for tramps from all parts of Germany.

Mail-Wooed Bride On Journey to Coast

Millionaire Ranchman Is Given Fine Recommendation by Pastors of His Neighbor.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Theresa Patterson, a handsome widow, aged 30, of Allentown, Pa., is nearing Los Molinas to-day, a journey of 3,000 miles across the continent, to become the bride of Charles H. Smart, a wealthy rancher, after a romantic courtship by mail.

Clergymen in Los Molinas and Allentown gave each a clean bill, the former stating that while Smart is not a millionaire, he is worth nearly that sum and would make a home happy for any woman of his choice.

The marriage is to take place immediately upon Mrs. Patterson's arrival.

5-Cent Fraud in Ice; 5 Days on Rockpile

Portland Dealer Is Sentenced for Cheating Customer in 25-Cent Transaction.

PORTLAND, OREG., Aug. 23.—Five days at the rockpile for a 5-cent fraud in the sale of a piece of ice was the sentence imposed by Municipal Judge Stevenson upon Thomas Barnes, proprietor of the National Ice and Coal Company.

Barnes delivered a 40-pound piece of ice worth 20 cents, saying it weighed 50 pounds and charging 25 cents.

RUSS SERFS JOLLY, BUT LAZY, SAYS VASSAR GIRL

Special Cable to The American.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 23.—Miss Texter, a graduate of Vassar College, who has been making a tour of Saratoff and Simbirsk, typical agricultural provinces of Russia, to study the land question, has been telling the Russian newspapers the peasants impress her most by their good temper and dislike for work.

For summer complaints

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4 Large Bottles, $4.30.
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SOLICITOR'S CLOSING ARGUMENT A MASTERPIECE

DENOUNCES DEFENDANT AS MORAL PERVERT AND LAUGHS ALIBI TO SCORN

Prisoner Likened to Oscar Wilde, Pastor Richeson and Beattie---Charged With Committing Murder to Hide Evidence of His Crime Against Girl.

Continued From Page 2.

nold and Rosser would take off their hats.

"I refer to Daniel Webster and his argument in the Knott case. 'Time is identical, days, hours, are not visible to any of senses except to the schooled. He who speaks of days, hours and minutes talks at random.' It is better than I could express it. What about this time? In this table here, minutes are moved up and down, contorted and twisted to protect this man. They say he arrived at the factory at 8:25. Frank himself in his first statement said he arrived at 8:30, and poor Jim Conley, lousy, filthy and dirty, said he arrived at 8:30, carrying a raincoat, and they tried to make it appear he didn't have one. If the truth is ever known, he tried to borrow that raincoat of Ursenbach's to create the same impression.

"Mattie Smith at 9:20 (quoting from the table), and Frank and Mattie Smith both say 9:30. He called Schiff at 10 o'clock (reading again), and yet this man with all his mathematical precision and accuracy at figures, said he was at Montag's at 10 o'clock. They say he arrived back at 11 o'clock, but in his first statement he said it was 11:05. At 12:12 they say Mary Phagan arrived at the factory.

"Oh my, they have to do it. Like the rabbit in Uncle Remus, they're 'just 'bleeged to do it.' Move the minutes up or back, for God's sake, or we are lost!

"But to crown it all! In the table which is now turned to the wall you have Lemmie Quinn arriving not on the minute, but, to suit your purpose, at from 12:20 to 12:22. That evidence conflicts with the statements of Miss Freeman and the other young woman, who put him there before 12 o'clock."

Arnold—Your honor, I must interrupt. No such evidence was ever brought out. Those young women testified that they left the factory at 11:45 and that they saw Lemmie Quinn at the Busy Bee Cafe considerably after. Mr. Dorsey says they saw him at the factory before 12 o'clock.

Dorsey—No, your honor, I didn't say any such thing. They didn't see him there, and I don't think anyone else did.

The crowd laughed.

Arnold—Your honor, have we got to take this whole crowd into this case?

Judge Roan—Gentlemen, there must be order or I will clear the courtroom.

Dorsey—Find the records. They will show I am right. I have got Lemmie Quinn's affidavit. I am just arguing this case on the evidence.

"Jim Conley is a liar, is he? He said Quinn was there and that he was there before Mary Phagan came. Frank had a mighty hard time remembering whether Quinn was there. When Quinn saw him at the police station and said he had been there, Frank said he would have to see his lawyers before deciding whether or not to make it public.

"Is Jim Conley telling the truth or telling a lie? You can't go hot and cold on him. Why was it Frank wanted to consult his lawyers?"

Arnold—I can find the record.

Dorsey—Yes, you can find it. You can find where Quinn swore half a dozen ways. He was the most anxious witness I ever saw on a stand, except for old man Holloway. He would tell that he was there if Frank said tell it. He would keep quiet if Frank said no.

"Oh, gentlemen, let me read you what a great lawyer said on this sort of evidence. I read the words of Judge Lochrane:

"'I do not take the mere words of witnesses. I take their acts.'

"And while I am on this subject I want to read you another opinion:

"'Evidence given by a witness has inherent strength which a jury can not disregard. But a statement has none.'"

Arnold: "Now, your honor, I have found the records and it bears out just what I said."

Arnold read from the testimony of Miss Corinthia Hall that she and Mrs. Freeman went to the pencil factory at 11:35 and left there at 11:45.

Arnold: "Mr. Dorsey asked her the question, 'You saw Lemmie Quinn at 5 minutes to 12 o'clock?' Answer: 'I don't remember what time it was. He told us he had been up to the factory and saw Frank. He said he was going to the matinee.'

"Lemmie Quinn swore several times he was at the factory at 12:20," Arnold continued, "and here it is that he said that he was in a pool parlor at 12:30, just after leaving the factory."

Judge Roan: "Mr. Dorsey, have you anything in contradiction to that?"

Dorsey: "Yes. I have plenty; that doesn't scare anybody."

Arnold: "I just want to call attention to the glaring errors. The little ones I don't care anything about. I won't interrupt him except on glaring misstatements. Life is too short."

Dorsey: "Yes, you will. You will interrupt me every time I am incorrect. You are too shrewd, too anxious to let anything go by. Don't tell this jury you are going to let me say things that are incorrect.

"Here is your table turned to the wall, having the time of Lemmie Quinn's arrival at 12:20. I have an affidavit here of this pet foreman of the metal department. He said he got there at from 12 to 12:20. Those girls went out of the factory at 11:45 o'clock. They walked up a block and down a block to the Busy Bee Cafe. There they saw Quinn.

"In the name of goodness, if Frank, according to his own statement, could leave the factory at 1:10 o'clock and get home at 1:20, couldn't these girls walk up a block and down a block and see Quinn in fifteen minutes?

"I know it hurts, but this table here which puts Lemmie Quinn at the factory from 12:20 to 12:22 is a fraud on its face. There is no greater farce in this case than their straining at this particular point, with the exception of Billy Owens' pantomime. And, oh, what a farce that was!

"Gentlemen of the jury, you need not try to consider their attempts to be accurate about the time Quinn says he was there, for Lemmie says himself he could not be positive. He says he thinks he got there some time between 12:20 and 12:30.

Mentions Girl Who Would Die for Frank.

"Ah, gentlemen of the jury, whenever a man gets to swearing too definite and too specifically about time, then the words of our friend Webster, which I quoted to you, are right—'He is not to be relied upon.'

"And can you truly consider the words of a man whom your reason tells you is straining to set the exact time?

"But let's pass on from this. I will not take the time to read you everything that Lemmie says he did. Let's pass on to the perjury charge which Arnold has so flippantly made. You saw these witnesses upon the stand. You heard their words. You noticed their manner, their attitude and their interest.

"Why, one of these ladies from the factory wanted to die for this man Frank."

A titter of laughter ran around the room, and deputies were forced to rap for order.

"When did you ever know of an employee being so enamoured of her employer that she was willing to die for him, if their friendship was purely platonic? I know enough about human nature—I know enough of the passions which surge in the breast of mortal man—to know that this poor woman's anxiety to put her neck into the noose to save him were born of something besides platonic love.

"When you see a woman so passionately devoted to her employer—so anxious to die for him—you may know and you can gamble on it that there is something stronger there than platonic love. It must be a passion born of something beyond the relation which should exist between a married man—an employer—and his woman employee.

"Ah, gentlemen of the jury, we could have got witness after witness who would have gone upon the stand and sworn things about this man. There were people who would have perjured themselves. There were witnesses who came upon the stand for the defendant who on the face of their testimony perjured themselves.

"Take this little Bauer boy. Remember his testimony before he took that automobile ride with Montag to the office of Arnold & Arnold. Before dinner he could remember each detail, but after dinner, after he had taken that ride with old Sig Montag, he had a lapse of memory. Old man Sig must have told this little boy about the Hard 'hell preacher down in South Georgia who had his congregation pray for rain. They prayed and prayed, and after a while, like old Sam Jones would have said, the Lord sent a trash mover, a gully washer.

Boy Must Have Overdone It."

"It rained and it rained until they had more water than they knew what to do with. Then the old hardshell preacher said: 'Brethren, it looks like we have a leetle overdone it.' So Montag must have whispered into Bauer's ear, 'You have a leetle overdone it.'

"And, after dinner, this little boy didn't know anything. But was that all? Why, gentlemen of the jury, before dinner that boy even remembered where his watch lay.

"Do you believe that? Talk about perjury! Willful foolishness, because an honest jury knows that it was not true. They brought in that machinist Lee. He was willing to swear to anything and there was not a man in the sound of his voice that didn't know he was telling an untruth. He wrote and signed a statement about Duffy's injuries. I brought it here and it was written in typewriting and didn't even have his name on it.

"They thought we could not find Duffy and thought you didn't have sense enough to know the first thing you do in a case like that is to wrap something around it to stop the loss of blood.

"I have never seen a case yet where women were so suborned as in this. Take this woman Fleming, his stenographer. They put her up and she swore Frank had a general good character. She only swore to what he had done in her presence when they cross-examined her. We don't contend Frank tried to seduce every girl in the factorwy. But he did pick them out. He picked out Mary Phagan and was called.

"Gentlemen, he got the wrong girl and he was called. And this stenographer said she only knew what he did to her. She testified that Frank's business Saturday morning was to make out the financial sheet. Mr. Arnold said immediately he didn't have time and she jumped at it like a duck at a June bug. Mr. Arnold was so nervous he would not let me finish the cross-examination, and interpolated that remark to guide her.

"It was unfair and not according to law and practice. But he got away with it. And then she turned right around and in the next breath said that she had never said Frank was working on the financial sheet Saturday morning.

"Oh, gentlemen, can you let a poor little girl go to her death and set her murderer free on such evidence as this? If you do, it is time to stop going through the process of summoning a jury.

"Perjury! When did old man Starnes and Pat Campbell stoop to that. And suspicions! Why didn't we get old man Lee and Gantt instead of Frank? Why didn't we get Conley? We tried it, but there was absolutely no case against either. But there is a perfect case against this man. But, oh, you cried 'Perjury.' But it is not worth fifteen cents until you put your fingers on something specific.

"And here, gentlemen, right before your very eyes, in black and white, the testimony ofthis woman, Fleming, shows that they perjured her.

"Do you tell me when that factory closes on Saturday afternoons that this man with the handsome wife that he possesses, this college graduate, who likes to read and play cards, who likes to see baseball games, would spend his time there, using the data that Schiff prepared on Saturday afternoons when he could do it Saturday morning? No, sir. Miss Fleming was right. She didn't stay there to work often on Saturday afternoons."

The jury was allowed to retire for a few minutes. When they returned, Dorsey resumed his argument.

"Now, gentlemen, I submit that this man made that inance sheet Saturday morning. I am not going to fatigue you with my reasons. It is unnecessary. If he did make that sheet on Saturday afternoon, he did it thinking of an alibi. But don't tell me that because he might have done this on Saturday afternoon with a penmanship that showed no nervousness proves an alibi.

"If he could go home into the bosom of his family after such an atrocious crime, he could have made that sheet. But he wouldn't have done it if Schiff had not gotten up the data. He had done it fifty-two times a year for five or six years. If he would do additional work on that Saturday afternoon, it could only have been with a sinister purpose.

Witness Afraid Even to Identify Handwriting.

"In speaking of perjury, his mother said anybody ought to identify his handwriting."

Dorsey held up the photograph of the sample of handwriting Frank wrote for the police.

"Yet the man they put up to identify his handwriting was so afraid he might do Frank an injury that he wouldn't venture a guess. Grant that he did go home to his wife and those old people—his parents-in-law—and maintain a stoical countenance. Grant that he did make that sheet, which he could make up with his eyes shut. Grant that he did unlock the safe, a thing that he had done every day for years.

"But when he went to run the elevator; when he went to nail up that back door; he wavered; he paled when he talked to the police, and trembled on Darley's knee as he rode to the police station.

"He could sit in the hall and read a joke about a baseball umpire, but the frivolity annoyed the visitors at his home. It was the same kind of frivolity Henry Clay Beattie displayed when he stood beside the automobile that was stained with the blood of his wife. His joke was uttered only in annoyance; it jarred.

"But whether or not he made up that financial sheet, while waiting for old Jim to come and burn the body, one thing I grant he did. Don't forget the envelope; don't forget the way the letter was quoted, that letter he wrote to his uncle in Brooklyn, that letter that begins, 'I trust that this finds you and dear Tante well.' He had no wealthy relations in Brooklyn! That old millionaire uncle was mighty near there when Frank told old Jim Conley: 'Why should I hand? I have wealthy relatives in Brooklyn!'

Dorsey finished reading the letter and then said:

"Here is a sentence pregnant with significance. It bears the earmarks of a guilty conscience. He wasn't trembling when he wrote. He is capable and smart, but here is a sentence that is a revelation. Here is a document I concede was written after little Mary Phagan, who died for virtue's sake, was lying mutilated in that dark cold basement."

At this juncture Mrs. J. W. Coleman, mother of Mary Phagan, began to cry.

Dorsey read from the letter:

"'It is too short a time since you left for anything startling to have developed down here.'

"'Startling' and 'too short a time.' Those are the words that incriminate. That little sentence itself shows that the crime was committed in an incredibly short time.

"Tell me, honest men, courageous men of Georgia, that this phrase penned to his uncle that afternoon did not come from a stricken conscience. 'Too short a time since you left for anything to develop down here.'

"What do you think of that, honest men? Then notice what he writes about the thin, gray line of veterans facing the chilly weather, as if that old millionaire uncle of his traveling around Germany for his health, as if he cared for these old heroes in gray! Ample and reliable authority says that over-expression is an indication of guilt. Tell me that this old man, who was just preparing to sail for Europe, cared for these old heroes in gray—this wealthy old man who wanted to see the financial sheet. 'Too short a time'—yes, he said it was too short a time for anything to develop down here. But, gentlemen of the jury, there was something startling to develop, and it happened within the space of 30 minutes. There is nothing new in the factory to report, but there was something new in the cellar. There was something to report, and the time wasn't too short for it to happen.

"You tell me that letter was written in the morning? Do you believe it? Why, they haven't even tried to say that. I tell you that that letter shows on its face that something startling had happened, and I tell you that that rich uncle did not care the snap of his finger about the thin, gray line of veterans.

"Ah, yes, he had wealthy relatives in Brooklyn. That's what old Jim Conley said he told him. And his people lived in Brooklyn, and old Jim never would have known that if Frank had not told him. And they had at least $20,000 in cool cash in the bank; and he had a brother-in-law employing two or three people, at least, and we don't know how many more. And if his rich uncle was not in Brooklyn, he was near there.

"All right, let's go a step farther. On April 28 he wired Adolph Montag at the Imperial Hotel in New York: 'You may have read in Atlanta papers of factory girl found dead Sunday morning in cellar of pencil factory.'

"Yes, gentlemen of the jury, in the cellar of the pencil factory. There's where he placed her, and that is where he expected her to be found. And the thought of it welled up in his mind that Monday morning, April 28, before he had been arrested, and he wired Montag forestalling what he knew would certainly and surely happen unless the Atlanta detectives were corrupt and would suppress it.

Compliments Detectives.

"But, be it said to your credit, Starnes; to your credit, Campbell, and you, too, Rosser and Black, that you had the manhood and the courage to do your duty and roll the charge up to this man, protected as he was by wealth and influence.

"And notice what else he said in this telegram. Notice the credit he gives to the police: 'The police will eventually solve it.' And be it said to thec redit of the Atlanta police department, they did solve it. 'Assure my uncle I am all right in case he asks. Our company has case well in hand.' Maybe he did think when he got that fellow Scott that his company had it well in hand.

"I tell you there is an honest man—this fellow Scott. If there was a slush fund in this case—and witnesses have said there was no such fund—this man Scott could have gotten it. Not at first, maybe, but he could have gotten it later on. But Scott knew his duty, and he has done it. No wonder Frank could telegraph that his company had the case well in hand, for Scott's first words could not have suited him better had he wished for them. They were, 'The Pinkerton's always work arm and arm with the police.' This suited Frank well. It was just what he wanted. He wanted to know what the police thought he wanted to know what they were going to do, and this worked well, until the chain began to tighten.

"And Haas—and he is nobody's fool—when he sa wthe trend of the case, he opened the negotiations; he gave Scott the opportunity by saying, 'Now let us have what you get first.'

"But let us pass on from that. You tell me that letter and that telegram are not significant? That the work on this financial sheet is no significant? That Schiff's testimony as to the work on that financial sheet is not significant?

"Frank himself was not satisfied. He is as smart as his lawyers, too.

"He realized that he would have to go out and beyond the evidence, because he knew it was all bunk; and he tried to show you that he did write the financial sheet. Frank did write that letter Saturday afternoon, and he did write that telegram Monday; but he did not do any work on the financial sheet after Saturday at noon. I ask you twelve men if those documents and letters don't bear the impress of murder?

"And they still cry perjury. I just thought of another case, when that man could not identify Frank's handwriting that his own mother said was his. That was perjury, and there was perjury in the testimony of Bower and Lee. Mrs. Carson said she has worked there three years, and Arnold asked her a question that he would not ask a younger woman. He asked her about seeing blood around the toilet and in the dressing rooms. She said she saw it there very often. Then she talked about Conley being on the fourth floor that Monday. I pinned her down to say that Frank was there at the same time. It was then that Frank leaned over and said, 'Be good boy, Jim,' and Jim, remembering his wealthy relatives in Brooklyn, and his promises of money, said, 'Yes, sir, boss; I will.'

"Surely the officers could not suborn Conley at that time. And she says she never saw the blood by the water cooler; she said she didn't look at it because she didn't like to look at things like that. But another lady on the stand says she did go back and look at it; that she was with her.

"But back again to Conley. If he had committed that crime and had not had Leo M. Frank and his promises back of him, would he have gone back to that factory every day and remained there until Thursday? They said they were going to put up all the girls on the fourth floor. But they didn't do it until we called their four-flush and put in witnesses to corroborated their witness, Miss Jackson, about the misconduct of this man.

"Miss Small, also on the fourth floor, corroborated Conley. She said she saw him on the fourth floor Monday. Now, why did Frank go to the fourth floor so often Monday and Tuesday? Because he knew Conley was up there, and he wanted to be sure the negro was not talking. Conley told Miss Carson that Frank was as innocent as an angel in heaven. We said he was merely doing what he had promised to do—protect his employer. Mr. Rosser characterized the statement as a dirty suggestion. It was, and I accept it, but it is true, and you men would not sit here and see that negro hang for a crime Leo M. Frank committed.

"When Conley went up to the second floor in response to Frank's signal, Frank said, 'Did you see anything?' and he said, 'I saw two girls come up, but there ain't but one of them come down.' And then Frank knew that he would have to take this negro into his confidence.

Shaking his finger at Frank, Dorsey continued:

"And you told old Jim Conley to protect you! And he tried to do it. It is infamous to try to have Jim Conley hanged for a crime that Leo Frank did. Gentlemen, I haven't got to the State's case yet; I am just cutting away some of the underbrush this defense has planted in this forest of oaks. They have played the detectives. The only thing to the discredit of the police department is that it allowed itself to be intimidated by the influence of this man and his friends and his big lawyers.

Didn't Have Courage To Put Frank in Cell.

"When they took him down there guilty of this red-handed murder they didn't put him in a cell like they did Newt Lee and Jim Conley. It took time for them to get their courage up to the point of locking him up as he should have been. Old John Black—Mr. Rosser likes to brag about what he did to him—but he didn't make so much off of him after all. Black's methods are somewhat like Mr. Rosser's. If Black had had Frank in the position that Mr. Rosser had Jim Conley, this whole trial might have been obviated with a confession."

Dorsey turned and pointed at Frank.

"You didn't get counsel a moment too soon. You called for Darley and you called for Harris; you called for Rosser and Arnold, and it took them all to bolster up your nerve. Gentlemen of the jury, you know I am telling you the truth. The only thing against the police is that this man, who had just snuffed out the life of this little girl, was given too much consideration. His able counsel and the glamour of wealth that surrounded him, overawed the police. I had nothing to do with it, but I honor them for the way they went after Minola McKnight. I don't know whether they want me to apologize for them or not; but do you think that in protecting the people from such crimes as this the detectives are acting like they are at a tea party?

"Should they have the manners of a dancing master? If you do, you don't know anything about it. Once get an old 'possum dog on the trail, and you can't call him off. So it is with Starnes and Black; they knew Albert McKnight wouldn't have told those young men at the Beck & Gregg Hardware Company that story about his wife unless it were true. They went after Minola. They stuck to the trail. They smoked her out. Minola's friends got a writ of habeas corpus. Do you think if Mr. Haas had come to me with a writ of habeas corpus to release Frank I would have done it? I would have said it was none of my business.

"The next time the police have to use strong methods in an effort to protect the people by going after a red-handed murderer, I won't usurp their authority or the authority of the judges. I haven't anything to do with the police department, or the functions of the judges. I am responsible only for the office of Solicitor General for the term to which I was elected. I honor Mr. Charley Hill; I am as proud that I have succeeded him as I am that I was given this place by a vote of the people. He was honorable and strong; but I tell you gentlemen, no man is my pattern; I follow the dictates of my own conscience."

Tears Come to Dorsey's Eyes.

Mr. Dorsey raised his voice and tears came into his eyes.

"If there is one thing I am proud of during my term of office, it is that I joined hand and glove with the police; and when your influence (turning to the defense) tried to get Jim Conley indicted by the grand jury, I stood out against it. If that is treason, make the most of it. If you don't want me to do it, get somebody else.

"Mr. Hill was a noble man. He had the courage of a Caesar and the eloquence of a Demosthenes. I have relished a hundred times that he was here making the speech to you that I am making.

"He would have stripped the hides off of you (pointing to the defense). Such talk as that doesn't terrify me. It doesn't disturb the serenity of the conscience in everything I have done in the prosecution of this man. Let's get back to the talk on perjury.

"Don't get up here and call everybody a liar without giving the specific instances. Take the evidence of Mrs. Small. She said she saw Frank and Miss Rebecca Carson walking along and that she stopped Frank and had him O. K. a ticket. She said it was Miss Rebecca Carson she was with. She says that Mrs. Carson was not there at all. Mrs. Carson said she was there. Mrs. Small said she saw Conley standing there by the elevator and that Frank must have seen him—that Frank passed within 4 feet of him. She says that Jim was doing nothing; that he was standing by the elevator with his hand on a truck.

"Mrs. Small also tells us that the elevator shook the entire building. She said he couldn't helped but hear it if the machinery was not running. She said: 'You might not hear it if the machinery was in full operation, if you were not paying attention to it, but if you listened you could hear it.'

"Now here is another thing. Mrs. Carson had already sworn positively that she never went back into the metal room to see that blood. Mrs. Small said that on Wednesday a crowd of them from the fourth floor went down out of pure curiosity to see those spots, and when I asked her who went with her, lo and behold the first person she mentioned was Mrs. Carson. She said she was sure she was there; she knew she was there. And when I asked why they went there, and why Mrs. Carson went there particularly, she said 'Curiosity sent us.'

Somebody Has Lied, Dorsey Asserts.

"Now, gentlemen of the jury, somebody, and I put it up to you, has lied. If this case is founded on perjury, it has been boiled until the pot is black.

"The truth is, there has not been a single instance where evidence was needed that someone has not come in to bolster it up.

"Now, let's pass on a little bit. I want to discuss briefly the writing of these letters found beside the body of the girl. If these letters were not the order of an overruling Providence, I would agree that they were the silliest things I ever heard of. But, gentlemen of the jury, these notes bear an intrinsic knowledge of this crime.

"This man Frank, by the language of these notes, in attempting to fix the guilt upon another, has indelibly fixed it upon himself."

The Solicitor repeated this statement.

"The pad, the paper the notes were written upon; the fact that there was a note fixed the guilt upon him. Tell me that a negro who, after having killed a white girl, ravished and outraged her, would have taken the time to have written these notes? And even if he did write them, would he have written them upon a scratch pad which is found only in an office?

"You tell me that a man like Jim Conley would have ravished this girl with the knowledge that Frank was in the house? You tell me that this Jim Conley, even though he has been as drunk as a sot could be, would have taken the time to write these notes?

"I tell you, gentlemen of the jury, it can not be true.

"You say that the fact those notes were written was foolish. It was foolish, but it was a mistake. Murder is a mistake. What man ever committed murder who did not make a mistake? And what man making the greatest mistake in the world would not make a lesser mistake in trying to cover up? Those notes were the lesser mistake.

"Scott said that when Leo M. Frank talked to him about the girl coming to the factory and asking him about the metal that he said, 'I don't know.' And now he says that he told her, 'No.' Arnold recognized the damage in the statement 'I don't know' getting in.

"Language of Notes Clears Conley."

"Leo Frank said in his statement again and again 'chatting' and 'chat.' Conley said that when Frank told him he wanted to watch for him that Frank said he wanted to have a 'chat.' Jim Conley said here time and again, 'I have done it,' but in the notes found near the body he said, 'did it.' Do you tell me that negro would have written the word 'did' unless it was dictated to him?

"Do you tell me that negro would have taken the time to carry that girl away back there and hide her body if he had knocked her down the hole, and then stopped to write those notes?

"No," shouted Dorsey, turning to Frank, "that child was murdered on the second floor and you wanted to get her into the cellar, just like you found her in the cellar, as you said in that telegram to Montag.

"Conley said once in his statement that when he met a man on the street that he knew, the man looked at him he though he though 'I done it.' Conley used that expression at least twenty times. He said 'I done it' when he closed the door, and in several other places I can't find just now. He didn't use the word 'did' one time.

"In the first note, the expression 'I went to make water and that long tall black negro pushed me down the hole.' You knew that toilet was back there on the second floor (addressing Frank), and you knew that was where that little girl met her death. And you knew that metal room was right back there, too.

"You tell me that negro would have written those words. Where was it she was going to make water on the first floor? Yet you tell me there is nothing in circumstantial evidence when these things creep in.

"When you wrote this note (turning to Frank), you said yourself that you had the original of the note before you, and you said yourself that you knew Conley could write because he had written you time and time again, trying to borrow money, and yet you sat there with the original of that note before you and Conley's own handwriting, the handwriting you had seen often enough to be familiar with it, and you didn't tell those officers that Conley wrote the notes.

"I don't want you to convict this man unless you believe him guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, but I don't want you to let your verdict be governed by the opinion of a crank, but by the facts.

"Arnold and Rosser would say frequently, 'Are you going to convict this man on that, on this?'—selecting some little isolated point.

Chain Strong Enough To Hang Anybody.

"Well, I don't want you to, but on all the facts—the chain that is unbroken and not by isolated instances, and I say that when you take them all together you have a cable that ought to hang anybody.

"I don't ask that he be convicted on this isolated instance or that, but all bound together make a cable that is as strong as is possible for the ingenuity of man to make.

"I don't know whether the statement of Frank's will rank along with that statement of the celebrated pervert Oscar Wilde or not. He is brilliant. If you take his statement and just follow it you never would convict him. You never would convict anyone that way. But listen to this: 'I sat in my office counting over the money that had been left over.'" Dorsey read from Frank's statement. "He wasn't talking about the petty cash," Dorsey continued. "He was talking about the money that had been left over from the payroll of $1,100. We don't know to this day how much that was. We don't know how big a roll it could have made, though Jim Conley said he saw a roll of $200.

"And he was trying to get old Jim to go down into the basement and burn the body of that little girl. Just as sure as the smoke curled from that stack toward the heavens, old Jim would have been there without a shadow of a defense. Frank would have been there with the detectives. Jim would have hanged for a crime that this man committed in his lust.

"But old Jim was too wise. He wrote the notes, but, drunk or sober, he wouldn't be entrapped like that. I do not doubt that when Frank handed him that roll of money it was like the kiss of Judas Iscariot when he kissed the Saviour, and then betrayed Him for 30 pieces of silver.

"I am going to show you that this man had long planned not murder, but to get this little girl to yield to his lust. Let me do it now.

"Back yonder in March this little Turner boy saw him making advances to Mary Phagan. Did that innocent little boy from the country lie? This little girl that came here from the Home of the Good Shepherd, she heard Frank speak to Mary Phagan and put his hands on her. She may have lost her virtue, but she is nothing but a child. Did she lie, this little girl?

Quotes From Same Poem as Rosser.

"Then there is Gantt. He quit the factory rather than make good a dollar that was charged he was short. Did he lie about Frank's inquiring of the little girl? Yesterday Mr. Rosser quoted from a poem of Bobbie Burns, the line was, 'Tis human to step aside.' I want to quote a line from that same poem, 'There is no telling what a man will do when he has the lassie.'

"When convenience is snug, I tell you gentlemen, there is no telling what a pervert will do when goaded by his passion. You tell me this brilliant young man, who looked over that payroll 52 times a year, saw the name of Mary Phagan every time, then when she was dead had to get his books to find out her name? He coveted that little girl way back in March. I have no doubt those little girls swore the truth when they said they saw him making advances. I would not be surprised if he did not hang around and try to get her to yield. I would not be surprised if he didn't get Gantt out of the way because he was an obstacle to his scheme.

"He knew the day before she was probably coming. He went and told old Jim Conley, who had watched for you so many Saturday afternoons while you and Schiff were making up that finance sheet. When Helen Ferguson came and asked for Mary Phagan's money, I wouldn't be surprised if he did not refuse to give it to her because he had already told old Jim to come and watch.

"Frank's plans were fixed. Ah, gentlemen, then Saturday comes, and it is a reasonable tale that old Jim tells. He says, 'I done it just like this.' He doesn't say, 'I did.' He says he 'done it' just as the brilliant factory superintendent told him to. This thing passion works in a terrible way. Good people don't know how the mind of a libertine works. They don't know of the planning, plotting and waiting. Way back in March Frank had his eyes upon her. He was infatuated with her and did not have the will power to resist.

"You can twist and wabble all you want (Dorsey turned to Frank and shook his finger at him), but you told Detective Scott that you did not know her. Notwithstanding what you have said here, notwithstanding what your witnesses have said, you knew her.

"And tell me, gentlemen of the jury, has this little Ferguson girl lied? Has she been suborned by Starnes? Has she come here and deliberately perjured herself? I tell you that is a charge that can not stand. His refusal to give Helen Ferguson Mary Phagan's envelope is an indication that he was plotting. And old Jim Conley's tale will stand, for Frank himself corroborates Conley in many things.

Dorsey Attacks Frank's Statement

"'1 p. m.—Frank leaves the factory.' It looks mighty nice on the chart. Turn that chart to the wall, Mr. Sheriff. Let it stay turned to the wall. That statement is refuted by the defendant himself when he didn't realize the importance of this time proposition.

"Frank's statement at police headquarters, taken by G. C. Febuary on Monday, April 28, says. 'I didn't lock the door that morning. The mail was coming up. I locked it when I started home to lunch at 1:10 o'clock.'

"Up goes your alibi, punctured by your own statement when you didn't realize its importance. Yet these honorable gentlemen, for the purpose of impressing your minds, print in big lefters on this chart he left the factory at 1 o'clock. If he swore when he was on the stand the other day that he left the factory at 1 o'clock it was because he saw the importance of this time point, and had to leave there ten minutes earlier than he said he had at the police station before he had had time to confer with his lawyer, Mr. Luther Z. Rosser."

AN ANNOUNCEMENT OF VITAL IMPORTANCE TO PIANO BUYERS

THE WESTER MUSIC CO., 64 Peachtree Street, Desire to Announce the Opening of Their "Once-a-Year" Clearance at 8:30 Monday, August 25.

PIANOS OF HIGH GRADE AND ACKNOWLEDGED REPUTATION

Our Entire Stock Sacrificed—Everything Goes—Nothing Reserved—Every Person Interested in the Purchase of an Instrument Should Read Carefully, As It Concerns Them Most.

PROMPT ACTION WILL BRING REWARD

This Is Our Annual Clearance Sale of Fine Pianos—Your Opportunity to Save From $100 to $250 in Your Piano Purchase. Terms Are Made as Pleasing as the Prices. Opening Evenings.

In announcing this gigantic clearance sale of fine pianos, uprights, grands, player pianos and organs, we wish to take the piano buying public into our confidence, making a plain statement of facts, telling our good reason for sacrificing our entire stock. All thoughtful people realize the fact that in conducting a business the magnitude of ours, that a great number of discontinued styles, sample pianos, rental pianos, etc., will accumulate during the year, besides countless numbers of good used pianos taken in exchange for grands and players. They are in first-class condition, and must be disposed of to make room for large shipments of fall goods already beginning to arrive. In order to open the fall season with an entire new stock, we have decided to include in this sale every instrument in our building, grands, players and players, including such well-known makes as A. B. Chase, Chickering & Sons, Knabe Brothers, Ivers & Pond, Kurtzmann, Kranich & Bach, Bush & Gerts, Hoffman and others. In players, A. B. Chase Aristano (grand and uprights), Emerson Angelus, Kurtzmann Angelus, The Angelus, The Auto de Luxe, The Autoplano, Koehler and Newton.

Such an array of high-grade instruments, ranging between 350 and 400, has never been offered before to the good people of Georgia. Remember, nothing is reserved, and in order to move this stock in a limited space of time we have reduced the price in many cases from one-third to one-half of the original price. All these points taken into consideration makes it possible for any family to have an instrument in their home, as our low prices and easy terms place them within reach of all. Your credit is good at The Wester Music Company. If you do not care to pay cash we can arrange terms to suit your convenience.

One Price; Plain Figures.

Every piano will bear two tags, one will be our regular one price tag, the other the clearance sale tag. Thus you may see at a glance just what can be saved on your purchase. Look for the blue tag.

Here are three sample pianos. Large size mahogany cases, fully guaranteed. Instruments must be seen to be appreciated. Regular price $275, your choice $127.

Three standard grade upright cabinet grands, mahogany, oak or walnut; fully guaranteed. Regular price $300, your choice of three different styles and makes $187.

Five standard makes. Five large size uprights, mahogany or oak cases, new styles, guaranteed for ten years, regular price $350, your choice $236; $10 cash and $6 per month.

Five large size cabinet grand upright sample pianos, mahogany or dark oak cases, fully guaranteed, regular price $375. These are going at $246; $10 cash and $7 per month. They are new.

Six large size uprights; your choice oak or mahogany case; guaranteed for ten years; three different styles and makes; regular price $375. They are standard makes. Your choice for $268. Easy terms.

Five large size cabinet grand mahogany cases; three different styles and makes; guaranteed for ten years; regular price $400, your choice $276; $15 cash and $7 per month. They are new.

Ten large size uprights, mahogany cases, different styles and makes, guaranteed for ten years; regular price $450, sale price $292. Easy payments can be arranged.

Four large size, mahogany cases, best makes; fully guaranteed; regular price $500; slightly shop-worn, but absolutely perfect. They will be taken quickly at $269.

Six large size upright cabinet grands, high grade mahogany and walnut cases, regular price $550 your choice $308, $312, $318. Fully guaranteed.

Three high grade grand pianos, mahogany cases, regular price $700, $750 and $900; your choice for $468, $612 and $642. Guaranteed for ten years. They are new. One Steinway slightly used, good as new. Beautiful mahogany case, regular price $1,150. Must be seen to be appreciated. Will be offered at our regular discount. If you need a grand piano, don't miss this opportunity.

Nine player pianos, mahogany cases, some of them slightly shopworn, but in first-class condition. Some are new. They are guaranteed for five years. The best makes are included, regular prices, $550, $600, $650, $700, $750 and $800. All 88-note and new styles. Your choice, $418, $368, $396, $436, $487, $512. You must see the pianos to appreciate the values.

One large size mahogany case player piano, one of the best makes, regular price $850, slightly used. A big bargain for $256.

Fifty slightly used upright pianos. Oak, walnut, mahogany and ebony cases. Included in this lot will be found Vose & Sons, Hallet & Davis, Kranich & Bach, Painter & Ewing, Packard Conway, Bush & Gerts; Knabe Bros.; Sterling, Whitney, Cooper, Hoffman and others. Many of them are as good as new. They are all in splendid condition. Former prices ranging from $360 to $550. Your choice while they last from $75 to $268. They are guaranteed and you can make no mistake in selecting any one of them. Any second-hand piano that we sell will be taken back within one year and apply the price as part payment for a new piano.

Second-hand Organs.

Twenty-seven organs, including Carpenter, Estey, Wilcox & White, Packard, Chicago Cottage, Kimball, Mason & Hamlin and others. Former prices from $65 to $125. Your choice for $12, $17, $21, $26, 28, $31, $37, $42. All in good order and guaranteed.

Every instrument can be found on our floors and our personal guarantee goes with each instrument. Remember that we can arrange easy payments, if you don't care to pay cash. Out of town orders given special attention.

Any purchaser living nearer Macon than Atlanta will find the same bargains at our store, No. 157 Cotton avenue, Macon, Ga.

Store will be open evenings.

THE WESTER MUSIC COMPANY,
64 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.
157 Cotton Avenue, Macon, Ga.

THAW BASES HOPES OF ULTIMATE FREEDOM ON ENDLESS LEGAL TANGLE

POEM THAW WROTE IN MATTEAWAN

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The following verses were written by Harry Kendall Thaw in his room at Matteawn and found in the waste-paper basket beside his reading table last December:

"There are lights aflame on Broadway,
There are hopes and lives undone;
There are debts of sin no man can pay,
And Broadway hates the sun.

"There are vain regrets on Broadway,
There are secret sighs and tears;
For one must smile as well as pray,
And the weakling meets with jeers."

Fugitive From Matteawan, Backed by Family's Millions, Will Utilize Every Technicality to Prevent Deportation From Dominion of Canada.

SHERBROOKE, QUEBEC, Aug. 23. With Harry Thaw's case now in the courts of Canada, the prediction made that it would be months—years, perhaps eternity—before the slayer of Stanford White is again in the jurisdiction of New York State is strengthened.

His family, wealthy and powerful, has rushed to his defense. He has unlimited resources to fight the legal battle against his deportation from Canadian soil. When the first writ of habeas corpus was granted, it assured him the right to appeal his cause to the highest Canadian court.

It is believed that this litigation can be made to last over years. It will be impossible to deny him bail in the Dominion, for he is a lunatic only in New York State. His status now is that he is simply considered an undesirable by Canadian immigration authorities, who, it is thought, may override the courts and deport him.

Should the courts of Canada finally rule against him, his case might be taken up from Washington. Even then if he were finally deported, should he be sent to any other State than New York, he could fight extradition there, and there are many eminent lawyers who believe that it is absolutely impossible to bring him back into New York then.

Probably Considered These Facts.

All these things probably had been considered when Thaw made his daring escape from Matteawan Asylum, when he dashed across the Connecticut border, then through the State into New Hampshire and from New Hampshire into the Dominion of Canada.

Thaw knows well the law's delay. He remembers his long period in the Tombs before he was first brought to trial for the slaying of White. He remembers the long fight for life and liberty then. He remembers the enforced wait after the first mistrial. He remembers the weary days of his second hearing.

He remembers the slow progress of his cause during his legal efforts to get his release from Matteawan Knowing these things and recognizing that there was hardly a bare possibility that bail would be denied him, he turned toward Canada rather than seek safety at sea, as his pursuers thought he surely would do.

It was probably due to this realization that he accepted his arrest at Coaticook, Quebec, coolly and that he awaits the issue of his habeas corpus proceedings just as coolly now.

Secures Talented Lawyers.

He is represented in his application for habeas corpus proceedings by W. L. Shurtleff and Colonel H. R. Fraser, one of the most talented lawyers of Eastern Canada. He is thoroughly buoyed up in the belief that the Canadian Government will never order his deportation or extradition.

"I have studied every legal phase of my case and have arrived at the belief that I am safe here," said Thaw. "My plans did not alone include my physical escape. I looked into the legal feature to establish my status in any other State than New York and any other country than the United States. I am not a dangerous man. I do not seek vengeance. My wife, Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, need not fear me. Nor need anyone else fear me.

"All I want is peaceful and legal liberty. I feel that I am perfectly safe. I have studied law ever since I was admitted to Matteawan, and I believe that I am qualified to speak in this matter.

"Statements to the effect that I only sought liberty to kill are senseless They are so ridiculous that I won't talk of them. I have the kindest feelings toward the people of Canada, and will retain such feelings, no matter what action the Dominion Government takes, but I hope that they do not deport me. Detention in an insane asylum is a living death. It is enough to make a maniac out of a perfectly sane man."

Refuses to Betray Friends.

Asked for a detailed story of his flight, he refused.

"Yes, I was the man they spotted in Lenox, Mass., said he. "But from that point on I must say nothing. I won't betray my friends."

Mrs. George Lauder Carnegie, sister of Thaw, arrived soon after his arrest and immediately sought her brother. Thaw sent word to Roger O'Mara, the Pittsburg (Pa.) private detective, who has been his counsellor since youth, to rush here on the first train.

He said that he wanted to get the fight over with. His first trepidation came with the news that District Attorney Conger, of Dutchess County, New York, and Dr. Kieb, of the Matteawan Institution, would come to cooperate with the United States authorities in an effort to have Thaw deported bask to New York, or extradited.

Plans for the court battle in Thaw's behalf were carefully made by Mr. Shurtleff and Colonel Fraser and hopes to have his release ordered by Judge Globensky and plans to leave immediately for Quebec if he gets out. He intends to sail for France if he gets his freedom, so that he will be sure to be safe. Ultimately he hopes to have his legal freedom established so that he can return to Pittsburg.

Contend Thaw Is Tourist.

Among the grounds upon which the Thaw lawyers put into their plea for their client's liberty is that he is only a tourist passing through Canada, and they point to the case of Jack Johnson, the negro pugilist, as a precedent.

They contend that Johnson was under conviction of an infraction of the United States law, whereas Thaw has not broken any law. They contended that Johnson was a fugitive from justice, whereas Thaw is a fugitive from an institution for the insane.

They pointed to Thaw's behavior to uphold the contention that no matter what his condition in the past, he is now sane and rational. The facts that Thaw has not broken any Canadian laws and that no indictment exists against him across the border were emphasized. Thaw offered many suggestions to his lawyers and in a way seemed to be their pilot. He looked very solemn and impressive as he gave his opinions of his own case.

"My idea is that speed is the requisite thing," Thaw told them.

News Unnerves Prisoner.

The Canadian Government and the United States Government were both represented by able counsel who resisted Thaw's efforts to gain his liberty on a writ of habeas corpus. They contended that the law governing Thaw's case is very plain and they pointed to precedents.

In fact, it was reported that Acting Superintendent of Immigration Blair in Ottawa had been counseled by the Ministry of Justice that Thaw should be deported at once. When Thaw heard this report he trembled and became pale. He was unnerved by the news and showed it.

The presence in Sherbrooke of the most spectacular and sensational prisoner in the world made a gala occasion. Not one of the Provincial fairs which are being held throughout Eastern Canada at this time could vie with Thaw as an attraction. Great crowds came into Sherbrooke from the surrounding country.

Families gathered about the jail, hoping to get a glimpse of the well-known prisoner if he was taken to the courthouse. Some came a distance of 100 miles to see Thaw. The street on which the jail is located was jammed.

Glad to Please Curious.

This curiosity tickled Thaw immensely. He said he did not want to disappoint anyone who really wanted to see what he looked like.

Mr. Shurtleff was resentful against Justice of the Peace Dupuis, of Coaticook, who held Thaw on the charge of being a fugitive and sent him here for further examination.

"We contend that Justice of the Peace Dupuis acted illegally," declared Shurtleff. "He exceeded his authority. He had no right to hold Thaw."

Colonel Fraser assured Thaw that conspiracy is not an extraditable offense and that he need not feel any great alarm over the fact that a warrant charging Thaw with conspiring to gain his liberty is on its way here from Dutchess County. He did not give such optimistic assurances about deportation, however.

Thaw lost no time in arranging to secure cash. He telegraphed to a banker relative in Pittsburg (where the bulk of the Thaw fortune is invested) to send him money to fight his case.

Thaw faced the habeas corpus hearing coolly and confidently. Before going to court, he ate a hearty breakfast and dressed with minute care, evidently realizing that he would be gazed on by thousands on the short ride from the jail to the courthouse.

Smuggling Claim Advanced.

He had prepared a number of notes to guide his lawyers in their conduct of his case, and was evidently disappointed when they did not seem to give these notes great consideration.

An investigation of the manner in which Thaw came into possession of a railroad ticket for Detroit, Mich., is being made. The Dominion authorities are not satisfied that Thaw bought the ticket himself.

It was learned from an authoritative source that immigration officers who are here plan to arrest Thaw on the ground that he smuggled his way into Canada if he gets his freedom on a habeas corpus writ.

The village of St. Hermenigilde, where Thaw and his companions came into Canada from the United States, is not a port of entry.

Evelyn Thaw, Fearing Death, Breaking Down Under Strain

'How Can He Say He Loves Me When He'd Let Me Starve?'

LATEST photograp of Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw posed especially for The Sunday American at her hotel in New York where, it is said, she is near a breakdown rfom fear that her husband will regain his liberty and attempt to do her violence, and a photograph of Harry Kendall Thaw, taken in his cell at Matteawan from which he escaped to aCnada, where he is using every legal means to prevent his deportation to the United States



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'He's a Paranoiac,' She Screams—Describes Her Sacrifice.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw is breaking down under the fear that Harry K. Thaw may evade the law and succeed in reaching her. There were visible evidences of the strain under which she has been laboring since he escaped from Matteawan last Sunday when a Sunday American reporter saw her last night in the Hotel Brevoort.

Thaw's declaration from the jail in Sherbrooke that her return to the stage had prompted him to make a dash for liberty and that he loved her more than anything else in life were called to her attention.

"Good God!" she exclaimed. "How could that man say he loves me when he would have let me starve in the streets?"

"Do you love him?" she was asked.

"Love him! I love him as much as he loves me," was her derisive reply. "He wanted to keep me down after I had testified and sold my soul for him and I had done everything that a human being could do for a man; and now he makes this maudlin statement about love.

Never Knew Love's Meaning.

"He is a paranoiac, and he doesn't know what love is. He has never known the meaning of it as long as I have known him. As for taking care of me as any man who loved a woman would do, both he and his mother them me out, after I had saved him from the electric chair.

"Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw entered into an agreement with me at the time of the trial to provide me with $12,000 a year on condition that I would consent to an annulment of our marriage. I did consent, and the papers were drawn. Then his mother repudiated it. That was in June, 1912, and I have received no money from them since that time.

"Before that date I had received $70 a week and my rent. I had to dispose of pictures and scrape and save to live, and I finally came to the conclusion that I had something within myself, that I could prove I possessed the gift of making my own living, which is a gift after all.

Breaks Into Tears.

"I thank God that I have that gift or his mother would be jeering at me in the gutter," and Mrs. Thaw broke into tears.

"He wants to spoil my life and my work," she continued, turning to John Reilly, her counsel, who was in the room. "I told you that if I made a success he would want to injure me, and here he has stated that my success was the thing that impelled him to break for his liberty. He wants to injure me and he will bend everything to that end.

"I told you also," she added to her lawyer, "that he would not be free long before he would betray himself through his excessive egotism.

"But there is worse coming if he retains his liberty. Things will begin to happen when he gets his drink. He is going to do something desperate, I know, just as surely as I could foresee the things I have referred to. Wait until he gets drink in him—it is horrible to contemplate!" And Mrs. Thaw again broke down and sobbed.

"Desperate and Dangerous."

"Don't you think that you may be exaggerating because of your overwrought state of mind?" was asked.

"I wish it were so," she replied. "But anyone who thinks Harry Thaw will not be a desperate man when he gets the opportunity to satisfy his appetite for drink, knows nothing of him. I know him. Dr. Flint knows him. Judge Jerome knows him. He will be a desperate and dangerous man.

"This great State ought to be ashamed of itself to allow a paranoiac to make and unmake its institutions." Thaw was permitted liberties that no man in his position had ever before enjoyed. Thaw has not done it, it has been the Thaw money.

"Do you know that when I used to see him in the Tombs he used to be drunk on Scotch whisky? Let the Tombs officials deny it if they dare. I know it and they know it. Harry Thaw told me he could get all the liquor he wanted there."

Mr. Reilly warned his client that she was overtaxing her strength, but she persisted in unloading her mind.

Old Graveyard Must Give Way to Railroad

Milwaukee Line Is Compelled to Move Old Burial Ground Near For Alcohol.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Aug. 23.—Among various other activities the Milwaukee Railroad people have found themselves engaged in rebuilding their line across Iowa is that of moving a cemetery.

In securing a right-of-way near the Des Moines River it purchased an old burial ground, one long since abandoned. Among the bodies the railroad men have removed is one that had been buried seventy-five years. The remarkable state of preservation of clothing and lack of decay of the bones after such a long period has been a source of surprise to the men exhuming the bodies.

U. S. Officer Invents Airship Destroyer

Balloon Equipped With Explosives and Wire Feelers Will Protect War Craft.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Joseph Steinmetz, a retired lieutenant of artillery in the United States army, has just perfected an invention that is likely to interfere greatly with the effectiveness of the aeroplan in naval warfare. Steinmetz is now negotiating with the War Department for the use of his invention. It consists of a captive hydrogen ballon suspended over either an arsenal or battleship. It carries a large quantity of explosives, which would be touched off by any aircraft coming in contact with wires extended from it. The airship would at once be blown up.

Couple Will Re-wed To Gain $1,000,000

Ceremony by Mormon Judge Is Called Unsatisfactory by Administrators of Estate.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 23.—In order to comply with the wishes of the administrators of the $1,000,000 estate of her father, the late Thomas R. Lamb, of Edinburgh, Scotland, Mrs. Anna B. Lamb-Wilson must be married to her husband again.

The husband is E. Douglas Wilson, of this city. He pursued Miss Lamb more the Pennsylvania Rubber Company, of an 10,000 miles across the United States and over the Pacific Ocean before he married her in Honolulu last April. The ceremony was performed by Judge Hernandez, whom Wilson says is a Mormon. This marriage, though legal, did not meet with the approval of the administrators.

Edwin Booth Saves Lillian Russell

Rescuer Is Only Nine and His Playmate at Maine Resort Was Drowning.

PORTLAND, ME., Aug. 23.—Edwin Booth saved Lillian Russell from drowning at South Harpswell when she fell from the wharf. Both are summer visitors.

Edwin is 9 years old, and the son of Charles E. Booth, of Yonkers, N. Y., while Lillian is 13, and the daughter of Charles A. Russell, of Boston. Edwin, her playmate, was fully clad, but he dove into the ocean like a veteran, drawing the girl to safety.

Thieves Warn, Then Rob Rail Station

Telephone Central Office They Had Looted Pay Phone, Then Steal Instrument.

NYACK, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Before carrying away the telephone from the Stony Point station of the West Shore Railroad last night, thieves telephoned to the central office to say that they had robbed the office and, telephone coin box. The operator thought some practical joker was at work and paid no attention to the man who called.

This morning it was found that the money drawer at the station had been robbed of 75 cents in cash, and from the telephone box had been taken about $3 in coins. The thieves also took the telephone.

WOMAN POLITICIAN IS MAD.

Special Cable to The American.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—Countess Elizabeth Emilie Von Wedel, a Frenchwoman and a former "political agent," who was quite a celebrity, has been placed in a German asylum for the insane.

SCHOLAR BARES HOSEA FAMILY'S SKELETON NOW

University of Chicago Professor Declares Prophet Took Wife as Horrible Example.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Hosea's family skeleton has come to light, if not to life. The domestic scandal of ancient Israel's prophet has been removed from its closet, scoured with higher criticism and rattled in the face of Biblical scholars, who were perfectly willing to let it rest. Professor J. M. Powis Smith, of the University of Chicago, exhibits it in an article on "The Marriage of Hosea," in the current number of The Biblical World.

Hosea's wife, Gomer Bath Diblaim, is the villainess of the story reconstructed by Professor Smith from the account of her marriage to the prophet, and in the first three chapters of the book of Hosea, Professor Smith asserts that Gomer, contrary to the usual interpretation of the Scriptural account, was a person of evil reputation before the wedding ceremony was performed.

Prophet Knew His Faults.

Professor Smith adds to his version the fact that Hosea knew of Gomer's faults and took her "with his eyes open." In short, the prophet married Gomer with the curious purpose of making the match a horrible example to the rest of the Israelites, he asserts.

The marriage was to impress Israel with the fact of its own disloyalty to God.

According to the professor's view, the belief that "Hosea, as a young man, fell in love with Gomer and married her, supposing her to be all his youthful imagination fancied her to be," that she later left his home to live with another man, that he bought her back and then become a prophet, will not hold water. The scholar declares that this version is founded on an imperfect notion of the physiology of prophets.

Professor Smith asserts that the wife's name, which means "Gomer, daughter of Fig Cakes," signifies that she was held in low esteem. He retranslates several words in the Biblical account and gives the following as the proper version:

"Hosea, a prophet already burdened with the sense of his people's sin, felt himself called upon by Yahweh to marry a lewd woman, to the end that through such a marriage he might open the eyes of Israel to the enormity of its offense in being disloyal to Yahweh, its rightful lord. In pursuance of this conviction, Hosea bought Gomer, a woman living in public shame with her paramour.

Placed Her Under Restraint.

"But he at once placed her under restraint, denying her association with himself as well as with others, and seeking by such discipline to fit her for her position as his wife. This phase of the experience was interpreted for Israel as meaning that she as Yahweh's bride must be disciplined by exile before she could expect to enjoy any further favor from Yahweh.

"After this period of restraint for Gomer she was taken by Hosea into his home and became the mother of three children. Each of these in succession was given a prophetic name, and, like Isaiah's children, became a walking sermon to Israel just as the institution of marriage itself had been."

Hard Fall Re-sets Dislocated Spine

WIMINGTON, DEL., Aug. 23.—An expenditure of $16,000 and treatment for years in sanitariums in Germany and Paris failed to accomplish what a fall downstairs did. Mrs. William Helm, of Ellendale, Del., was cured of a dislocated spine in this unusual manner. The fall forced her spine into place. To-day she says she is well.

Her head is bandaged, but she was able to preside over a recent meeting of the Ellendale Ladies' Social, of which she is president.

SENT FREE TO MEN

A Most Pleasing Remedy Given to Quickly Restore Lost Vitality.

A Free Trial Treatment Sent by Mail To All Who Write.

Free trial treatments of Enervita, a most pleasing remedy, are being mailed to all men who write to Dr. John S. Howell. So many who had suffered for years against the mental and physical suffering of man weakness have written thanking him for the great benefit received, therefore, Dr. Howell has decided to send free trial treatments to all men who write. It is a home treatment, and all who suffer with any form of weakness, resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, lack of vitality and confidence can now receive this strength-giving treatment at home.

The treatment has a peculiar grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, promoting strength and development just where it is needed. It is given to relieve the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions, and has met with remarkable success, even in cases approaching advanced age. A request to John S. Howell, M. D., Suite 1221, Auditorium Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, stating that you desire one of his free trial packages, will be complied with promptly.

He is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to successfully treat man weakness when the proper remedies are employed. Dr. Howell makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample and literature, carefully sealed in a plain package, so that you need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

Small Expenses Small Profit

This Advertisement Is Worth 50c

AT THE

Royal Shoe Shop

86 N. BROAD, NEAR LUCKIE ST.

This week, in order to introduce our new lines of Goodyear Welt and English Welt Dress Shoes for Men and Women, we will sell for

$2.50

If offered at our store, together with this advertisement
ONE PAIR TO A CUSTOMER
Our extra quality shoes as described above

ALL LEATHERS—Gun Metal, Kid, Russia and Patent Colt. ALL SIZES, All New Goods.

Made by one of the Greatest and Best Manufacturers in this Country.

We Make a Specialty of Comfortable Work Shoes for Mechanics and Workingmen

Certainly! We Sell EDUCATOR SHOES for the Whole Family

No reasonable offer refused on the remainder of our Low Shoes in stock. Come while the coming is good.

SAVE HALF A DOLLAR

The ROYAL SHOE SHOP

IRISH RAISE HUGE FUND TO ASSURE HOME RULE

American Hibernians Respond Liberally to Appeal Made After Great Demonstration in Chicago Against England's Domination.

Another Feature of Meeting Was Adoption of a Resolution Condemning Great Britain's Policy Toward U. S. in Canal Dispute.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Following the gigantic demonstration for Irish home rule at the thirty-eighth annual picnic of the United Irish Societies of Chicago, held in Brands Park, sons of Erin here are confident that in a few weeks American Hibernians will have raised a fund that will insure the home rule for which they have fought so long and which they have almost brought about.

Fifteen thousand persons visited the park during the day and they responded liberally to the call for funds with which to carry on their campaign. Three thousand dollars was raised at that time and the fund has grown steadily since.

A feature of the occasion was the reading by James T. Clark, president of the United Irish Societies, of a telegram from William Randolph Hearst, in which he warmly favored home rule. The president was quick to reply, expressing the thanks of the societies for the co-operation they have received in their work from Mr. Hearst's papers.

British Canal Stand Scored.

Another important feature of the day was the resolution prepared in advance and passed by a unanimous vote, opposing the British contention over the Panama Canal tolls.

The resolutions strongly uphold the views of the United States that this country, having built the canal and paid for it without aid, should have the right of passing her own ships through it without paying tolls, and that this action of the United States is entirely within its rights as a nation and is not subject to the criticism of any other nation.

The work of John Redmond, parliamentary leader, in forcing the home rule bill to the verge of final passage also was commended highly.

One of the most impressive features of the occasion was the exhibition of a full-size model of the statue of Colonel F. Finerty, the famous soldier-journalist and a son of whom Erin is very proud.

Colonel Finerty wrote the story of the Custer campaign against old Sitting Bull, and the massacre in which Custer's whole command was wiped out. In his later years Colonel Finerty was editor of the Irish-American, and devoted all his energies to the home rule campaign, now so nearly won.

Work of Irish Sculptor.

The splendid statue of the old fighter is the work of Professor Charles J. Mulligan, of the Art Institute, a pupil of MacMonnies and Saint-Gaudens.

Among the speakers who addressed the enthusiastic throng were United States Senator George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon, former Attorney General Maurice T. Maloney, P. H. O'Donnell, Joseph E. Ryan, John T. Sutton, of Lincoln, Neb., and Harry W. Smith, of Springfield, Ill.

In part, Mr. Maloney said: "We of the Celtic race have always struggled for a place in the sun, and have made a good deal of history, but we have been accused in the past of not being quite what we ought to be in the old country, and did not act to our own interest. English misgovernment and oppression were solely to blame for this.

"Now I can see a new Ireland rising above the horizon, a nation once again. The Irish people had advanced with giant strides, now that the long tribulation of our night is passing away."

Senator Twists Lion's Tail.

United States Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon said:

"My people came to this country to avoid persecution in the mother country, persecution by the English Government. Ireland had no measure of freedom in those times."

Speaking on the Panama Canal, he said: "We have a perfect right to arrange to suit ourselves charges on a canal that was made in America, solely by American money. If England will not send her exhibits to the San Francisco Exposition on this account, I would say let her keep them at home.

"If we were not careful to withstand these encroachments of the British Government, we might in the end find ourselves in the same case as Ireland finds herself to-day. I foresee home rule for that country, within the next two or three years without question of doubt."

Tight Skirts Make Idle Factory Girls

Mill Men Assert Present Styles Curtail Demand for Goods and Cause Lack of Work.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS., Aug. 23.—That the factories manufacturing cloth are suffering from the present styles in women's wearing apparel, owing to the smaller sale of cloth, and that many operatives are being thrown out of work in consequence, is the opinion of many leading New Bedford manufacturers.

In the past three years the circumference of women's skirts has been cut down on the average about two yards. The smaller sales of cloth have necessitated a curtailment in the mayro and hundreds of idle operatives are waiting until the styles change before they will be put to work again.

Irish Societies Leader Thanks Mr. Hearst for Support of Home Rule

CORDIAL telegrams of congratulation and thanks were exchanged between William Randolph Hearst and James T. Clark, president of the United Irish Societies of Chicago on the occasion of their annual picnic recently. Mr. Hearst expressed his belief in the justness and the ultimate success of the cause of home rule, while the head of the Irish societies in his reply earnestly thanked the publisher for his co-operation in their work in behalf of their fatherland. Mr. Clark's message follows:

CHICAGO, Aug. 20, 1913.

Hon. William Randolph Hearst,
San Francisco.

The sentiment of the United Irish Societies toward your papers has always been one of appreciation. Often in the past we have admired your unselfish advocacy of the cause of liberty and the 15,000 Irish-Americans at the ceremony of unveiling of the John F. Finerty monument were thrilled by your message in favor of home rule for Ireland. This monument is symbolic of the revitalized Irish nation that has been the inspiration of Parnell, Redmond and other patriots, and we believe it would strengthen the home rule cause immeasurably if you would publish in your Sunday papers, in the near future, a comprehensive account of our recent demonstration here, and emphasize its significance to Irish liberty.

JAS. T. CLARK, President,
United Irish Societies.

Mr. Hearst's Home Rule Message

San Francisco, Aug. 15.

As an American believing ardently in liberty and opportunity in equal rights and equal justice, I believe sincerely in home rule for Ireland.

If I were an Englishman I would believe with even greater earnestness in home rule not only for Ireland, but for every individual integral part of the British Empire.

I would believe in genuine home rule and in general home rule. I would believe in home rule which would insure complete independence in local government for every state and in a general government which would afford every state equal rights, equal liberties and proportionate representation.

Such just and genuine home rule is the best and perhaps the only remedy for the threatened decadence and possible dissolution of the British Empire. The preservation and perpetuation of the British Empire in its full prestige and power are only to be found in a voluntary federation of independent states, not held together loosely by compulsion but molded into an imperial entity by the natural and nationalizing forces of mutual confidence, mutual affection and mutual interest.

If I were an Irishman I would take pride in this fight for home rule, first because of the benefit I was helping to confer upon my country and my own countrymen, and, secondly, because of the benefit which will inevitably ensue to all other sections of the British Empire and to other nations throughout the world.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.

'Perfect Baby' Fed on Soup and Vegetables

Hundred Per Cent Child Also Gets Abundance of Water and Fresh Air.

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 23.—"Good, substantial food, well cooked, is what I feed him," said Mrs. Thomas Watterston, of No. 110 Central avenue, when asked how she reared her son, Leslie, just declared the only 100 per cent perfect baby in the "better babies" contest in Passaic. Three hundred infants contested. He is 27 months old.

"He gets soups, fruit, vegetables, puddings, cereals," continued the mother. "I give him very little meat, few eggs, but plenty of water, inside and out."

Baby Leslie goes to bed about 8 p. m. and arises about 7:30, awakening of his own accord and bounding out into the fields before breakfast. He has a two-hour nap every afternoon, and always sleeps with the windows in his room wide open.

Women Voters Save Mayor From Recall

Committee From Their Organization Canvasses Every Ward to Prevent His Defeat.

JANESVILLE, WIS., Aug. 23.—Mayor James A. Fathers was the victor by a narrow margin to-day in Wisconsin's first recall election of importance under the commission form of government. He was elected by 88 votes, with a total of more than 3 00 votes cast, more than were ever before voted in a Janesville municipal election.

Mayor Fathers received 1,570 votes and his opponent, John C. Nichols, 1,472. Fathers carried three wards, the First, Second and Third, those chiefly occupied by the church and aristocratic elements, while Nichols carried the Fourth and Fifth Wards, the homes of the poorer people.

The election follows the trouble over saloons six months ago, when the Fathers administration started a campaign to clean up the town. Every ward in the city was canvassed by women's committees in the interest of Fathers.

Standardize Book to Simplify Grammar

Educators Work to Have Study of English Language Made More Uniform.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 23.—Standardization of grammatical nomenclature, which will do away with the confusion in the study of English, as well as other languages, in American schools, has been effected by a committee of fifteen, of which Professor Hills, of Colorado College, was a member.

The committee made a report to the National Educational Association in convention at Salt Lake City and its adoption without amendment virtually insures the following of the committee's recommendations in all schools and colleges.

According to Professor Hills it was found that in the sentence "John is good," the word "good" was called by nine different names in 20 grammars. the word "John" in "This is John," was called by nineteen terms, and in "We made John president," the word "president" was given eighteen different names in the books examined.

Philippine Hero Can't Re-enlist in Army

Batt'e-Scarred Pensioner Rejected by Recruiting Office on Account of Wounds.

SPOKANE, Aug. 23.—One of the seven heroes of the United States army who survived the bloody massacre of Balingiga, P. I., when he saw more than 100 of his comrades and officers go to their death at the hands of a savage Philippine tribe, and himself, was mutilated in many places on his body and given up for dead, John M. Newhouse, applied for reenlistment in the United States army.

Newhouse is 37 years old and came from Helena. He is now drawing $30 a month for the injuries he received in the massacre. Newhouse told of his experience while pleading with local army recruiting officers to take him into the army again.

Officials were compelled to reject the applicant on account of a stiff right arm caused by one of the cuts from a bolo.

Lightning Bug Used To Illuminate House

West Virginian Discovers New Light Medium Which He Declares Surpases Electricity.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., Aug. 23. Thornton Flowers, of Mora, claims that by treating the common firefly or lightning bug with a secret chemical process he has produced a light surpassing the tungsten incandescent. He has his home illuminated with the new light.

Several weeks ago, Flowers says, he captured an immense lightning bug. It gave out a brilliant light, and this gave him an idea that the light from fireflies would illuminate a room if they were made to glow incessantly. He hit upon a mixture of chemicals, which, he says, not only will retain the glow after the insect's life is extinct, but will increase it.

He captured the insects by hundreds, treated them with chemicals and placed them in globes throughout his home.

Blind Girl Student Marvelous Gardener

Produces Daisies Three Times Size of Ordinary Flowers and Vegetables Just as Big.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 23.—Twenty-seven deaf and dumb girls and boys, ranging from 10 to 17, are being taught to speak, read, write stories, sew, make biscuits, solve arithmetic problems, spell and garden at the Sixteenth Street school here, where an exhibition of their work was held recently.

Miss Elizabeth Kenealy, 15, is creating a sensation at the school because of her wonderful success in raising flowers and vegetables.

In a middy blouse and dark skirt, Miss Elizabeth works in her gardens, one at home and the other at school, producing daisies three times the size of the ordinary flowers, and beets and many average vegetable food like radishes in size.

SMITH URGES ZONE CURE FOR BOLL WEEVIL

Senator From South Carolina Declares South's Loss in 17 Years Is $1,000,000,000.

Continued from Page 1.

an isolated spot in Texas until it has now reached the State of Alabama, and I have been appalled by the damage wrought by its ravages. During all these years I have been hoping for the discovery by which the pest could be exterminated, or even checked, but in both I have been disappointed.

Likes Zone Remedy Plan.

Some time ago the suggestion was made to establish across the entire cotton belt, east of the areas infested by the weevil a zone of 100 miles, in which no cotton should be planted. It was argued that this would check the eastward advance of the weevil, as it subsists only on the cotton plant, and it was also argued by entomologists and other experts on plant and insect life that my moving this zone westward from year to year all the weevils in the Cotton States would be starved out and entirely exterminated until the Mexican border was reached.

The idea appealed to me very strongly, and I have given the subject a great deal of study ever since. I believe this plan is entirely feasible, and while at first thought the cost may seem prohibitive, yet when the estimated cost is compared with the estimated saving the zone plan must be looked upon as a very sound business proposition.

The Government entomologists, farm demonstration agents and others admit that if this zone plan is put into operation it will undoubtedly check and finally exterminate the boll weevil, as it will have nothing to feed upon, and they admit at the same time that no other plan that has been tried so far has been at all effective.

I have had an estimate made of the cost of the proposed zone and I think it is a very liberal one. It follows:

"The cessation of cotton growing over an area of 46,245 square miles, in which the crop is valued at $98,990,047 per annum, is at first glance such an appalling suggestion that few have even thought to look deeper.

Sees Need of Substitute.

"We must add also to this the loss in ginning business, which is computed at $2,915,518 per annum and the loss in seed products totaling $5,633,562. This means that there must be compensation for a loss in earning value of $107,539,127 per annum.

"In the first place, any scheme which would call for the cessation of cotton growing must provide the means and knowledge for growing something else in the place of cotton.

"A large crop of trained agriculturists instructing in the cultivation of new and profitable crops and in the principles of rotation, maintenance of soil fertility, etc., would help the people to double and treble the output of their land within very few years. It would also be necessary to supply seed for planting the 2,573,672 acres of cotton land in other crops. Thus the greater part of the prospective loss can be met at a reasonable expense.

"The loss of the ginners and part of the loss of the oil men will have to be assumed by the Government. This loss would not exceed $9,000,000.

"It would be necessary for the western portion of the quarantine area to remain out of cotton for possibly three years.

"East of the proposed quarantine line there lies an area of 112,027 square miles of territory in which cotton can be produced. The average yield per acre (1908-1811) for this territory has been 3,051,103 bales (500 pounds), of which 32,892 bales (500 pounds was sea island cotton. The value of the latter was $4,224,235.

Places Faith in Expert.

"The value of the remaining or upland cotton, valued at 11.9 cents per pound, was $174,345,554. The value of the equivalent amount of seed produced would be $33,943,522. Thus the annual value of the producers of the crop to be protected is $217,514,211.

"History of the boll weevil has shown that if this area is not protected its production will be lowered year by year until possibly 50 per cent of the crop is taken, and sometimes as high as 75 per cent."

The zone plan is the only suggestion that has yet been offered that holds out any promise of relief. The cost of the zone plan is undoubtedly great, but when the estimated cost is compared with the estimated saving, the protection of sections not yet reached and the ultimate eradication of the boll weevil throughout the entire cotton belt, the cost does not seem to be prohibitive. In fact, the cost of the zone system will be mild compared with the loss that will be entailed if the boll weevil is not exterminated.

Sea Island Crop Imperiled.

It is practically certain that if the boll weevil spreads to the South Atlantic States the sea island cotton industry will be wiped out entirely. This is by reason of the semi-tropical nature of the islands, the luxuriant foliage which affords a safe harbor and breeding ground for the insects during winter and summer, and the fact that there is neither extreme heat nor extreme cold, both of which are destructive to insect life. It is my deliberate judgment that if the boll weevil reaches the sea islands, there will be no more sea island cotton.

I have spoken of the aggregate loss to the country, but the feature that appeals to me most strongly is the loss to the individual. The country may eventually recover from the damage done to the cotton crop, but the individual cotton farmer whose income is cut in half or destroyed, and whose property is made to depreciate in value, may never recover. The loss to him will be irreparable.

My object in writing this is in order that the people may know just how seriously the cotton crop is being menaced, and that they may discuss and understand the only plan that has been offered, which promises to accomplish the result needed. If any other plan is suggested that promises to accomplish the result at a less cost or in a quicker manner, I will give it my heartiest indorsement.

I will be glad to have the farmers and others of the South consider this problem carefully and write me what they think of it.

WOMAN IS KEY IN STRUGGLE TO UNSEAT SULZER

New York Governor's Foes Call Wife's Illness a Sham and Confession a Ruse.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Apparently deadlocked until the High Court of Impeachment meets September 18 to try the charges of high crimes and misdemeanors against Governor William Sulzer; both the accused Executive and Lieutenant Governor Martin Glynn are busy, the one strengthening his defense, the other preparing to invigorate his attack. In the meantime, the official business of the Empire State is at a standstill.

The government of New York presents a paradox unique to republican government. The State has two Governors, and it has none. Two men maintain they have the right to transact the State's business. No business is being transacted.

And in this struggle for power, the battle seemingly centers about a woman, a woman who has no voice in the government, who is not even allowed to vote under the statutes of the State.

Wife's Illness Questioned.

In addition to the law point raised by the defenders of Sulzer that he can not be impeached or tried for things he did before he took the oath of office, the defense lays greatest stock on the declaration by Sulzer's wife that she, not the Governor, used checks he had received as campaign contributions to speculate on the stock market.

On the other hand, it is learned that the Frawley Committee, which brought to light the charges on which the Governor was impeached, will make her confession the subject of a rigid examination to shatter, if possible, the defense, which will be based largely on her statement.

In the meantime, Mrs. Sulzer, it is reported, is dangerously ill, her nerves broken, it is said, under the strain which she has experienced since the charges were brought against her husband.

Sulzer's enemies even question this illness. They question it so seriously that it, too, is to be investigated. The first step in this investigation,

Both Accused of "Shamming."

The committee believes that "talking too much" consisted of telling stories of Mrs. Sulzer's true condition which were not to the liking of the Governor. An inkling of this purpose was contained in an interview with Assembly Majority Leader Aaron J. Levy, who declared:

"Not only is Mrs. Sulzer's confession a sham, but the pretended illness of Mrs. Sulzer is a sham, of which William Sulzer is the chief perpetrator."

However, should Sulzer be removed from office by Tammany votes with all the judges of the Court of Appeals voting in his favor, he would count it a vindicaton and proof of his assertion that he is being persecuted because he would not turn over the State to Tammany Hall.

'Wild Man's' Haircut Fills Bushel Basket

Tramp That Frightened Woman and Children Gets Cleaning When Arrested.

MILLVILLE, N. J., Aug. 23.—A "wild man" was reported to the police as roaming the woods west of Millville and frightening women and children. Marshal Biggs hastened to the locality and discovered an uncouth man with shaggy beard which reached to his waist and long hair which hung matted over his shoulders.

When taken to the City Hall the man said he was Waldron Furry, of Low Banks, Canada, and that he was simply tramping.

Marshal Biggs acted as barber for the stranger and his hirsute adornment filled a bushel basket.

Pastor Adopts Wife He Had Divorced

Girl Becomes His Ward as Soon as Decree Was Granted by Court.

WOODWARD, OKLA., Aug. 23.—A divorce on unusual grounds has been granted here to B. F. Willett, who is an ordained Baptist minister, and who has served several terms as prosecuting attorney for the county.

Willett gives up his wife that she may become again, in effect, his adopted daughter. Years ago he adopted a little girl who took the name of Clara Willett. He put her in school at Enid, determined to give her the best education obtainable.

Six years ago, when Clara reached the age of 16, Judge Willett made his adopted daughter his bride.

In his petition for divorce the lawyer and former preacher set forth that Mrs. Willett had told him she never could love him as a wife should, but that she could be devoted to him as a daughter.

Girl Wins First Wireless License

She Installs Her Own Apparatus

Miss Alice McConaughy, of Cincinnati, at the key of her wireless instrument.

This girl operates under a license granted under the new wireless laws.



CINCINNATI, Aug. 23.—Miss Alice McConaughy, 13-year-old schoolgirl, is the first person to obtain an operator's license under the new laws regulating wireless telegraphy on the Great Lakes, even if she did get it on something of a fluke.

The license was issued before the inspector discovered that he had failed to notice the age of the applicant, whose father is a national bank examiner of Ohio.

"I did give them the right age," declared Alice. "I sent for the blanks and filled them out myself."

Her work on the demonstration set was satisfactory. The youthful operator installed her own apparatus at home, doing all the wiring and even erecting the 50-foot aerial.

Chester Boynton Sue By Wife for Libel

Echo of Famous Litigation Against Rev. William B. Ayres in New Case.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Helen Theresa Willet Boynton, of Wollaston, Mass., wife of Chester A. Boynton, who some time ago created a sensational church scandal by suing the Rev. William B. Ayres, pastor of the Park and Down Congregational Church, Wollaston, for $10,000 for alienation of Mrs. Boynton's affections, has filed a libel for divorce from her husband on the grounds of cruel and abusive treatment.

Boynton claimed in his suit that the minister had broken up his home after joining the Boynton household as a boarder. Mr. Ayres and Mrs. Boynton in the former's case of defense denied all of the husband's allegations and declared that the whole trouble in the Boynton household sprang out of Boynton's attentions to a choir girl at the Park and Down Church, at which Boynton and his wife were both prominent members.

Boynton lost his suit and was expelled from the Wollaston church. Boynton is now living at Los Angeles.

Has $18 Salary Cut To $10 to Spite Wife

Judge, However, Orders Bookkeeper to Pay Alimony Just the Same.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—G. Lester Pinkham, a bookkeeper of Flushing, sued by his wife for alimony, testified that he was receiving only $10 a week.

His employer, A. M. Ryon, called as a witness, corroborated him.

"Is he worth more money?" asked the Magistrate.

"He certainly is," replied Mr. Ryon, "formerly I paid him $18 a week, but he asked to have his salary reduced to $10."

The Magistrate promptly ordered Pinkham to pay his wife $5 a week and furnish a bond of $520 to guarantee payment.

College Girl Walker Goes 25 Miles a Day

Little Pedestrian Reaches Pittsburg on Jaunt From New York to San Francisco.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 23.—With a jaunty rose-colored hat, Miss Gladys Mason, a petite New Yorker, who is "footing it" from Broadway to the Golden Gate, is on her way West.

The little pedestrian left New York on June 29 and has averaged 25 miles a days. Her high mark for a day is 41 miles, made east or Harrisburg.

Miss Mason is 22, a graduate of Emerson College, Boston. She expects to reach San Francisco Thanksgiving Day.



SAYS WIFE AND MAGICIAN WERE IN DEATH PLOT

Husband Declares That Their Conspiracy Kept Him in Bed Three Years.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Alleging that his wife was madly infatuated with a man of strange, weird, magnetic powers, and that they conspired to incapacitate him by administering mysterious potions, Theodore Speaber, a former undertaker of Chicago, filed suit for divorce from Anna Speaber in the Circuit Court at Laporte, Ind.

Through the machinations of his wife and a man who represented himself as being a magnetic healer, assuming the name of Louis Odillo, Speaber avers that they tried to convince him that he had become a victim of tuberculosis. Odillo then injected a chemical in his ear, he alleges, which brought on an illness that confined him to a hospital bed for three years. This, he charges, was done with the deliberate intention of causing a fatal sickness to set in and get him out of the way.

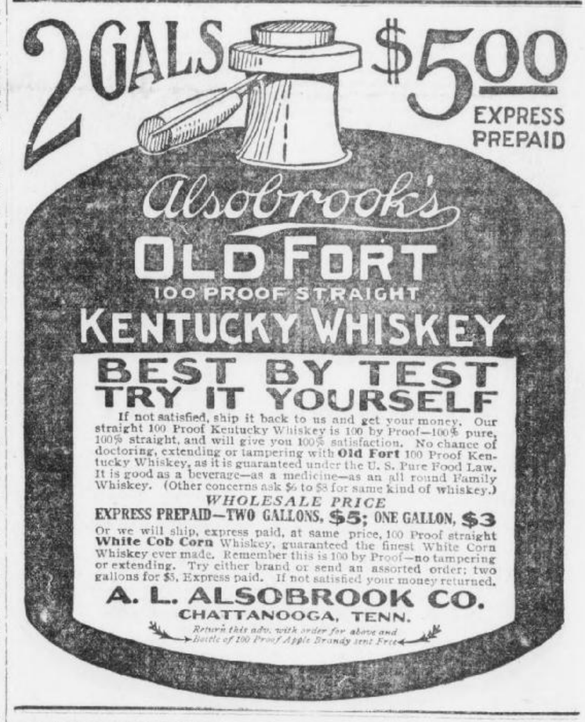
His wife then sold out his undertaking business and their household effects, he charges, for less than one-third of the real value. She then refused to see him after he had been released from the hospital.

Friends of Speaber say that he was at one time an inmate of the Elgin State Insane Asylum. But he was released later as cured.

COUNTY TO GIVE COOK BOOKS TO NEWLYWEDS

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Leaden biscuits and leather-crusted pies and all the other dinner delicacies of Mrs. Newlywed soon may cease to cause physical pain and matrimonial estrangement. Their existence is threatened.

Authorities of Cook County are considering the advisability of giving away official Cook County cook books with all marriage licenses. Robert M. Sweitzer, County Clerk, will present the plan to the County Board.



OTTLEY & KNOWLES

General Insurance

1508 Fourth National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

For the six months ending June 30, 1913, of the condition of the

Svea Fire and Life Insurance Company (Limited)

OF GOTHENBURG, SWEDEN.

Organized under the laws of the Kingdom of Sweden, made to the Governor of the State of Georgia, in pursuance of the laws of said State. Principal office in United States, 100 William street, New York, N. Y.

I. CAPITAL STOCK.

Whole amount of capital $200,000.00
Amount paid up in cash 200,000.00

II. ASSETS.

Total assets of the company, actual cash market value $1,422,807.39

III. LIABILITIES.

Total liabilities $1,422,807.39

IV. INCOME DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1913.

Total income actually received during the first six months in cash ..... $ 417,212.42

V. EXPENDITURES DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1913.

Total expenditures during the first six months of the year in cash ..... $ 379,770.04
Greatest amount insured in any one risk ..... $ 37,500,00
Total amount of insurance outstanding 121,363,329.00

A copy of the act of incorporation, duly certified, is of file in the office of the Insurance Commissioner.

STATE OF NEW YORK—County of New York.

Personally appeared before the undersigned M. L. Duncan, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the United States manager of the Svea Fire and Life Insurance Company, Ltd., and that the foregoing statement is correct and true.

M. L. DUNCAN, United States Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of August, 1913.

EDWIN F. COREY,
Commissioner for the State of Georgia.

Name of State Agent—DAN B. HARRIS, Atlanta.
Name of Agents at Atlanta—OTTLEY & KNOWLES.

MRS. GODBEE CALM; CALLS SELF A TOOL OF JUSTICE

Divorced Wife of Millen Judge, Who Killed Him and Young Bride, Shows No Remorse. Planned Shooting With Care.

Trouble Alleged to Have Started Twenty Years Ago Over Prisoner's Property—Jurist Is Said to Have Slain Brother-in-Law.

MILLEN, Aug. 23.—Convinced that she has been an instrument of justice, satisfied that the work she had planned for days has been well performed, Mrs. Edna Perkins Godbee, in her cell in the Jenkins County jail, to-day calmly and confidently awaits the hour when she will face a court to answer to the law for the slaying of her former husband, Judge Walter M. Godbee, and the bride who had taken the slayer's place in his affections.

Mrs. Godbee saw life pass from the body of the man with whom she had lived for years, and there was no remorse shown on her face. While imprisoned for his slaying she was told that she must also answer to the charge of having murdered his wife. She did not blanch.

She had determined on the death of both. She had planned her deed carefully. She believed that she was justified in resorting to arms to avenge her real or fancied wrongs, and persons who know her best declare she is ready to meet the consequences.

No effort to obtain bail has been made by her. She has waived the right of preliminary trial. She is content to remain in jail until her time of trial comes.

Started Twenty Years Ago.

The attitude of this woman, who has passed her fiftieth year, is one of the most remarkable features of this remarkable tragedy.

Twenty years ago, when Judge Godbee and his second wife found they were mismated, the foundation for the double slaying was laid. The climax came Monday morning in the Millen postoffice, when Judge Godbee was almost instantly killed and his young wife fatally wounded by pistol shots fired by the woman from whom he had been separated by the courts.

Both Judge Godbee and the woman held as his slayer are of prominent Jenkins County families. Godbee had been prominent in politics. He had been married three times.

His first wife died many years ago, but, at his request, he is buried at her side in the cemetery at Waynesboro. Soon after her death he married Miss Edna Perkins, daughter of the late Mills Perkins, and heiress to considerable property.

They lived in apparent happiness until the early nineties, when the first signs of trouble came. At this time Judge Godbee acquired rights to certain properties which belonged to his wife before their marriage. It is charged that the judge afterward sold this property and reinvested the proceeds for his own personal benefit.

Shot Brother, Is Rumor.

Then there is an old story that years ago in Burke County Judge Godbee became involved in a difficulty with a brother of the woman he afterward married, and killed him. He pleaded self-defense and was acquitted.

There is no record, though, that this trouble had any bearing on the marital differences of the couple.

Friction between the couple reached a critical stage ten years ago, when Mrs. Godbee filed suit for divorce in Jenkins County, charging cruelty on the part of her husband.

She declared that the judge had humiliated her before her children, had driven her from his room and had nailed the entrance between the two chambers in which they lived.

Even after this suit was filed there was a reconciliation, but the trouble cropped out again about five years ago, when Mrs. Godbee again entered suit. She was granted absolute divorce, but the judge was successful in resisting her plea for allmony. Mrs. Godbee was also given the custody of her minor child, Miss Sarah Godbee, with whom she lived at the time of the tragedy.

Divorce Didn't End Trouble.

The divorce decree did not end the troubles of the pair, however. Mrs. Godbee always contended that the money on which Judge Godbee was living luxuriously after the decree rightfully belong to her.

It is certain that she was in straitened circumstances at the time of the killing, and it is believed that the sight of another woman enjoying the fortune she believed hers, while she virtually was living in poverty, had no little to do with her determination to take justice into her own hands.

For after the divorce Judge Godbee married again. His third wife was Miss Florence Boyer, 25 years old, of Youngstown, Ohio. After their meeting at the sea shore Judge Godbee continued his courtship at her home, and little more than four months ago he brought her to Millen as his bride.

A crisis was reached. Soon after the judge's return, it is declared, he received demands from his former wife that he contribute to the support of her and her daughter. In these demands she cited the fact that she was entitled to at least part of the income he derived from property which had originally been hers.

Judge Feared for Life.

Intimate friends of the judge say that from that time on he feared, not only for his own life, but for that of his bride.

So alarmed did he become that on receiving a threatening letter Sunday he refused to take his bride to church, although he was a steward of the First Methodist congregation, and requested the pastor, the Rev. E. E. Rose, to come to the Hotel Estelle, where he had apartments, to conduct private prayers.

It is evident that on that same day Mrs. Godbee No. 2 decided on the deed she committed Monday. She got into communication with Marshal P. T. Foote and requested him to call on her at her daughter's home.

There, the marshal says, Mrs. Godbee showed him a .32-caliber pistol.

"Will this kill as quickly as a .38?" was the surprising question he was asked.

"It will if it hits the right spot," he replied. She seemed satisfied with the answer and the interview closed.

This same pistol was in Mrs. Godbee's handbag Monday morning when she went to the Millen postoffice. She knew that each day the judge visited there early in the forenoon to inquire for mail. She was seated writing as he entered the building, accompanied by his young wife. The slyaing followed.

Mrs. Godbee died Tuesday night in the apartments in which she and her husband had lived during the two months of their married life. Mrs. G. W. Boyer, mother of the slain bride, was en route from Williamsport to Millen when her daughter died.

Bulk of Estate to Daughter.

The will of Judge Godbee has been found in the possession of W. B. Wallace, a merchant, and one of the dead man's closest friends. The value of the estate is between $45,000 and $50,000. He bequeathes the bulk of his property and securities to his daughter by his first wife, formerly Miss Maggie Godbee, now married and living in Augusta.

Small portions of the estate are left to Frank Mills and King Godbee, sons of the divorced wife, and Miss Sarah Godbee, also an issue of the second marriage. The divorced wife is not provided for in the instrument. Frank Mills Godbee has been appointed temporary administrator of the estate of Judge Godbee, and A. S. Anderson, temporary administrator of the estate of Mrs. Florence Boyer Godbee.

The third Mrs. Godbee has been buried beside her husband and his first wife in Waynesboro. The condition of Mrs. Boyer, the slain bride's mother, is said to be somewhat improved following her collapse upon first seeing the dead body of her young daughter. Her two sons have come from Pennsylvania and will remain with her until she returns to her home at Williamsport.

Neither of the boys expresses any animosity toward the slayer of their sister and her husband, but both join their mother in hoping that exact justice will be done. Archibald and LeRoy Boyer, the brothers, have not yet decided whether they will attend the trial of the second Mrs. Godbee.

Vincent Astor Reported Captured Name Is Linked With Miss Sands Match Long Predicted by Gossips

Miss Elizabeth Sands and Vincent Astor.



Fiancee-To-Be Measures Up to Rigid Requirements of Young Multi-Millionaire's Mother.

NEWPORT, Aug. 23.—Decidedly the most interesting aftermath of the recent Newport yacht races is the persistent report that Miss Elizabeth Sands, beautiful daughter of Mrs. Frederick Sands, of this city, occupies the place of honor in the affections of Vincent Astor, head of that family and heir to its huge estates.

This report, which has been current in social circles here and in New York, took the form of a practical certainty, according to society's self-constituted soothsayers, when it was noted that in the party taken to the races by young Astor was only one of three girls to whom he paid marked attention last year. That one, of course, was Miss Sands.

It has long been known and greatly gossiped about at afternoon teas and other social functions that young Astor has felt a strong liking for the young beauty ever since they were school children.

Society wiseacres, who have long ago hung up in their mental art galleries a picture of young Astor and Miss Sands as a happy married couple, were not at all discouraged when the young man's affections at times seemed to wander from his childhood's choice.

"Just wait until Vincent's mother gets back to America and resumes her place at the 'helm,'" said these social clairvoyants, "and you'll notice a sudden slump in the fortunes of Elizabeth Sands' attractive rivals."

The prediction was based upon a firm belief that the aristocratic former Ava Willing would see to it that her son, who is now the head of the family and chancellor of its inexhaustible exchequer, should marry someone who measured up in every way to her rigid requirements as to ancestry, connections and social standing.

$175,000 TO BE GIVEN IN PRIZES FOR LIVE STOCK

Harness Race Purses at Panama-Pacific Exposition Will Total $225,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—The greatest live stock show in the history of the world is assured at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in 1915. Following the appropriation by the exposition management of $175,000 for awards for prize-winning live stock, and the news that $225,000 is offered in purses for harness races, each new announcement by Chief of the Department of Live Stock D. O. Lively discloses increasing interest in the forthcoming live stock exhibition.

The live stock department has at its disposal 50 acres of ground which will be devoted to the erection of live stock buildings, a hall for live stock congresses and agricultural meetings, a race track, and an open field upon which will be held drills, international cavalry horse contests, polo contests and exhibitions of the prize live stock of the world.

The live stock buildings will be constructed more from an exhibition standpoint than in keeping with any farm utility plan; the vast rows of barns which have characterized the live stock departments of other expositions will be avoided. Every separate section will be shown under a single roof.

In addition to the $175,000 set aside by the exposition management to be used in cash premiums, more than $45,000 has been offered by organizations representing various phases of the live stock industry. Of the prizes offered by the exposition, $50,000 will be given to horses, $50,000 to cattle, $25,000 to sheep and goats, $25,000 to swine, $12,000 to poultry, pigeons and pet stock, $7,500 to carloads of cattle, sheep and swine, $5,000 for prize-winning dogs and cats.

The department is making arrangements for holding the biggest poultry show on record, and birds from all over the world will compete for international prizes. The pigeons will take their place in the exposition not only as applied to the fancy, but as a utility, and some of the birds will be used as carriers, taking part in races across the continent from San Francisco.

Under the auspices of the Pacific Coast Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, the exposition will give two harness race meets, one in the spring and one in the fall of 1915, at which there will be offered $225,000 in stakes and purses. With one or two exceptions, the special stakes included in the grand aggregate of $225,000 will be the greatest that ever have been offered.

America's Oldest Church Discovered

Ruins of Centuries-Old House of Worship Off Yucatan Visited by Explorers.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 23.—The ruins of the oldest Christian church in America have been discovered on the Island of Cozumel off Yucatan by Professor Morley and Jesse Nusbaum, of the Sarvard-San Diego expedition.

Cozumel has not been visited by white men for almost a century, and Morley and Nusbaum had thrilling adventures, but deny that its people are cannibals. The scientists were equipped with a moving picture outfit, but in leaving the island for the mainland their canoe was upset and much of the photograph material was spoiled.

While Cozumel is only 30 by 7 miles in extent, it was found extraordinarily rich in monumental and architectural remains. It was here that Cortez had a fierce battle with the natives and erected what is declared to have been the first Christian church in America.

Repeats His Wedding Date as Punishment

Husband Who Told Court He Wished to Forget Marriage Has New Litany.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 23.—"June 14 1887," Philip Leborski will have to repeat ten times a day for the next 60 days in order to keep out of the house of correction, by sentence pronounced upon him by District Court Judge Elsner.

Leborski, who is a wealthy real estate owner, was arrested when a patrolman found him shaking his fist and swearing at his wife, while she was perched on the gable of their residence.

In the trial Leborski told the Court he was trying to forget he was married and that he had succeeded in forgetting the date of the ceremony. The Court informed him that no man had a right to forget such a date and then ordered his case continued 60 days and told Leborski to recite the date of the wedding ten times daily or he would have to go to jail. Leborski started his recitations before he was out of the courtroom and his wife was doing the counting.

Crusade Started on Big Sunday Dinners

Domestic Science Teachers of Kansas Schools Are Enlisted in The Campaign.

TOPEKA, KANS., Aug. 23.—The custom and the physical requirements that a man must rest at least one day in seven have brought about a campaign in Kansas against the big Sunday dinners that have so long been the delight of the average man. The domestic science teachers of the schools have enlisted the aid of domestic science students throughout the State and the big Sunday dinner is going the way of the hard biscuit and the underdone meat in the Kansas homes.

The campaign was started a year ago at the University of Kansas, but it now has the support of every high school and college with domestic science courses.

Maryland Jews to Raise Shaft to Friend

Thomas Kennedy, Who Passed Law Giving Them Right to Hold Office, To Be Honored.

HAGERSTOWN, MD., Aug. 23.—Mendes Cohen, of Baltimore, a grand-nephew of one of the first Jews elected to office in the State of Maryland, will act as treasurer of the fund to be raised to build a monument to Thomas Kennedy, author of the law passed in 1826 that gave Jews the right to hold office.

Kennedy was famous in several other respects than as champion of the cause of political equality, for which he fought as a member of the Legislature eight years. He wrote many ballads that aroused the martial ardor of his fellow citizens in the days preceding the War of 1812.

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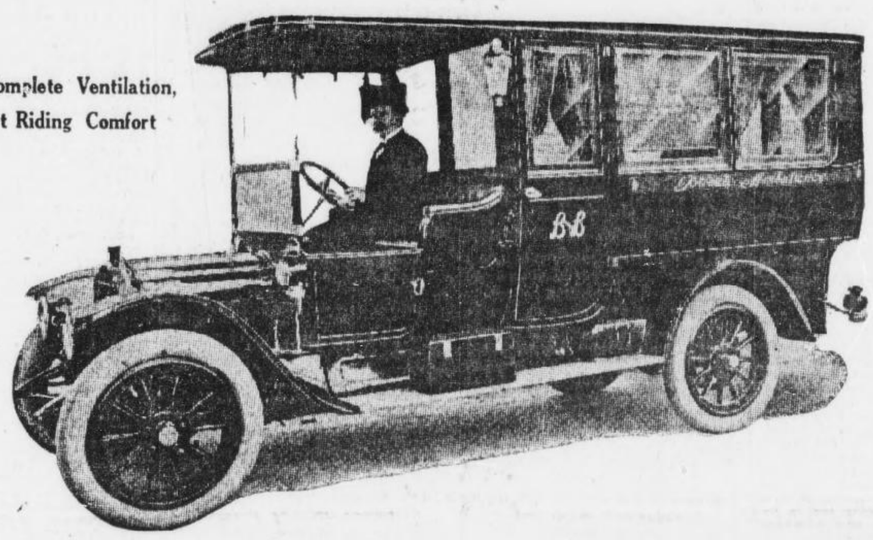

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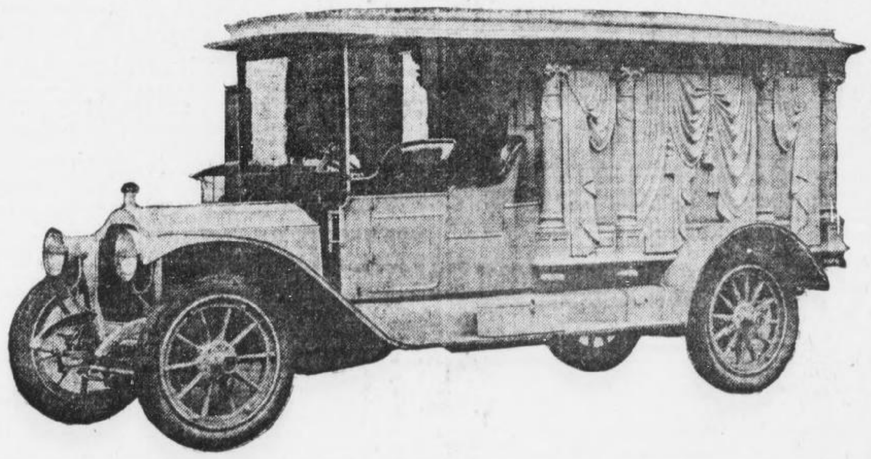

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Athens — Latest News of North Georgia — Rome

ATHENS JUMPS TO TOP NOTCH IN BUILDINGS

Figures for Year To Be $1,250,000—Nine-Story Structure Is Ready.

ATHENS, Aug. 23.—The classic city of Athens, once considered an educational community only, is fast assuming an aspect that will be as commercial as academic, with tall business buildings fast going up. A few years ago the tallest building here was about four stories, and at present there is a handsome seven-story structure completed and a $400,000, nine-story structure which will be ready for occupancy about October 1.

Building permits for the year will probably total $1,250,000, which is as good a record in proportion to population as Atlanta's banner year, and perhaps a little better. The million and a quarter will be the highest that Athens has yet attained.

Commerce Chamber Active.

The Chamber of Commerce is concentrating its efforts along constructive lines, and as evidence of what the city is doing points to new industries that have located here in recent months.

Among the new plants is that of the Athens Pottery Company, which, after an investigation of raw material supply in various parts of the country, located in Athens because of the high quality and large quantity of clays in this section. This plant came from East Liverpool, Ohio, which is one of the old pottery centers of the country. There are within nineteen miles of Athens white silica clay deposits that are well suited for the manufacture of high-class clay products, and efforts are being made to have manufacturers locate plants to utilize this valuable raw material.

The Allen-Moss Tannery Company also was secured by the Chamber of Commerce. This plant is costing $50,000, and will manufacture sole leather and by-products of soap and glue.

The Georgia Plow and Implement Company, which has been in operation about seven months, has a new plant and equipment costing about $10,000, including cupola, woodworking and ironworking shops and foundry and machine rooms.

Extensive Building Operations.

Prominent among buildings in course of erection is the Holman Building, 65 by 200 feet, and nine stories in height. This structure is of reinforced concrete, with an exterior of dark red tapestry brick. Stores will be located on the first floor and offices above, with a ballroom on the top floor. The cost will be $400,000. C. M. Strahan, of Athens, is the architect, and the H. J. Carr Construction Company, of Atlanta, the builders. This building is very near completion, and will be ready for occupancy about the middle of September or first of October.

This is the second office building to be erected in Athens. The other is the Southern Mutual Insurance Company's building, seven stories in height. Office space in both of the buildings is fully taken.

Athens is also to have a new Y. M. C. A. building to cost, complete, about $140,000. It will be of fireproof construction. The architects are Shattuck & Hussey, of Chicago. The Y. W. C. A. also has a new building, costing $35,000.

Demand for Office Space.

James Smith is erecting a new structure three stories in height, 125 by 225 feet. This will be of fireproof construction, the exterior of white brick and ornamental terra cotta trimmings.

There will be five storerooms on the ground floor, and these storerooms have already been leased for long terms, notwithstanding the fact that the building will not be completed until near the middle of September. J. W. Barnett, of Athens, is the architect, and the L. C. Smith Construction Company, of Athens, is the builder.

The Athens firm of H. T. Huggins & Son is building a four-story store building. This building is being finished in light colored brick and is quite an addition to the business district.

Atlantan Is Architect.

The new county courthouse, designed by A. Ten Eyck Brown, of Atlanta, will cost $150,000. This building is to be of reinforced concrete, with exterior of red brick and stone trimmings. It will be four stories high, and one of its interesting features is that the county jail will be located on the top floor. This will replace the structure at Prince avenue and Hill street, known to thousands of university men over the State.

The Athens Ice Company, a new industry for Athens, has just completed its plant at a cost of $30,000.

Several new churches are included in the building activities, among them being a Catholic church costing $20,000, a Baptist tabernacle costing $10,000 and a Presbyterian church costing over $25,000.

Costly New Residences.

Quite a number of new residences are being built, prominent among them being one for W. T. Bryan of fireproof construction, costing over $30,000, and a number of small residences being erected by John E. Talmadge to cost $75,000.

Athens streets are exceptionally well paved, and in the last ten years the city has spent $300,000 in this work, and not long ago voted $75,000 additional for further street improvement. The expenditure of this amount is now under way, and it is conceded that when the work is completed Athens will be one of the best paved cities in the South.

The city has also voted $100,000 for new schools, $25,000 being for a new building and $27,000 for asite for a modern high school, the remainder to be used for improvements and additions to established schools. With this expenditure Athens can boast of one of the most up-to-date city school systems in the State.

The Athens Gas Light and Fuel Company has recently expended about $30,000 in laying new gas mains throughout the city.

Miss Ruby Gillen

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Gillen, of Athens, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. S. D. Fambrough, at Bishop. Miss Gillen is a 1913 graduate of the State Normal School at Athens.



Auto Traded for Horse Wouldn't Go

Doctor Calls on Other Man to Swap Back, and He Says Was Cheated Again.

ROME, GA., Aug. 23.—Dr. W. A. Wright's fondness for automobiles was the cause of trouble with A. W. Williman, of Cave Spring, which resulted in the arrest of the latter on a warrant charging him with cheating and swindling.

Dr. Wright has discovered that an automobile, which looks as good as new standing still, easily could be not worth anything running. It is alleged that William traded an automobile to the doctor which, after the deal, refused to move.

A horse and buggy was given in exchange. When the physician called upon Filliman to trade back, he was quite willing, but had sold the horse. He, however, agreed to give him another. This horse was defective, Dr. Wright alleges. The case will be aired in the September term of the City Court.

TICK ERADICATION WORK IS PROGRESSING RAPIDLY

DALTON, Aug. 23.—Petty thievery has annoyed housekeepers here during the last week, for all articles of food possess an irresistible attraction to the depredators.

Pantries have been raided of flour, meal, potatoes, etc., while fresh meats, vegetables, butter and eggs have been taken from refrigerators. Many have been forced to worry through breakfast without bread. The citizens are becoming desperate.

TIFT COUNTY VETERANS TO HOLD ENCAMPMENT

TIFTON, Aug. 23.—The annual encampment of the Tift County Camp, U. C. V., will be held at Murrow Springs, four miles west of Tifton, on Little River, September 3.

Arrangements will also be made for holding a big barbecue on September 4, in which the Charlotte Carson Chapter, U. D. C., of Tifton, and the Sons of Veterans will assist the veterans.

ASKS $5,000 DAMAGES FOR INJURIES IN MILL

COLUMBUS, Aug. 23.—Because of alleged injuries Charles Wiggins claims to have sustained while employed by the Swift Manufacturing Company of Columbus, on July 7, he has brought suit against the mills for $5,000. He claims that he has been unable to earn a livelihood since he received his injuries.

LUMBER-LADEN SHIP SAILS.

PENSACOLA, Aug. 23.—The steamship Etolia has sailed for Buenos Ayres, loaded with 2,640,000 feet of pitch pine lumber. It also took on 847 tons of bunker coal in this port.

Begin Married Life With 24 Chlidren

Moultrie Bride and Bridegroom Had Even Dozen Each.

MOULTRIE, Aug. 23.—It is a very rare thing for newlyweds to begin keeping house with 24 children to make things lively from the first day of married bliss, yet this was the experience of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Truit, who were recently made man and wife by Justice J. J. Serrell in the Lee district of this County.

The bride was Mrs. M. J. Flowers, a widow with twelve children, and Mr. Truit, whose first wife has been dead for some time leaving him with an even dozen motherless children. Both of the participants in the recent wedding were bereaved about the same time and, living in the same community, they naturally turned ot one another for comfort, and finally agreed that the best thing to do was to marry.

FOOD THIEVES HARASS RESIDENTS OF DALTON

DALTON, Aug. 23.—The report made by E. M. Nighbert, inspector in charge of the tick eradication work, shows rapid progress the last month. Twelve dipping vats are in operation. There are now 372 herds, containing 2,347 cattle, free of ticks. The herds under local quarantine number 175 and contain 1,224 cattle.

The county has appropriated money to assist in the work, and it is believed the quarantine will be raised from this county by next year at the latest.

ALBANY GETS ANOTHER LARGE OIL COMPANY

ALBANY, Aug. 23.—Present indications are that another large oil company will make Albany a distributing center in the near future. N. H. Cook, of Atlanta, district superintendent of the Texas Oil Company, one of the largest of the independent companies, has looked over the situation here with a view of locating a distributing plant for the company.

BAPTIST ASSOCIATION TO MEET IN COLUMBUS

COLUMBUS, Aug. 23.—The Columbus Baptist Association will meet in its annual session on Wednesday after the third Sunday in September in Manchester. Dr. B. W. Bussey, the moderator, will preach the doctrinal sermon. There are more than 30 churches in the association.

FIRST BALE BRINGS 14 1-4 CTS.

ELBERTON, Aug. 23.—G. P. Hall sold the first bale of cotton here. It was bought by T. O. Tabor & Son for 14 1-4 cents per pound, and it weighed 466 pounds. It was classed as strict middling.

ATHENS MAYOR URGED TO RUN FOR 3D TERM

H. J. Rowe Petitioned by Hundreds of Citizens to Enter Race Again.

ATHENS, Aug. 23.—Despite the fact that he has already served two terms as mayor of Athens, H. J. Rowe, who is now at the head of the city government, is being urged strongly by his hundreds of friends here to enter the race again this fall. A petition is being circulated freely by his friends and many are signing it, but as yet the Mayor has kept quiet as to his decision, and it will probably be several days before he gives out a statement as to whether he will stand for re-election again.

A bill providing a commission form of government for Athens passed by the general assembly is to be voted on by the people this fall and what bearing this will have on the mayor's race is still problematical.

Bumper Cotton Crop In Albany District

Several Hundred Bales Have Already Been Received in Market.

ALBANY, Aug. 23.—That about 50 per cent of the cotton in the Albany territory is from ten to fifteen days earlier than last year is the estimate of well-informed cotton men in Albany. The fact that Albany has received several hundred bales already, not counting that moved direct to the compress, is considered evidence that its estimate is approximately correct.

Last year, in addition to making a poor cotton crop, the farmers had no forage and have had to buy high-priced feed for eight months. While the acreage in feed crops this year is not much greater than it was last, the farmers have paid more attention to its cultivation, therefore making a better crop. With a bumper cotton crop and plenty of feed for their stock, the farmers expect a season of prosperity.

COUPLE REWEDS AFTER HAVING BEEN DIVORCED

GAINESVILLE, Aug. 23.—After living together for twenty years and having several children born to them, Mrs. Lizzie Cooper sued Thomas Cooper for divorce, which was granted. Then he sued her for the amount of earnings, claimed as $1,800 in value, during this twenty years, she having possession of it all, and the husband not a penny.

The Supreme Court this week granted him a half interest. The wife claimed she had paid out $1,000 in fines for selling whisky, etc., but admitted she had also sold liquor. The two have become reconciled and have again married.

TWO CRAZY MEN ENGAGE IN FIGHT IN HALL JAIL

GAINESVILLE, Aug. 23.—Two crazy men, allowed the freedom of the hallway in the Hall County jail here, became engaged in a fight, and J. C. Johnson was choked and walloped severely. W. C. Stephens, whose form of mental derangement is on the order of melancholia.

Screams for help and the sound of blows were heard and a large number in the neighborhood of the prison were attracted. Johnson was beat up and bruised considerably by Stephens.

COTTON RECEIPTS SHOW DECLINE AT COLUMBUS

COLUMBUS, Aug. 23.—Taking the position that Columbus has suffered the past few years because her cotton receipts have fallen off materially, the Columbus Board of Trade has inaugurated a campaign for the purpose of bringing more cotton to this city. Last year an effort was made to stem the tide of cotton going elsewhere by placing buyers on the streets, and while it had some effect, it did not counteract all the damage that has been done. An effort will be put forth to make the cotton market one of the most attractive in the State.

NEGRO SLAYER IS GIVEN LIFE SENTENCE AT ALBANY

ALBANY, Aug. 23.—In Superior Court of Baker County, which convened at Newton this week, several cases were tried. Simon Johnson, a negro, who killed his stepson on the Grant place in July, was found guilty and given a life sentence. Will Bodiford, a negro, was found guilty of attacking a negro girl and sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary. Jake Rhoades was found guilty of violating the prohibition law and given a six months' sentence or a fine of $200.

CITY RESERVOIR TURNED INTO A SWIMMING POOL

CORDELE, Aug. 23.—Those of Cordele who like an occasional dip into the water to alleviate the suffering of the summer heat probably will have their desires satisfied during this season of next year.

It is proposed to convert the reservoir at the old waterworks station into a swimming pool when the new plant is constructed.

COLQUITT LIKELY TO VOTE $400,000 BONDS FOR ROADS

MOULTRIE, Aug. 23.—A bond issue of $400,000 soon will be submitted to the voters of Colquitt County. The money is for public roads. Prominent politicians are firm in the belief that the issue will carry.

MASONS FROM 3 COUNTIES TO MEET AT ETON

Members of Order in Whitfield, Murray and Catoosa to Hold Convention Thursday.

DALTON, Aug. 23.—Masons of three counties—Whitfield, Murray and Catoosa—will gather at Eton, in Murray County, next Thursday for the annual meeting of the Tri-County Masonic Convention, Dr. S. A. Brown, worshipful master of the organization, having issued the formal call.

The day will be devoted to speaking and other matters of interest, to be featured at noon by a big picnic dinner. It is expected that several of the Grand Lodge officers will be in attendance, and plans are being made to entertain hundreds of visiting Masons.

The elective officers of the convention are as follows: Dr. S. A. Brown, Eton, worshipful master; H. B. Farrar, Dalton, senior warden; F. J. Vining, Dawnville, junior warden; W. M. Sapp, Dalton, secretary and treasurer.

Invitations have been extended to neighboring Masonic lodges to meet here Monday, when the grand master of the State Grand Lodge, Robert L. Colding, of Savannah, will be the guest of Dalton Masons. Plans are being made to entertain a large number of visitors at the afternoon and evening receptions for the distinguished visitor.

Columbus Fights For Better Service

Board of Trade Wants Central of Georgia to Put on More Passenger Trains.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 23.—The Columbus Board of Trade has inaugurated a campaign to secure better passenger service over the Central of Georgia to points east and west from Columbus, it being claimed that the service that is now being given by the road is not satisfactory.

The Board of Trade is anxious to have the Central put on an additional train or two, or to have trains that come to the city reach Columbus in time to allow the people coming to the city an opportunity to do their shopping and return home if they wish in the afternoon of the same day. The trade organization has the backing of practically every business man in the city.

SEABOARD CONDUCTOR GIVEN $10,000 DAMAGES

CORDELE, Aug. 23.—After a strongly contested trial, both sides being represented by able counsel, a verdict was returned yesterday afternoon in Crisp Superior Court for $10,000 in favor of W. B. McMichael, of Jackson, against the Seaboard Railroad Company. McMichael had been in the employ of the road as a freight conductor and in an accident near Birmingham on the Atlanta and Birmingham division he lost a leg. He entered suit for $25,000 and the case was brought to this court for trial under the Federal employees' liability act.

NEW SCHOLARSHIP AT WOODBERRY SCHOOL

THOMASVILLE, Aug. 23.—Miss Rosa Woodberry, of Atlanta, has notified the Thomasville Study Class that she has given a scholarship in her school in Atlanta to the class to be awarded by them to any deserving girl that they may select.

This action on the part of Miss Woodberry is appreciated by the members of the class, as it will afford advantages to some deserving girl here who is not able otherwise to have them. It is not known yet who has been selected for the place, but the class has the matter under advisement.

CAMILLA TO VOTE ON SCHOOL TAX SEPT. 30

THOMASVILLE, Aug. 23.—September 30 has been set by the City Council of Camilla as the date for holding an election to ratify the schol tax bill for that town recently passed by the Legislature.

The election will be held under the same rules as elections for members of the General Assembly and the same qualifications will be required in registering. It is probable the opening of the school of Camilla will be deferred somewhat on account of this election.

RULES FOR PRIZES AT FAIR DECIDED UPON

THOMASVILLE, Aug. 23.—The Directors of the Thomas County Fair to be held here this fall have received from the committee in charge the rules and regulations for measuring all crops to be exhibited for premiums and they will be followed closely.

J. Willis Moore has been named general director and will measure all acres and crops free of charge. It is said all indications point to the finest exhibit at this fair that has been known since it was organized.

THOMAS COUNTY FARMER EXHIBITS PRIZE CORN EAR

THOMASVILLE, Aug. 23.—J. P. Cary, residing near Coolidge, had on exhibition here this week some corn grown by himself which is an example of what Thomas County can do in that line. One ear of this corn weighed two pounds and nine ounces and when shelled the grains filled a quart measure. The ear was twelve inches long.

Mr. Cary has a half acre of this corn which he will exhibit at the fair here this fall. He thinks his chances for first premium are fine.

Cupid Hits Old Mark; Children Wed, Too

One Pair Experienced in Matrimony, While Other Had to Run Away.

DALTON, Aug. 23.—The northern part of the county was this week the scene of two weddings of interest, owing to the wide difference in age of the couples, together with their popularity.

At Cohutta the Rev. W. C. Haddock and Mrs. Mary Ann Hartley were married. The wedding proved "Uncle Billy" Haddock's fourth venture, while his bride, Mrs. Hartley, was marrying for the third time. The Rev. J. C. Parrott performed the ceremony.

On the same date Miss Nola Starks, of Concord, became the wife of William Crain, of Beaverdale, the ceremony being performed by 'Squire J. D. Brackett. Mrs. Crain is 14 and her husband is just two years her senior.

While the wedding of Miss Starks and Mr. Crain was a runaway match, witnessed by only a few intimate friends and coming as a distinct surprise, there were fully 100 friends assembled to witness the Hartley-Haddock nuptials.

Thomas Farmers Can Own Products

Vegetables Put Up at Home Find Ready Sale in Thomasville Market.

THOMASVILLE, Aug. 23.—Thomas County canned vegetables are on sale here at many of the grocery stores and are proving very popular.

There were more vegetables canned in this county this year than was ever known before, and it has been found to be quite a profitable business, the stores in Thomasville taking them readily and paying the highest market price for them.

Tomatoes especially have been canned in large quantities, and they are unusualy fine, better than the best quality bought heretofore by the merchants from wholesale houses in the North.

The advantage of the home product is that the tomatoes are gathered fresh from the vines and canned before they have had time to get old or damaged.

One farmer, who recently sold about 2,000 cans, said that he had received many compliments in regard to their quality by those who had used them.

GRIFFIN AFTER MEETING OF HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

GRIFFIN, Aug. 23.—Through its secretary, W. B. Royster, the new Griffin Board of Trade has extended an urgent invitation for the State Horticultural Society to appoint this city as its place of meeting in 1914. The invitation is heartily indorsed by the Georgia Experiment Station. This is the first invitation sent out by the newly organized Board of Trade.

Another move by the board is to make Griffin the city beautiful. To this end a committee has been appointed to employ a civil engineer to look over the situation and make suggestions for improvements.

DALTON PRESIDING ELDER BEGINS FINAL ROUND

DALTON, Aug. 23.—Presiding Elder W. T. Irvine, of the Dalton District, to-day began his final round, and will visit the thirty-seven churches in the district before the annual meeting of the North Georgia Methodist Conference.

For society news of the South see page 10 of this section and the Society Section.

SUNBURNT SKINS NEED



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And Cuticura Ointment. For heat rashes, itchings, sunburn, wind irritations, redness and roughness of the face and hands, Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, has no rivals worth mentioning. No others do so much for the complexion, hair and hands.

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PLANS NATIONAL MERCHANTS AND FARMERS' UNION

Louis S. Daniel, of Rome, Boosts Organization Similar to American Federation of Labor.

ROME, Aug. 23.—The organization of a National Farmers and Merchants' Co-operative Association for the mutual benefit is the plan conceived by Louis Spencer Daniel, the well-known booster and director of the local association and former director of the Rome Merchants and Manufacturers' Association.

Daniel states that he is sure of the success of the national organization. He has already received hundreds of letters from all parts of the country.

The National Farmers and Merchants' Association would have an organization similar to that of the American Federation of Labor and Farmers' Union that would be absolutely free from politics.

WOMAN'S MISSION UNION CONVENES IN GAINESVILLE

GAINESVILLE, Aug. 23.—The annual meeting of the Woman's Missionary Union, auxiliary to the Chattahoochee Baptist Association, was in session at the First Baptist Church here several days the past week, bringing a number of prominent women church workers to this city. It is said that the work of this union has become one of the most important in the denomination.

HALL SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION TO MEET

GAINESVILLE, Aug. 23.—One hundred delegates representing 65 Sunday schools of Hall County will come together in an interdenominational association, the first annual session to convene in this city next Tuesday morning for a two days' session. Hammond Johnson is county president, Henry H. Estes county secretary, and J. T. Telford, treasurer.

FLAG AND BIBLE ARE PRESENTED TO SCHOOL

DALTON, Aug. 23.—The Patriotic Order Sons of America of Dalton yesterday afternoon gave to the Dug Gap School a handsome American flag and a Bible.

Appropriate exercises marked the flag raising, Senator M. C. Tarver and the Hon. T. R. Ridley being among the speakers.

REVIVAL AT ELBERTON.

ELBERTON, Aug. 23.—The Rev. R. C. Cleckler, pastor, is conducting a series of meetings at the First Methodist Church. P. M. Boyd, of Nashville, is in charge of the singing.

$151,000 SUIT FILED TO TEST OLD STATE LAW

Former Dublin Merchant Defendant in Case Brought by Arthur H. Codington, of Macon.

DUBLIN, Aug. 23.—An unusual suit to test the validity of an old statute which has been codified in the Georgia laws since 1837 and which is said to be the first suit of its kind ever filed in the State, has been filed here against G. A. Baynard, a former merchant of Dublin, by Arthur H. Codington, of Macon, for the sum of $151,000.

The law upon which the suit is based says that no business partnership may insert in their firm name the name of any individual not actually a co-partner nor continue in such firm the name of a retired partner, under the penalty of $100 a day for each day the name is so used. In his suit Codington alleges that Baynard indorsed certain notes with an old firm name of G. A. Baynard & Son and secured credit in this manner after the original partner had retired from business.

The case has excited a good deal of interest here, and much discussion as to whether the old statute can be enforced and Baynard be made liable for the full amount of $151,000 or that the statute can not be enforced now. It is said that Codington has filed the suit more to test the validity of the law than for any other purpose, and does not think that he has been damaged to the extent of the sum named.

CONFEREDATE MEMORIAL STANDS ON FEDERAL LAND

GAINESVILLE, Aug. 23.—The only monument to a Confederate soldier which has been erected upon Federal grounds, except in national military parks, is that to be unveiled here August 27. It stands on the postoffice building square. This memorial also bears the distinction of being the first monument to a Confederate soldier erected by Children of the Confederacy. It is the monument to Colonel C. C. Sanders. Miss Katherine Dozier will present the monument to the chapter. There will be interesting exercises and addresses.

FRONT END OF MULE WAS "LOADED;" TALLEY IS KICKED

DALTON, Aug. 23.—Not dreaming that the front end of a Georgia mule could be "loaded," Sam Talley, of Harmony, came near being seriously injured when his mule jumped at him and struck him down with his fore feet. Mr. Talley rolled out of reach of the mule after suffering a number of severe bruises.

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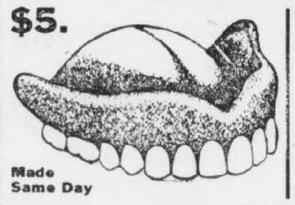

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LATEST NEWS OF MIDDLE GEORGIA

3 CANDIDATES SEEKING TO BE MACON MAYOR

Miller, Dasher and Smith Promise Live Campaign in Central City. Outcome Very Uncertain.

MACON, Aug. 23.—Wallace Miller, Arthur L. Dasher or Bridges Smith will be the next Mayor of Macon. The entry of Mr. Miller a week ago assured a spirited three-cornered contest, the outcome of which it will be hard for anyone to forecast.

Mr. Dasher announced his candidacy eight months ago, running on an independent platform. Mr. Smith is the candidate of the administration faction. Mr. Miller heads a young men's ticket. The campaign has just opened, but it will become exceedingly active and interesting with the announcement this week of the Aldermanic tickets.

Mr. Dasher proposes to make a vigorous speaking campaign. Mr. Smith, on the other hand, will not make a speech or write a card, according to his present intention. He will simply depend upon his record and his friends for election. Mr. Miller will likely make a number of addresses setting forth his views on municipal questions.

Mr. Dasher has already begun his speaking schedule, having addressed various meetings of the laboring men.

Mr. Dasher is one of Macon's best-known lawyers. His practice is large and lucrative. Until elected Alderman two years ago, he had never held, or asked for, political office. In Council he took such a prominent stand on leading issues that he leaped into the limelight, and before he had served a year he was freely asked to run for Mayor. He announced last December. Eight years ago Mr. Dasher was president of the Chamber of Commerce, and that organization, under his administration, made a splendid record. Previously he had been chairman of the board of directors, and was for a number of years one of the recognized leaders of the trade body. He is a married man, with a large family. His eldest son, Arthur L., Jr., is associated with him in the practice of law.

Bridges Smith is perhaps as widely known as any Macon citizen. Since 1888, with the exception of two years, 1908 and 1909, he has been connected with the city government. In 1888 he was elected City Clerk, under Mayor Daisy Price. He served in that capacity until 1899, when Mayor Price died in office, shortly after being re-elected. Mr. Smith was then chosen as his successor, and he stayed in office until 1908, when he voluntarily retired. His friend and Alderman, John T. Moore, then ran against Judge A. L. Miller, and the latter was elected. At the ensuing election, Mr. Moore was again a candidate, and this time he beat Judge Miller. Mr. Moore held office two years, and was opposed at the expiration of his first term by Alderman N. I. Brunner, whom he defeated. A charter provision, which restricts a Mayor to two terms, debars him from running again.

Mr. Smith is avowedly the candidate for the administration, and in his announcement he declared his intention of continuing the policies of the Moore administration.

Before entering politics, Mr. Smith was a newspaper reporter, and during his quarter of a cenutry in public life, he has maintained a newspaper association. He writes special articles and local news for the Macon Telegraph. He has never been defeated for office. Mr. Smith is 66 years of age, though very active in both mind and body.

Mr. Miller, if elected Mayor, will be the youngest executive this city has ever had. He is only 28 years old. He is a graduate of the University of Georgia. He began the practice of law here, but later became manager of a provision house. Two years ago he resumed law, announced his candidacy for the Legislature, and was elected, although it took a recount of the ballots to establish his victory.

It was Mr. Miller's father, Judge A. L. Miller, who served as Mayor of Macon four years ago, defeating John T. Moore, who in turn defeated him. However, Wallace Miller is not running on his father's strength, as the elder Miller is opposed to his son's present political venture. He will get his father's support, however.

Mr. Miller's candidacy was first suggested two weeks ago, but in a very few days the boom became so substantial that Mr. Miller could not resist.

Waycross Council Asked to Explain

Claimed Number of Transactions Were In Violation of City Charter.

WAYCROSS, Aug. 23.—Is became known to-day that some time during September City Council would be requested for information of a number of transactions which have taken place within the past eighteen months, many of the alleged to have been in direct violation of the city charter. It is further alleged that a city employee while drawing his full time salary from the city looked after other work for which he was amply paid.

No namese have been disclosed as yet, and it is not known who will be mentioned when the request reaches Council. Some members of Council are inclined to demand an explanation of the published reports, but have not done so.

DENIES DISCRIMINATION CLAIMED BY SAVANNAH

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—J. C. Whitney, president of the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company, is in Savannah for a conference with the directors of the Board of Trade, to go over the allegations of discrimination against Savannah in favor of Jacksonville. Whitney asserted that there was no discrimination against Savannah. Except in a very few instances, he said, the freight rates to Jacksonville from Baltimore and other points in the North are higher than the rates to Savannah.

Dublin to Hold Big Agricultural Fair

Entire Twelfth Congressional District Will be Asked to Participate.

DUBLIN, Aug. 23.—Plans are well under way for holding a large fair in Dublin this year, to be known as the Twelfth District Agricultural Fair, in which exhibits will be open to all of the counties in the Twelfth Congressional District, of which there are thirteen. The dates have been set at October 14 to 17, inclusive, the week previous to the State fair.

At a meeting held here this week organization of the corporation to handle the show was effected and the officers elected, as follows: President, W. B. Rice; vice presidents, Izzie Bashinski and M. S. Jones; secretary and treasurer, N. G. Bartlett.

The board of directors is as follows: W. B. Rice, M. S. Jones, N. G. Bartlett, Izzie Bashinski, T. W. Hooks, Frank Lawson, F. N. Watkins, H. E. Ray and H. G. Stevens.

Governor John M. Slaton will be invited to make an address during the fair, along with State School Superintendent M. L. Brittain and other prominent men of the State. A delegation of Dublin citizens will go to Atlanta Tuesday for the purpose of extending an invitation to Governor Slaton personally to come down and make an address during the fair.

Runs Small Farm In Heart of Griffin

Young Man Makes Large Yield of Irish Potatoes and Corn.

GRIFFIN, Aug. 23.—James C. Nutt, one of Griffin's best-known young men, is running a small farm in the heart of the city, and is making good at it. On a plot of land adjoining the cemetery, Nutt planted four acres of Irish cobbler potatoes. So many Irish potatoes in one field had never been seen in this section before.

For some time now the crop has been in process of harvesting. Up to date only a portion of the crop has been disposed of, but 400 bushels of the potatoes have been sold at a price ranging from 80 cents to $1 per bushel.

To increase the returns from the land, Nutt has planted rows of corn between the rows of potatoes, and the corn is now over shoulder high. The corn gives promise of making not less than 25 bushels to the acre, and if season is propitious, a good deal more.

JUDGE DANIEL TOO ILL TO PRESIDE OVER COURTS

GRIFFIN, Aug. 23.—Judge R. T. Daniel, of the Flint River Circuit, who was so ill last week that he had to adjourn the August term of Spalding Superior Court, and who has not been able to attend the Butts County Court this week, continues quite ill at his residence here on Poplar street. He will not be able to preside over the Monroe Superior Court, which is to convene at Forsyth Monday.

Judge H. A. Matthews, of Macon, presided over the Butts court for Judge Daniel, and it is likely that he again will preside for ihm next week.

RURAL MAIL CARRIERS TO MEET AT MILLEDGEVILLE

MILLEDGEVILLE, Aug. 23.—The rural mail carriers for the Tenth Congressional District will meet here on Monday, September 1.

A barbecue dinner will be served to the visiting carriers, and plans are being perfected to make their visit an enjoyable one. The following program has been arranged: Prayer by the Rev. Harold Major. Address of welcome by Mayor M. S. Bell and Postmaster R. B. Moore. The response will be made by G. D. Braddock, the president of the association.

BIG BUILDING BOOM CONTINUES IN DUBLIN

DUBLIN, Aug. 23.—There are in Dublin at this time in course of erection one six-story building, two three-story buildings five large warehouses and one large livery stable, which will be the largest in any city in this section of the State. The building boom has held up unusually well in the city this year despite the dull times that have been experienced in some other cities. These buildings are in addition to a large number of residences erected this year, also.

DUBLIN'S NEW THEATER TO OPEN SEPTEMBER 1

DUBLIN, Aug. 23.—Dublin's new theater, "The Bertha," which has been in course of erection for the past few months, will open for the season in the second week in September next, the first play being "The Rose Maid."

Other plays booked for the coming season include the "Trail of the Lonesome Pine," "Polly of the Circus," "The Blue Bird," "Everywoman," Fields' Minstrels, "The Leopard Spots" and a large number of other famous plays.

DUBLIN PUTS TIGHT LID UPON IMMORAL SHOWS

DUBLIN, Aug. 23. This city has put the lid on tight on shows, both motion picture and regular theaters, and has just created and elected a board of censors, whose duty it shall be to supervise the theaters of the city and rule out all immoral plays and pictures. The members of the board were elected by the City Council Tuesday night last.

SAVANNAH SHRINERS PLAN BIG RECEPTION

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—Completing preparations for the reception of William W. Erwin, of Wheeling, W. Va., Imperial Potentate of the Shriners of North America, other members of the Imperial Divan of the Shriners and visitors from various temples, who will come to Savannah next month, the entire seventh floor of the Hotel Savannah has been reserved for them.

The Shriners of the Imperial Divan came in response to an invitation from Potentate Robert L. Travis, of Allee Temple, of this city, to attend a ceremonial session of that temple on September 12.

$8,000 IN CASH PRIZES IN LIST OF STATE FAIR

More Than Five Thousand Displays To Be Made at Macon. Nine County Exhibits.

MACON, Aug. 23.—Officials of the Georgia State Fair Association are enthusiastic over the prospects for this year's show. Already more exhibitors have applied than ever before, and the indications are that in all of the departments there will be a total of more than 5,000 different displays. The prizes this year aggregate more than $8,000 in cash, in addition to the special premiums given by individuals and corporations.

Nine counties have contracted to make county agricultural exhibits, and probably three more will enter the competition. Cobb County, represented by Gid Morris, has taken the first prize of $1,200 for three successive years, but this year Houston County proposes to contest for this award. W. C. Lewis, of Houston, is arranging that county's exhibit.

Racing will be a special feature this year, and purses awarded will amount to several thousand dollars. This will be the first State fair racing since 1908. A motordrome also is being erected for motorcycle racing.

Secretary Harry Robert is booking individual attractions for the midway instead of engaging a carnival company. More than 50 shows have already been secured, and more will be provided.

Judges Are Named.

Announcement has been made of the judges for the various departments, as follows:

Farm Implements—W. W. Elfe, Morris Putzel and W. G. Lewis.

Poultry and Pet Stock—Loring Brown.

Textile—John A. Porter.

Horticulture and Floriculture—Dan C. Horgan.

Flour, Tea and Coffee—Mrs. John C. Dietz, Miss Henrietta Glover and Mrs. Sol Hoge.

Carriages, Buggies and Wagons—W. A. Goodyear and W. P. Welsiger.

Musical Instruments—Mrs. I. H. Adams.

Canning Clubs—A. W. Smith, Mrs. W. D. Lamar and J. Walter Collins.

Fine Arts—T. O. Chestney and Rufus W. Evans.

Dairy and Beef Cattle—Sam N. Warren.

Swine and Sheep—Professor H. B. Carpenter.

Dairy—Sam N. Warren.

Apiary—W. V. McCook and C. E. Glisson.

Horses, Mules, Ponies and Colts—Professor Milton P. Jarnigan.

Machinery—W. W. Elfe, Morris Putzel and W. C. Lewis.

Textile Machinery—John A. Porter.

Cakes, Pies, Breads, etc.—Mrs. John C. Dietz, Miss Henrietta Glover and Mrs. Sol Hoge.

Needle and Fancy Work—Mrs. J. Ross Bowdre, Mrs. J. C. Morton and Mrs. W. E. Cookerly.

Fight Over Waycross Fire Department On

Council Likely to Pass Bills to Enlarge Brigade Over Chairman's Protest.

WAYCROSS, Aug. 23.—Unless Chairman H. Hengeveld, of the Police and Fire Committee, changes his opinion, a resolution providing to enlarge the Waycross fire department will be passed over his head. Two resolutions on the subject have been introduced in City Council, one by Alderman Beaton and the other by Alderman Morton.

Chairman Hengeveld claimed the city's financial condition would not permit any further expense for the fire department. Alderman Morton replied that when there was talk of making former Fire Chief Thomas Ballentyne, of Savannah, chief of the Waycross department, Chairman Hengeveld was willing to pay more money to get Ballentyne, and it seems the city is as well off now as when Mr. Hengeveld wanted to make the change.

The resolution for the employment of more men has enough votes to pass, according to Mr. Morton, but he will make no effort to get it through Council until Mr. Hengeveld makes a report.

Edwards Approves Military Highway

Savannah to Tybee Road Would Cost About $300,000—Congressman Sees Benefit.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—That the construction of a military highway from Savannah to Tybee, as advocated by Congressman Charles G. Edwards, would be of great benefit to the entire State, is the belief of J. N. King, well-known cotton factor of Rome.

At interior points the project is not looked upon as one that will be of benefit to Savannah alone, but is considered a movement on the part of the Government that would result in good to the State at large.

The propcsed highway will cost approximately $300,000, but it is believed that it would be money well expended since all sections would be benefited.

WARE COUNTY TAX RATE REDUCED 10 PER CENT

WAYCROSS, Aug. 23.—Because of the big increase in the taxable property in Ware over last year's returns, the county tax rate was to-day reduced from 80 cents a hundred to 70 cents a hundred, with prospects bright for the same decrease another year. Approximately $50,000 will be spent by the county on road work this year, according to the budget announcement.

MERCHANTS OF AUGUSTA PLAN BIG TRADE BODY

Chamber of Commerce and Merchants and Manufacturers' Ass'n to Quit Field.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 23.—The Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Augusta has accepted the proposition of A. W. McKeand, of Atlanta, to take charge of a new commercial organization. To do this Mr. McKeand states that $60,000, or $20,000 a year for three years, must be secured.

The object of the new movement is to replace the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, which, with practically the same object in view, have been working at cross purposes for some years. It is stated that the Chamber of Commerce is making arrangements to wind up its business. This would leave the new organization planned in full command of the field.

At a meeting of citizens Mr. McKeand told them his proposition and some details of the work. It was agreed that his method was good. The new organization, which the officers and directors of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association agreed to, will be a consolidation of the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association.

Five Departments.

The new organization will have five departments.

First, the wholesale trade department, which will direct the trades trips; the salesman's school reports of trade openings; rebates on fares, and will foster a spirit of friendly rivalry between the merchants.

Second, the retail trades department, which shall handle all things pertaining to the retail trade. Especially will the credit bureau, now such a valuable asset of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, come under this department.

Third, the publicity department, from which will come all such literature as that pertaining to the city, its advantages, etc., and through the department conventions will be secured, special feature weeks arranged, etc.

Fourth, the industrial promotion department, which will handle all business pertaining to industrial work.

Fifth, the transportation department, under which will come the freight bureau, the most valuable asset of the Chamber of Commerce.

To begin this organization will entail much preliminary work, including a campaign of local men, directed by Mr. McKeand.

Augustans of all classes, whether in sympathy with the Chamber of Commerce or the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, have taken kindly to the new organization plan, and it bids fair to begin a new and entirely prosperous era for the city, whose natural advantages are such that with proper handling little is needed to make her the truly progressive city she deserves to be.

Waycross to Vote on Government Change

Hard Fight To Be Made by Both Sides—Election October 4.

WAYCROSS, GA., Aug. 23.—Voters of Waycross on October 4 will decide whether to change the form of city government to a combination city manager-commission form or retain the aldermanic form with a board of aldermen of twelve members instead of six.

A special election will be held then and the registration books are now open. It is known a strong fight will be made by both sides, and at this time it is hard to predict which will win. The city manager form of government has much support, but it is doubtful if those in favor of the change will work as hard to get the new charter approved as the opponents will work to defeat the measure which the Legislature passed this year.

If the city manager plan is approved Waycross will be the first Georgia city to adopt it.

Gov. Slaton Vetoes Chatham Land Grant

Says Resolutions Had Not Been Properly Passed by the Legislature.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—Savannahans were surprised to read that Governor Slaton had vetoed a resolution providing for land grants to the trustees of the Chatham Academy.

Governor Slaton explained he vetoed the resolution because it had not been properly passed. It relates to disposition of ungranted lands in the county. Acts passed in 1788 and 1856 vested in the Chatham Academy and the Union Society considerable ungranted lands in Chatham. The purpose of the resolution is to authorize these institutions to claim the lands under the old acts.

G. M. C. OPENS SEPTEMBER 1.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Aug. 23.—The Georgia Military College will open for the fall session on September 2. President Horton is expecting the largest attendance in the history of the institution. The Hon. Roy Stubbs, of Eatonton, will make the opening address.

FIRST BALE AT MILLEDGEVILLE.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Aug. 23.—The first bale of cotton was marketed here yesterday by Mike Jackson, a negro, living in Wilkinson County. The cotton was sold to Mr. John Barrett, and brought 15 cents a pound.

HON. RALPH O. COCHRAN DELIVERS ∴ ∵ OPENING SPEECH AT CLAYTON, GA.

Candidate for United States Senate in Strong Address Outlines His Views On State and National Issues.

I am glad to be in Clayton and have an opportunity of addressing the people of Rabun County. You have heard the expression, "From Rabun Gap to Tybee Light," and it is fitting that in my campaign for the United States Senate I should deliver the keynote address in this county—the address that in a substantial measure carries my position on the questions that the people of Georgia will be interested in in casting their votes in the election next summer for a United States Senator—and this for the reason that I will show considerable activity in this campaign which will extend from the mountains to the sea.

It is further true that you people of Rabun live in a county that was established in 1819, almost a hundred years ago, and it bears the name of one of the Chief Executives of this State. This county has furnished many men in the public arena during its history who have been worthy sons and distinguished servants of the people.

I am here to-day in advocacy of my candidacy for the United States Senate. At the suggestion of some zealous friends, I entered this race some time ago. It is an undertaking worthy of any man's highest ambition, and I entered the field conscious of the great responsibilities that will rest upon me if elected, and also conscious of the difficulties that confront me in achieving this ambition.

I want to tell you here to-day that I am going to Washington. I expect to win this race, and I have every confidence in ultimate success. It is a big undertaking, but I believe that the sentiment of the people of Georgia to-day is in favor of electing a business man, a man in the best vigor of his life, and one who will endeavor to represent all people alike and all interests alike within the borders of the State.

It is true that probably in point of years, as I am only 39 years of age, I am the youngest man who has ever offered in the State of Georgia for this high position. During the progress of the campaign I will be confronted with the charge that I am too youthful, and further that I have not had sufficient experience. I want to say in advance in answer to any such criticism that may be raised, that many of the best political servants that this country has ever had have been men who have achieved success and attained high political positions early in life. With a long stretch of years before them they well used them, and therefore their services were of inestimable worth. As a matter of fact, it is common knowledge that any man is in his prime from thirty-five to fifty years of age. In fact, the Constitution of the United States requires that one must be only 30 years old to be eligible for the United States Senate.

I am frank to tell you that at no period in life do I anticipate ability for greater labor or clearer thought. It is true that I am inexperienced on many matters pertaining to state affairs, but I do insist that I am capable of learning and that I can count upon a reasonable number of years in which to be of service to my State and country if honored with this high position.

In advocacy of my candidacy, I place before the people of Georgia the proposition of electing a business man. I can properly call attention to the young business men of this State and to the fact that in these times of industrial growth and progress that the best thing that the people of any State can do is to elect a larger percentage of the men of the business circles of their State. If there is any question that requires business ability and skill to properly settle, I should say that those which pertain to the nature of the laws under which we shall live are pre-eminently the ones where business experience, understanding of the people's wants and the ultimate effect are the ones that literally demand the business man to pass upon. A slogan of the day in which we live is more business and less theory.

Prejudice and Demagogy to Play No Part in Campaign.

I want to tell you here and now that as far as I am concerned you will never see any trace of demagogy in anything that I may say or do. I shall deal frankly with the people of Georgia, and my campaign will be devoid of tricks and makeshifts. My candidacy will be put up to the people of Georgia strictly on its merits, without frills or deception. I am nothing more than a plain business man. I have no pre-eminent ability on any lines, but I assure you in advance that if I am elected I shall ever endeavor to follow the paths of right and do my duty. This campaign as far as I am concerned will never be marred with the demagogism that arouses the prejudices of the rich against the poor, the city man against the country man, or the young man against the old man. I shall take the position in the beginning and shall maintain it throughout the campaign that if I am elected I want to be elected by all classes of our citizens, and if elected I pledge you most sincerely and earnestly that I will represent all the people of Georgia and all the lawful interests within her borders.

Under my political canopy, so to speak, all classes of our citizens can rally. No prejudice has ever taken root in my bosom against the Jew in favor of the Gentile, against the Catholic in favor of the Protestant, against the Third party man in favor of the Democrat or against any man or class of men within our State who may belong to different parties, political faith, social circle or other relation contrary to that I occupy. I am frank to say that any man who harbors hatred for any class of our citizens is unworthy of the high position to which I now aspire. The bigot, the maligner of character, he a small man, should have no place in shaping the policies and destiny of this country. The same sun shines on all of us alike, we are the children of the same Creator, and in its last analysis there is no great difference in us anyway.

I have always endeavored to be fair to all the interests of capital; I have always endeavored to be fair to the cause of labor; I shall endeavor to be fair in all of my relations with my fellow man, whether that relation be in private business matters or in public position, and if I go down in defeat contending for the wisdom of such a position I shall do so gladly and you shall have my approbation. It is well that I state on this occasion that I have never been aligned with any of the political factions of Georgia. During the past few decades when partisan heat reached high water mark I have always stood, since the early years of my manhood, as a free man and have acted on every election day in the way that I thought my vote would count for most looking to the best interests of the people of this State. We have been confronted at a number of elections with partisan politics and partisan issues. I thank God that we are now living in a more desirable day.

I am in favor of no class legislation. All legislation should be founded on the idea of the greatest good for the greatest number, irrespective of nationalities, wealth, education or anything else. However, if there is to be any class legislation, it should be in favor of the biggest class, and I should say that this class is composed of those of moderate means. If I ever cast a vote, if elected to the United States Senate, for any class whatsoever, it will be for the class here designated.

In my campaign for the Senate throughout the entire time I shall remain absolutely a free man. I shall not tie myself up with promises and political alignments. If elected I want to be a free man to represent the entire people of Georgia.

To men of experience and men of business affairs it is an accepted truth that no man need be a Croesus or an intellectual giant to represent well his people in legislative halls. What counts most is industry, integrity and sound common sense. If these elements are united in a candidate, he deserves well at the hands of his people. The making of laws and the administration of government is largely a business matter where good judgment and good conscientious service avail much.

Permit me to say also that God has endowed me with a degree of manhood and independence, so much so that I can tell you in all frankness and truth that if you do not see fit to elect me that it will be perfectly all right and I assure you that no scars will be left behind over which I will brood through the coming years. In this independence and manhood that I declare to you, there is no place for mudslinging and assassination of character. I will not indulge in any of this nor will I permit any of my friends to do so if within my power to prevent. The campaign does not involve personal issues. The issues are more substantial and more worthy of the intelligence of the people of Georgia.

I stand for good government in all of its forms, and I shall ever be the enemy of those principles and practices that are opposed to its preservation and promotion. I shall ever stand for the principles of government that represent the best interests of the farmer as well as the merchant, and in general, the best interests of every man of every class of citizens within the confines of this great State. I was born and reared on a farm in Campbell County, and I feel that my years of association with the people of the rural districts, their needs and their interests, have made me to know once for all the important recognition that should be accorded to them. Then with the business experience that I have had elsewhere, as an education in after years, I feel that I can represent the entire people of this State with fellowship of feeling and wisdom and justice to all.

Economy in National Expenditures Insisted Upon.

At this time I want to put the people of Georgia on notice that, if elected as one of the United States Senators from Georgia, I will become in a measure a watchdog of your treasury. I have long been convinced that the practices that we are following of continuously raising taxes on property, businesses, corporations, and otherwise, should be stopped. There is hardly a session of the Georgia Legislature or a session of the United States Congress that some new form of taxing the people or else increasing the old forms is not projected. I ask you, in the name of reason, when and where will these agitations and practices stop? There is an eternal cry of more money, that our institutions are being throttled and that the State and nation are lagging in progress on account of insufficient funds. You know as well as I do that if the State of Georgia had five times as much revenue for the Legislature to spend that every dollar of it would be spent and they would still be in need of more money.

As a matter of fact, unless the increase of the burdens of taxation is not halted, taxes will become very oppressive to the people of this country. Take your State tax, your county tax, your city tax, your professional tax, your corporation tax, your inheritance tax, your income tax, your occupation tax, your road tax, your local school tax, your poll tax, and possibly others, and I tell you when any man gets through at the end of the year with paying these various amounts he has done a fairly good year's work to have made profit enough out of his business to meet them. The philosophy of all taxation, according to my thinking, is that instead of the everlasting increase in the forms of taxing the people and also the amounts, that the revenue of the State should only increase with the enhancement of property, more money coming into the State, and more citizens as our common population. With an increase of revenue along these lines, with a corresponding limitation of appropriations, our State and country will always be in a solvent condition and our people will be prosperous and happy.

I have all along been of the opinion that our people should not look too much for support to the Government under which they live. The greatest men that this State or country have ever produced have been men who have worked their way through difficulties and hardships. The best principle of government that can be advocated is that of throwing every citizen that is able-bodied upon his own resources. Therefore, the sentiment that is rapidly taking root in the States of this country that we should look more to the bounties of the Government is a cancer in the body politic and will ultimately prove fatal if it is not checkmated. History records the fact that the decline of the Roman Empire set in with the free corn that was distributed to the population. It has been estimated that at one time more than 300,000 people were fed at public expense. The manhood of this country has always been honest and hardy, and we have builded a republic that is the light of the world, and if it continues in its leadership the same manhood and independence that led us into freedom must care for the affairs of state through the coming years.

Opposes Unnecessary Legislation.

In our zeal for this cause or that cause that may be advocated, we should always be conservative in our thoughts, speech and actions. There is no business, much less a government, that can go forward in splender and success where fits and spasms characterize those who are interested. Sanity should characterize every man's discussion of public questions, and I tell you that when your vote is cast on the side of conservatism you will seldom err from what is best for your family, yourself and your country.

It is true that State laws and National laws, in fact laws of all kinds, should be somewhat in the vanguard of actual practice and in a measure be some high ideals for the manhood and womanhood of this State and country, as well as for the rising generation. However, we all know that laws that are not supported with public sentiment are of no avail and become nullities on our statute books.

I am further of the opinion that we are passing too many laws in our State and Nation. It seems that we have arrived at the point where we are law-ridden; almost unnumbered laws that everybody is presumed to know, but on the other hand there is no one who does know. There is much legislation that is transgressing the inalienable rights of property and person and much of that that is suggested tends too much this way. I took occasion not long ago to count the sections of laws that compose the Code of Georgia. It is astounding but true that there are approximately 8,000 sections of laws under which we are living this day. It has almost gotten to the point where a man's mind must be an encyclopedia to carry the innumerable laws governing cities, counties, State and Nation. It reminds one of the old adage that that people is best governed which is least governed.

Favors Federal Aid for Good Roads.

I want to say on this occasion that, if elected to the United States Senate, I shall stand at all times for the cause of good roads. If we ever expect to have great systems of roads traversing this entire country the National Government will have to take hold of the proposition. It strikes me that money appropriated for this purpose is just as much within the Constitution of this country as the right to appropriate funds to deepen the waterways and improve harbors. By navigation the products of the country are distributed and it is a method of travel. The public roads of the country are the avenues of distribution whereby the products of the country reach the centers and are ultimately distributed throughout the country and the world. Furthermore, public roads are used by everybody, and the benefits derived from appropriations for this cause are participated in by all the people of the country. What cause more equitable or more worthy could be mentioned for the appropriation of public funds? The additional circumstance associated with improved public roads is the enhancement of property. Down in my country it is generally estimated that property on a macadamized road is never worth less than double as much as property on a road that has not been so improved. Also think of the convenience, pleasure and general benefits that are derived by reason of the construction of such thoroughfares. Think of the benefits to your county or any county that might be mentioned that would be derived from the construction of such highways. In consideration of these substantial reasons, I shall ever be a friend to the cause of good roads.

High Cost of Living Caused by Not Producing Enough.

Any people or any legislative body has lost sight of the greatest cause when they do not cultivate and improve the great agricultural interests of their county and State. You may talk of laws that curb vice, you may ponder over measures that involve appropriations, you may consider well laws that look to the raising of revenue, but back and more fundamental and of far greater importance is the great proposition of production. What we need most is more corn, more cotton, more of all the farm products, more manufacturing, more businesses that produce, businesses that feed and clothe the world. That is to-day, in my opinion, the prime reason for the high cost of living. We are just not producing enough.

The people of Georgia will never reach that point of prosperity that is most desired until they have learned to produce enough to get the other man's money and then have enough to live on so as to save them from the condition of having to buy the other fellow's products. I trust that I will live to see that day when by education and disposition the people of Georgia will learn and desire to produce more than they consume in the way of farm products, that splendid cash crop, the staple product, will be the surplus crop, that new era when every town and hamlet can boast of numerous manufacturing enterprises, when Georgia-made goods are sold around the world. Let us make the people of other States become the buyers of our products, and we the recipients of the splendid income.

If elected to the United States Senate I shall always do the best that in me lies to get increased appropriations for the educational interests of the various States of the Union where agricultural training is taught. The National Government, in wisdom, through the Agricultural Department has started up a system of education and scientific experiment along agricultural lines which will prove, I have no doubt, to be of the greatest service to the material interests of this country of any department known to the National Government. It will be my purpose to work for and to vote for all measures and appropriations which look to the improvement and enlargement of this great cause in the dispensation of National funds.

If I am elected to the United States Senate I want to pledge you here and now my unswerving support of all measures that look to the general betterment of humanity. We are living in times when the humanity of man is manifested in its most splendid form. Laws that are humanitarian in their nature, just in their spirit, broad in their conception of human rights will always find a friend in me. The old idea has long since passed away that every man should live for himself. Thank God that we live in a better and brighter day when the living and the hopes of humanity are upon a more just basis and there is recognition of the higher laws of nature and the beneficent conceptions of the Creator of us all.

As an incentive to high purpose and lofty achievement, we should bear in mind that the names and memories of those only are revered and live in history who lived and worked to do something for others. Selfishness, living for self, has never made any man great in the estimation of his fellowman. The world has gotten rid of much of the tyranny that has characterized it in the past, but the tyranny of brain and the tyranny of worth should continue and will continue as long as civilization endures. Ambition to do something for others as well as self should characterize the life of every man.

Favors Exploiting the Great Resources of Georgia.

There is another matter that I wish to speak of to which I will give as much of my ability and time as possible if elected. I refer to the advertising of the resources of Georgia and the entire Southland. This advertising by one in this exalted position by speech and otherwise can be made of inestimable worth to this State and section. Georgia and the entire South needs more capital and more people. Any man who is in favor of any law or laws that tend to antagonize capital and mistreat the institutions in which it is invested is the enemy of the State. In addition, what county in Georgia would not be better off if it had twice as many people in it as it has to-day? The multiplication of population means better roads, better schools, better churches, better mail facilities and better communities in general. These ends are worthy of note and should always receive the attention of the representatives of this State in these high positions.

If elected to the United States Senate, it will be my purpose to perform well what might be termed the small duties incident to this high office. Those who might desire positions either for themselves or their boys, who might at any time wish information concerning any matters in the city of Washington pertaining to the Government, or local matters, those who desire appropriations for this purpose or that purpose in their respective cities and districts, in general those who want ready service of their representative in getting something or doing something where their United States Senator can be of service to them, I will be the man to call upon. I pledge you in advance that no considerable amount of my time will be taken up in the study of foreign questions or the preparation of what might be termed big speeches, but, on the other hand, I will try to inject as much business in the situation as possible and serve in a business way the people of Georgia, not only concerning such matters as I hear mentioned, but in promoting and voting for legislation which will promote the general interests of the State, as well as the country at large.

I am deeply interested in the cause of education in all of its forms. Our public schools are the greatest institution that has become a part of the government of this State. Public schools touch every man's interest, and in them is involved the element of an elementary education which means better citizenship and more happiness on the part of our entire population. Almost as essential are the institutions of higher learning of this State. Also our colleges of technical training which prepare the young man and young woman to make a living have probably become the most popular institutions in the way of higher training that we have in the State. The old idea was to educate the smart boys in classical training either for the ministry, medicine or the law. This conception of higher learning is in a measure passing away, and technical training is largely the slogan of the times in which we live.

I do not know how you people in Rabun County feel about it, but I imagine that you have about the same feeling and sentiment that we people of Fulton have, as well as the people of all the other counties of this State—that is the constantly recurring panics that disturb and distress the business interests of this country. I do not know whether or not any man can assign with accuracy the immediate causes of these recurring panics. However, I am inclined to believe that the most prominent cause is the drastic reform legislation that sets up about every eight or ten years. I am in favor of a certain amount of reform. We all know that in the great economy of nature change must take place either for good or ill. The country that does not improve its condition must of necessity retrograde. On the other hand, I am opposed, and I shall always vote accordingly, to reforms and reform measures which come in bunches and have the inevitable effect of upsetting the entire business of this State and country. As far as I am concerned, I want a little rest so that I may have an opportunity of accumulating some of the world's goods while in the vigor of manhood, and not look too much to the eradication of all evil and the improvement of our institutions and country on the Utopian idea for our children and our children's children. As I see it, the present epoch we now call recent is the most prosperous and happy period that the world has ever known.

We often lose sight of the untold good that has been accomplished by the people of our day and our fathers before us. In fact, we live in the best times and we constitute the greatest people that this world has ever seen. Six thousand years of recorded history does not find a parallel. There is not so much ill in man and the human race as we are often led to believe. I have often said that the good man in any community is the good fellow after all. Think of man in this day of enlightenment and the society in which we live. He works hard and usually by the sweat of his brow he provides for wife and children. He is interested in educational advantages of his family, he looks forward with a feverish mind to the ultimate condition when no longer he will be the mainstay of these loved ones. We are rich in charity, we are humane in the treatment of those who are unfortunate, our ideals are high, and we are recipients by reason of our intelligence and industry of most of the good that the world affords.

Another point that I wish to bring out: Too much experiment is always dangerous. The people of any State or country that is experimenting with this law, this institution, and this new idea are apt to fall into the ways that will lead them into departures from the fundamentals of their institutions which probably will prove dangerous and fatal. It is always better to let other people, other States and other men work out the issues of state, experiment and ascertain the truth, and then the wisdom of its adoption becomes clear and of no loss to that people who follow in the light of this experience. Of course some experiment along sane and conservative lines is good for all people, and if such is not indulged in they are liable to become laggards and drones. However, the people of Georgia should never become distinguished as a people of experiment, and the State should never be known as an incubator of new ideas.

If I am elected to the United States Senate, I shall always stand for clean government, wise laws and pure administration. We live in a country where in theory every man's chance is alike. God has made us unequal in body and mind, but under the Constitution and laws of the United States, as drawn by those immortal men, the fathers of this country, whose names shall live as long as recorded history is preserved, imbedded in that great instrument and laws, the general principle of equal rights to all and an equal chance in the struggles of this life. No man should ask for more than justice and an equal chance. No man should be willing to surrender to any other man his equal chance and justice in the race of life. I shall always be opposed to plunder in any form and shall ever stand for the best laws to perpetuate and preserve the Government as founded by the fathers of this country.

However, it is true that it does seem like something is wrong at times with our institutions when one man in the short space of a lifetime can accumulate a billion of dollars. We have in these United States one-sixteenth of the population of the world and we possess one-fourth of its entire wealth. Such a splendid commentary upon the people who in only a century or two past found the vast expanse of our country a wilderness and here the institutions and wealth to which we are heirs.

Amid the masterful strides made by this country within the past fifty years, on account of a serious handicap, the South is just now coming into her own. Georgia and the entire Southern States are rich in natural resources—we have the climate, we have the soil, we have the minerals, we have the water power, and, thank God, we have the brain and the industry that will yet make of our Southland the fairest spot beneath the sun.

There is no use for history except the lessons that it teaches. We are living in the light of many experiences of the past, and as the light of these experiences falls upon our pathway our days will be splendid and our accomplishments beyond the dreams of men.

I love Georgia and her people. Born within her borders, educated within her institutions, associated with Georgia people, I bear to her the warmth of sympathy and childish affection that I trust will continue unabated during the time that I shall live. The mountains lifting their lofty peaks amid the skies, the old red hills of Georgia, dear to the heart of all, the table lands, rich and fertile, and extended in area, her rippling streams in music, wind their way to the mighty sea, seven out of the nine climates with which the Nation is characterized, I am devoted to this people and this mighty State.

With renewed purpose, and a common ambition, let us press forward in the mighty causes of civilization and the accomplishment of higher ideals.

(Adv.)



SOCIETY NEWS of the SOUTH



Waycross

WAYCROSS, Aug. 23.—Mrs. V. L. Stanton and Miss Mary Stanton have returned from a visit to Atlanta and points in North Georgia.

Miss Clifton Wing, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. B. Thorpe, has returned to her home in Macon.

Mr. and Mrs. Dessau Bunn, en route to their home at Fairfax from St. Simons Island, where they spent the summer, were guests of relatives in Waycross this week.

Miss Jessie Lou Stanley visited relatives in Brunswick this week.

Miss Leila Paschall, who has been visiting in Atlanta, will spend some time in Rome before returning home.

Mrs. R. E. Brown and children have returned from a visit to relatives in Scranton, Pa.

Mrs. J. P. Dukes and children visited in Savannah this week.

Misses Viola and Ruby Clemens are visiting relatives in Savannah.

Following a short visit in New York City, Mr. L. Volney Williams will join Mrs. Williams and children in Michigan for an extended visit. Mr. Williams sailed for New York from Savannah Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Gaston Lewis, of New York, are in the city for a visit of several months.

Mrs. E. J. Seay and Miss Elwood Seay have returned from a visit to Columbia, S. C.

Mrs. J. P. Moody, of Florida, is the guest of Mrs. W. T. Seaman.

Mrs. A. J. Miller left Thursday for Wilmington, N. C., where she will visit relatives.

Mrs. M. Z. Hinnant and children have returned to Wilmington, N. C., after a visit to friends and relatives in Waycross.

Mrs. C. R. Powrie and little daughter, Jean, of New York, arrived Wednesday to join Mr. Powrie and will make Waycross their home.

Members of the Friday Club were entertained yesterday by Misses Lucile and Susie Sutton.

Miss Aline Jeffers is expected home shortly from a visit to her sister, Mrs. John D. Tucker, in Birmingham, Ala.

Crawfordville

CRAWFORDVILLE, Ga., Aug. 23.—Miss Virginia Butler, of Madison, is the guest of Miss Frances Burgess. Several delightful entertainments have been given in her honor among them receptions by Misses Melton and Asbury.

Miss Mattie Jordan, of Atlanta, spent a few days here the past week the guest of Miss Blanche Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Golucke, Mr. A. G. and Mrs. R. W. Golucke and daughters, Anna Catherine and Mary Gordon, are spending the week at Hot Springs, N. C.

Miss Lillian Asbury leaves this week for Elberton to visit Miss Allen, who was one of Miss Asbury's attractive guests last week.

The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Owens and daughter, Aileene, of DeLand, Fla., are spending some time here with friends.

Colonel and Mrs. J. Frank and daughters, Cornelia and Nell, of Dothan, Ala., spent several days here as the guests of Mr. W. P. Rid.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Leary and Guy, Jr., have returned to Augusta after spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Gee. Miss Martha Griffith returned home with them.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Anthony and Mr. L. P. McCord, of East Palm Beach Fla., are here visiting.

Miss Mary Fannie Harris, of Augusta, is the guest of Miss Emma Chapman.

Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Gunn have returned from Augusta and Atlanta, where they spent several days last week.

Colonel and Mrs. J. A. Beasley are visiting in Atlanta.

Mesdames J. V. Andrews, J. H. Callahan and W. C. Andrews, all of this city, are spending some time at Borden Wheeler, Ala.

Miss Minnie Olive Park will entertain a house party this week. Those invited are Misses Mary Holden, of Athens; Anita Sanford, of Augusta, and Kathleen Kendrick, of Sharon.

Milledgeville

MILLEDGEVILLE, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Joseph Cleveland Cooper entertained on Thursday evening in honor of her sister, Miss Carrie Talbot. Hearts-dice was played, after which a delightful salad course was served. Those present were the Misses Susan Myrick, Jesse Allen, Maggie Bivins, Floride Allen, Isabella Allen, Pauline Nisbit, Helen Maxwell, Hattie Pottle, Mary Amos and Francis Conn, Edwin Allen, James Sibley, Erwin Sibley, John Sibley, Malcolm Flemister, Charles Conn, Henry McAuliffe, Charles Brown, Arthur Carr, Stewart Wootten and James Clark, of Atlanta.

Miss Marguerite Joseph entertained on Monday at a suit-case shower for Miss Katherine Scott, who leaves soon for an extended trip through the North. Each lady brought some gift for the honoree.

Mrs. Frank Bone entertained at her home on Greene street Wednesday afternoon in honor of Miss Francis Stevens, of Macon, when "42" was played, after which a salad course was served. Those present were Mrs. W. T. Garrard, Mrs. Y. A. Little, Mrs. Cleve Cooper, Mrs. Lodrick Jones, Mrs. Culver Kidd, Mrs. John Barrett, Mrs. I. C. Case, Mrs. E. A. Tignor, Mrs. E. E. Bass, Miss Carrie Talbot, Miss Beuna Barrett and Miss Annie McKinley.

Another social event of the week was a party given by Miss Katie Cline on Tuesday afternoon, her guests being Mrs. L. M. Jones, Jr., Mrs. Harry Bone, Mrs. Frank Bone, Mrs. Logan Griswold, Mrs. Bee Bethune, Mrs. George Brantley, Miss Francis Conn, Miss Frances Stevens, Miss Pauline McKinley, Miss Annie McKinley and Miss Hattie Pottle.

Covington

COVINGTON, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Clarence Terrell entertained at the Lyric Theater on Thursday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Alva Cooper, of Savannah, who is the guest of Mrs. J. O. Cooper. Mrs. Terrell's guests included Mrs. Alva Cooper, Mrs. J. O. Cooper, the Misses Eloise Cooper, Ida and Annie Higgins, Eleanor Butler, Frances Henderson, Hyda Heard and Bonner Sims, Mrs. H. D. Terrell and Mrs. J. Bain Terrell.

Miss Louise Whitehead entertained on Tuesday evening at her home on Monticello street with a progressive conversation party in honor of her house guest, Miss Ella Mae Ellis, of Macon. The guests included the Misses Natalie Turner, Annie Pauline Anderson, Lartrelle Meadors, Dorothy Lee, Ruth Weldon, of Talladega, Alabama; Frances Dearing and Marion Sherman, James Lester, Jim Wells, Rufus Franklin, Charles Ellis, Guy Robinson, Candler Harwell, Ivey Smith, Lamar Smith, Reginald Robinson, Perrino Dearing, Fred Bush and Guy Rogers.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Fowler, Miss Louise Fowler, Mrs. J. W. Stephenson, Miss Eva Stephenson, Mrs. Lillian Stephenson Weaver, Roy Stephenson, of Tampa, Fla., and Hugh Wright were among those from Covington who attended the Duffy-Stephenson wedding, which was a pretty event of Thursday, taking place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Parker Ernest Duffy at Morrow.

Mrs. Thomas Berry entertained a number of relatives last week at a family reunion, the guests including Mr. and Mrs. John P. Blanton, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Harris, of Alabama; Mrs. J. W. Loyd, of Dawson, Ala.; Mrs. R. L. Tye, of Mansfield; Mrs. H. B. Thacker, of Oxford, and Mrs. A. J. Blanton.

Moultrie

MOULTRIE, Aug. 23.—Miss Lucile Autrey entertained the members of the Entre Nous Club on Saturday morning. Assisting Miss Autrey were her sisters, Mrs. Roy Autrey and Mrs. Clyde Taylor.

Complimentary to her sister, Miss Mary Walker, of Atlanta, Mrs. T. W. Maddox entertained at a "42" party on Tuesday morning.

Mrs. A. W. Chase entertained a number of her friends on Thursday afternoon at a domino party.

Sylvania

SYLVANIA, Aug. 23.—Miss Nelle Davis entertained at cards on Tuesday morning for the Misses Willie Christie and Lucile Evans, of Savannah. First prize, a box of stationery, was won by Miss Ruby Mauldin. Those present were the Misses Mary Lizzie and Annie Dixon Homer, of Atlanta; Bertha Pearson, Maud Hilton, Jupnita Williamson, Ruby Mauldin, Kate Patrick, Lucy Morel, Sadie Lovett and Esther, Ruth and Kathleen Mimms.

Mrs. John C. Hollingsworth entertained the Ladies' Culture Club on Tuesday afternoon. The program consisted of a study of "Famous Georgians."

A party enjoying an outing at Brannen's Bridge on Wednesday included Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Powell, Mesdames A. T. Perkins, Lecie Davis and J. W. Overstreet; the Misses Mattie Zoe Mallory, Willie Christie, Lucile Evans, Nelle Davis and Mary Lizzie and Annie Dixon Homer, Julian Cooper, Willie Robbins, Spencer Powell, Bates Lovett and Edward Overstreet.

Mrs. R. F. Jarrell, Jr., entertained the Civic Club on Wednesday afternoon. An interesting program was rendered, followed by delicious refreshments.

Mrs. J. C. Hollingsworth entertained at cards on Tuesday evening for Miss Mattie Mallory and Paul Mallory, of Clyo. Those present were the Misses Mary Lizzie and Annie Dixon Homer, of Atlanta; Miss Mattie Zoe Mallory, of Clyo; Miss Ruby Mauldin, Miss Nelle Davis, Paul Mallory, of Clyo; Abe Greenberg, Spencer Powell, Edward Overstreet and Bates Lovett.

Miss Margaret Flood

of Savannah, one of the popular members of the school set. Miss Flood is also taking an active part in the girl scout movement, being captain of a patrol.



Tallahassee

TALLAHASSEE, Aug. 23.—Mrs. H. T. Felkel entertained informally at her home on College avenue Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. W. E. Shackelford, of Jacksonville, was a recent visitor to the Capital City.

Governor Park Trammell left Thursday for a ten days' vacation at Waynesville, N. C., where he joined Mrs. Trammell.

Mrs. S. D. Chittenden at her beautiful home on Park avenue on Wednesday morning entertained at auction bridge in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Walter Wight, of Cairo, Ga., who is visiting her for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Winthrop returned Thursday from Atlantic Beach, having made the return trip from Tallahassee in their automobile.

The regular Thursday night's dance was enjoyed by the society folk at the Elks' Club.

Pensacola

PENSACOLA, Aug. 23.—Pensacola society was much interested in the marriage on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock of Mrs. Mary Dallas Strong, formerly a social favorite in Pensacola, to William F. Quicksall, which took place in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Strong recently visited Mrs. Albert Hyer at her beautiful Bayshore residence, Virginia Lodge, and while here was entertained by Mrs. E. J. Wilson and many other of her old friends.

Mrs. W. H. Northup, who has been spending the past month in the North Carolina mountains, in the beautiful Sapphire Country of Saluda and Waynesville, returned home on Tuesday. Mrs. Northup stopped a few days in Atlanta, where she met Mrs. Pat McHugh, formerly Mrs. Pebley, of Pensacola, at the Hotel Majestic.

Miss Madge Cushman, of Knoxville, Tenn., accompanied by her nephew, Robert Daniels, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Daniels, arrived Saturday on a two weeks' visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Carlton H. Cushman.

The North Carolina mountains are a favorite summer resort for Pensacolans, and at Waynesville this summer there is quite a colony. Mrs. C. W. D'Alemberte, who is now in Rome, Ga., and Mrs. W. H. Northup spent some time at Waynesville, and Mrs. Smithwick, two children, William and Mary, and Mrs. Smithwick's sister, Miss Verren, are now there. Mrs. Alice Aylward, who formerly made her home here and who was recently the guest of Mrs. J. J. Hooton, is also at Waynesville.

Griffin

GRIFFIN, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Carlton Jones entertained her bridge club Tuesday afternoon at an al fresco party. On Wednesday afternoon she was hostess at a domino party.

Miss Mamie Slade and Miss Carrie Slade were hostesses Wednesday evening at a lawn party in honor of their guests, Miss Irene Dempsey, of Cedartown, and Miss Inez Hyman, of Cordele.

Miss Mary Bass was hostess at an automobile party to Barnesville in honor of Misses Mamie and Carrie Slade, Irene Dempsey and Inez Hyman.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Baxter were hosts at a lawn party Friday evening in compliment to their guest, Miss Jessie Robertson, of Forsyth.

On Wednesday morning Miss Olive Boyd was hostess at a rook party in honor of her guest, Miss Mary Watkins, of Atlanta.

Mrs. James Nutt entertained Monday afternoon at a bridge party in honor of Miss Katherine Wooten, of Washington.

Mrs. John Henry Newman entertained fifty ladies Friday afternoon at a theater party especially in compliment to her sisters, Mrs. H. L. Wheat, of Macon, and Mrs. Idus C. Doe, of LaGrange.

Mrs. James Kimbrough entertained Wednesday evening at a dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Burr, of Atlanta. Invited to meet Mr. and Mrs. Burr were Mr. and Mrs. John B. Mills and Mrs. James Mills.

Mrs. Charles Murray and Mrs. Frank Ingram were hostesses Wednesday morning at a sewing party in compliment to Mrs. James Porter and her daughter, Mrs. Everts. Miss Della Porter and Miss Laura Porter, of Houston, Texas.

Little Miss Ethelyn Ison entertained twenty of her little friends Friday morning in honor of the fifth birthday.

Master Ernest Carlisle was host Wednesday afternoon in celebration of the fourth anniversary of his birth.

Little Miss Lily Rivers Griffin entertained a party of her young friends celebrating the fourth anniversary of her birth.

Cordele

CORDELE, Aug. 23.—A congenial party of young people enjoyed a picnic and fish fry Monday afternoon on the Flint River, the affair being in honor of the Misses Ruth and Clara Mae Jefferson, of Columbus.

Mrs. I. J. Lamb and daughter, Miss Mae Lamb, entertained Tuesday afternoon in honor of Miss Grace Dill, of Ocilla, the guest of Mrs. P. C. Dill and Misses Jefferson.

Mrs C. E. Todd was the hostess Monday afternoon to the Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church.

Durham

DURHAM, Aug. 23.—Misses Margaret and Bessie Erwin, with W. A. Erwin, "cotton king" of North Carolina, gave an elaborate dance at the Durham Country Club in honor of guests who were attending a house-party at "Hillcrest," the Erwin home. It was the most brilliant social affair of the season and was attended by young folks prominent in society through the State.

The guests of honor were Miss Agnes Tinsley Harrison, Atlanta; Miss Sadie Willham, Augusta; Miss Katherine Overman, Washington, D. C.; Hamilton Jones, Charlotte; Hugh Thompson, Raleigh, and Terry Lyon, Fayetteville.

West Point

WEST POINT, Aug. 23.—Miss Mary Booker entertained at rook Thursday evening in honor of Mrs. John T. Ivey and Miss Eloise Sikes, of Luverne, Ala. After the game sandwiches and tea were served.

Dublin

DUBLIN, Aug. 23.—Miss Ruth Toole, of Macon, was the guest of honor at an auction bridge party which Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Toole gave Tuesday evening. Playing were the Misses Ruth Toole, Mabel Harvard, Dorothy Hooks, Mamie Ramsay, Frances Webb and T. W. Hooks, O. G. Sparks, J. B. Hicks and W. R. Brigham.

A much-enjoyed affair of the week was the auction bridge luncheon which Miss Dorothy Hooks gave on Wednesday for Miss Ruth Toole. Miss Hooks' guests included Mrs. E. S. Street, Mrs. J. M. Finn, Mrs. T. R. Ramsay, Mrs. H. P. Shewmake, Mrs. A. J. Toole and Miss Frances Webb.

Of much interest socially will be the wedding of Miss Mary Lee Randall, of Grovania, and Richard P. Hicks, of Wrightsville, next Tuesday evening at the home of the bride's parents in Grovania. A party of friends from Dublin and Wrightsville will go over for this event. A reception will follow the ceremony.

The visitors in the city were honorees at a dance on Wednesday evening at East Lake. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Graham, Miss Lucy Gibson, of Macon; Miss Pearl Dowling, of Lake City, Fla.; Miss McLendon, Miss Otelia Gibson, of Macon; Miss Algie Prince, Miss Leonora Starr, Robert Hightower, Ramsay Fuller, S. Dixon, Paul Williamson, Dewitt Varnadoe, Cliff Holcomb, Clay O'Neal, Alex Blackshear, Claude Brantley, Alex Burch, Patrick Roach and William Brunson.

Senoia

SENOIA, Aug. 23.—Miss Lena Hand entertained a large party of Shorter and Wesleyan girls at a party at her home Monday evening.

The Methodist Missionary Society was royally entertained Monday afternoon by Mrs. H. B. Sasser.

The caming party given at Starr's Mill by Misses Lois and Annie Lou Hardy the past week was one of the most enjoyable events of the year. Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Hardy chaperoned the party. The out-of-town guests included Misses Helen Carpenter, Newnan; Elizabeth Baker, Macon; Minnie McMichael, Buena Vista; Sallie Thompson, Hawkinsville; Mary and Lena Render, Greenville; Messrs. Tom Tolleson, Fayetteville; Kendal Fielder, Cedartown; Albert Jelks, Hawkinsville; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Freeman and Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Hunter.

Miami

MIAMI, Aug. 23.—Miss Josephine Bravo, one of the first children born in Miami, was united in marriage on Monday night to Dallas D. Hoffman, of this city. The ceremony took place at the bride's home in the presence of a number of friends and relatives and was followed by an informal reception.

One of the pretty dinner-dances of the summer was that given Tuesday night at the beach by Clement and Bazil Brossier, in honor of the Misses Frances and Jane Tatum, two of the charming buds of the city, who leave soon for an exclusive girls' school in the North. The guests were the Misses Frances and Jane Tatum, Jewel Green and Ruth Rose, and Victor Moffat, Merle McLeannon and B. B. Tatum. The affair was held at the Casino at the beach.

Complimentary to the Misses Maude and Alice Reilly, of New Haven, Conn., who are visiting their brother, John B. Reilly, a luncheon was given at the Dade Club by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coleman Romfh. Roses were used for the decorations. Covers were laid for the Misses Reilly, Miss Flavia DeCamp, R. B. Black, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Reilly, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McDonald and Mr. and Mrs. Romfh.

A Cooncan Club has been organized by a group of the young women of the city. Miss Cornelia Leffler was hostess at the last meeting of the club. Those present were the Misses Myrtle Rose, Hilda Baile, Christine Worley, Ruth Rose, Helen Skelly and Mildred Taylor.

Mrs. Everett George Sewell is spending the latter part of the summer at Asheville, N. C., where many other Miami people are stopping.

Jackson

JACKSON, Aug. 23.—Mrs. L. M. Crawford complimented her guest, Mrs. James Crawford Nutt, of Griffin, with a "42" party on Thursday morning.

The young men of the city gave a moonlight picnic at Indian Springs on Tuesday in honor of Miss Sarah Wylie, of Cartersville, the guest of Miss Mary Land.

In compliment to her niece, Miss Julia Collier, of St. Louis, Mrs. Levi entertained four tables of bridge on Wednesday evening.

Tampa

TAMPA, Aug. 23.—Dr. William Monroe Rowlett and Miss Gregory Walker, daughter of Mrs. Julian Walker, of New York City, will be married at the cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York on September 10. Dr. Rowlett's brother, Calus Rowlett, and the bride-elect's brother, Hewitt Walker, will be best men and will be the only attendants. Dr. Rowlett and his bride will take a trip to Canadian resorts before returning to this city about October 1 to make their home. Dr. Rowlett is one of the young physicians of the city and is very popular. Miss Walker is related to many families here, and she and her mother spent last winter here, taking a house on the Boulevard. This summer they have been spending in the Berkshires. She is an accomplished pianist.

Two well-known young couples of Winter Haven, one of the fine resorts and orange grove towns of interior Florida, are to be married at the same time on September 14. They are Norman Wyckoff and Miss Larra McCrary and Leslie Winston Anderson and Miss Kathleen Winston Pepper. The double ceremony will take place at the First Christian Church of Winter Haven, and the young couples will go for a wedding trip together.

Mrs. A. B. Gerner, of this city, is chaperoning a house party at Wall Springs. The party is made up of Tampa and Dade City people, and they are enjoying the bathing at this resort. Among the Dade City members of the party are the Misses Lulu and Ethel Cochrane. A number from Dade City motored over to the camp at various times during the last week or so to spend a few days.

Buchanan

BUCHANAN, Aug. 23.—The recital and reading given at the Methodist Church Tuesday evening by Miss Shirley Sutherlin, of Cave Springs, was enjoyed by all present. Miss Sutherlin has accepted a position with the Southern Female College at LaGrange next year.

Tifton

TIFTON, Aug. 23.—Miss Aline Shipp entertained in honor of her guests, Misses Julia Williams and Florence Parks, with a Japanese party Monday night. Those present were the Misses Julia Williams, Florence Parks, Annie Howard, Marie Garbutt and Vernice Kennedy, James Pate, Roy Thrasher, Robert Hall, Louie Monk, Watson Holmes, Joe Gammon and Mark and Conrad Shipp.

Miss Josie Golden entertained Friday afternoon at four tables of salmagundi in honor of her guest, Miss Kate Harrell, of Doerun.

Miss Annie Howard entertained Tuesday night in honor of Miss Aline Shipp's house guests.

St. Augustine

ST. AUGUSTINE, Aug. 23.—A pretty event of the week was the wedding of Miss Elizabeth Josephine Masters and Marcus Pappy, at the Cathedral Tuesday afternoon, the Rev. Father James O'Brien officiating. Both are among the best known young people of the city and are members of old Florida families.

Captain and Mrs. Henry Marcotte left yesterday for Williamsport, Pa., where they will spend several weeks.

Miss Nell Edmonds and her mother have gone to Miami, where they will reside in the future. They were social favorites here.

Miss Ruth Green, a popular member of the younger society set, has returned from an extended visit with friends in Tallahassee.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald White have returned from a several months' honeymoon trip spent in England. Mr. White's old home. Mr. White is a well-known banker. Mrs. White was formerly Miss Elizabeth Frazer, of this city. Their wedding was a social event of the early summer.

Mrs. G. H. Bruer has returned from Syracuse, N. Y., where she visited her daughter, Mrs. Ernest Johnson.

Gainesville

GAINESVILLE, Aug. 23.—Miss Elizabeth Kimbrough will entertain at a house party next week, her guests to include Miss Jamie Hall, of Graniville; Miss Cora Candler, of Dallas, Texas; Miss Marie Dinkins, of Atlanta; Miss Emily Dorsey, of Opelika, Ala., and Miss Laura Mae Kennimerg, of Cleveland. Among the social attention planned for her guests are a masquerade party at the home of Miss Kimbrough and a reception, with Miss Mary Florence McKinney as hostess.

A social affair of the week was the bridge luncheon Wednesday morning which Mrs. Pillow gave for her daughter, Mrs. French, of New Orleans. About twenty guests were present.

A compliment to Mrs. J. B. Fitzgerald, who leaves this week for her future home in Augusta, was a porch party given Tuesday morning by Mrs. M. C. Brown and her mother, Mrs. Flanders.

Mrs. J. E. Jackson was hostess at a sewing party at her home on Academy street in honor of her sister, Mrs. H. W. Campbell, of Atlanta.

Miss Jone and Louise Jackson entertained eight couples at a dinner party Friday evening in honor of Miss Marjorie Wilkes, who was a guest of Mrs. J. H. Banks.

Acworth

ACWORTH, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Daniell Humphries Collins entertained on Thursday afternoon in compliment to Mrs. Norman Smith Kitchen, of Birmingham, Ala.

Mrs. Zollie L. McLain, Mrs. W. Arthur Nichols and Mrs. Charles Gribble were hostesses on Friday afternoon at a reception at the home of Mrs. Gribble, in honor of Mrs. D'Armand Breard, of Monroe, La.; Miss Aris Elgin, of Anderson, S. C., and Mrs. Norman Smith Kitchen, of Birmingham, Ala.

Washington

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—In honor of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Newsom, whose wedding Monday afternoon in Atlanta was a social event of cordial interest to a large circle of friends and relatives in Wilkes County, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Armstrong entertained a number of friends Thursday with a barbecue at their country home five miles north of Washington.

Tuesday's meeting of the Bimonthly Bridge Club, composed of the young married set of Washington, was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Clement E. Sutton. It was decided to call it further meetings until October on account of the number of members who are spending September out of town.

Lanark

LANARK, Aug. 23.—The residents at the Byrd cottage and a few invited guests enjoyed an excursion to Dog Island on Thursday evening. A delicious lunch was served on the island and a dip in the surf was enjoyed.

On Wednesday night at the hotel Willie Byrd was host at a crab supper.

Making up a pleasant house party at Lanark for a week or ten days are Mrs. B. H. Hardaway, Miss Slade, Miss Gerge, Charles Porter and B. H. Hardaway, Jr., all of Columbus, Ga. The house party is given by Mrs. Hardaway in honor of her son, B. H. Hardaway, Jr. The party is occupying the cottage of Mrs. Hardaway.

The party of Tallahassee campers at St. Theresa, composed of John McDougall, Abe McDougall, Guy Haynes and Phil Caldwell, on Saturday evening sailed over to Lanark, enjoyed the Saturday night dance at the hotel and remained over Sunday, taking the members of the Columbus house party for a sail. John and Abe McDougall returned to their camp at St. Theresa and Guy Haynes and Phil Caldwell to Tallahassee.

A party of campers at Lanark occupying the Phillips-Culley cottage is made up of Walter Culley, Humphrey Gwynn, Horace VanBrunt and Harbert Keith, of Tallahassee.

Gainesville

GAINESVILLE, Aug. 23.—Miss Mamie McGrew has returned from a four-weeks outing, during which she visited friends in Jacksonville, Augusta, Ga., and Hendersonville, N. C.

Mrs. J. I. Blake and children are now in Atlanta on a visit to relatives.

Miss Birdie Wood, of Fernandina; Miss Gussie Steindorff, of Greenville, Ala., and Miss Nellie Dekle, of Tampa, are guests of Mrs. Robert E. Lee on West Arlington street.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Harris, of Haverhill, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Marion Carr, to Lee Graham, of Gainesville, Fla. This announcement is of great interest to the social circle of this city. Mr. Graham is cashier of the First National Bank of Gainesville, a member of the City Council and a most popular citizen. It is said the wedding will be some time in October.

Cartersville

CARTERSVILLE, Aug. 23.—On Tuesday evening a dance was given at the Opera House by the young men of Cartersville to the visiting girls. The out-of-town guests were Misses Marion Perdue, Ruth Blackman and Ruth Barry, of Atlanta; Kathrine and May Stiles, of Brunswick; Addie McCollister and Ida Moody, of Piedmont, Ala., and Mrs. Keith Carson, of Tifton. The chaperons wer Mr. and Mrs. E. Strickland, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hammond and Mr. and Mrs. Madison Milam.

Mrs. Walter Holcombe, of Nashville, entertained at an afternoon tea at "Roselawn," the home of her mother, Mrs. Sam P. Jones, on Saturday. The guests were Mrs. John G. Simpson and Miss Hattie Jones, Charlotte, N. C.; Mrs. Bert Sims, Murfreesboro, Tenn., and Mrs. Conyers Fite, Washington, D. C.

Nashville

NASHVILLE, Aug. 23.—A lawn social was given on the courthouse square by the ladies of the Civic League yesterday evening from 6 to 9 o'clock. The proceeds will go for the benefit of the public library.

Ocilla

OCILLA, Aug. 23.—At the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. J. W. Layfield, Miss Meta Clair Sibley and Edwin E. Howell were married on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, and left immediately for Atlanta and other points in North Georgia to return in ten days, when they will make this city their home. The Rev. Mr. Ansley, Baptist minister at this place, officiated.

Claims To Be Heir To Cooper Estate

Henry D. Ritch Says He Was Adopted Son of Savannah Man. Files Suit.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—A suit in which Henry David Ritch seeks to establish himself as an heir-at-law of the late Clem T. Cooper so that he may inherit one-third of the $43,000 Cooper estate, has been filed in the Superior Court of Chatham County.

The obstacle in the way of Ritch's claim is Mrs. Lillian Hamilton, formerly Mrs. Lillian Cooper, wife of the man who died intestate, leaving this desirable property. Ritch says he was legally adopted by Cooper and is entitled to inherit one-third of the estate, as well as to share in the net proceeds from the estate since the death of Cooper on January 14, 1903.

The petitioner is 19 years old. He began the proceedings through J. J. Rahn, Jr., a friend. He shows that when a child 6 years old he was adopted by Cooper, and that he took the name of his foster parent. At that time Cooper was a widower. Ritch continued to live at the Cooper home until six months after the death of Cooper.

FORGOT TO CLOSE WINDOW; GAS FAILED TO KILL MAN

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—Because he forgot to close a window in the back of his store when he attempted to kill himself by inhaling illuminating gas, Laurence Louis, a confectioner, will probably recover.

Louis had removed the burners from a gas stove, and placing a rubber tube in his mouth, turned on the gas. Despondency because of business affairs is said to have been the cause of the act.

BIG DISAPPEARING GUN ARRIVES IN SAVANNAH

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—Occupying four freight cars, the carriage for the 10-inch disappearing gun in the dummy fortifications in the park extension has arrived from Bethlehem, Pa.

The total weight of the carriage is 225,000 pounds. It will support a gun weighing 30 tons and measuring 35 feet in length. The gun will be mounted inside the fortifications which will be used by the Savannah Volunteer Guards in practice work.

The "Ice Kist"

APPROVED BY
Good Housekeeping Institute



No Crank
No Dasher
No Handle
No Cogs
No Wheels
No Wood
No Hoops
No
Hard Work

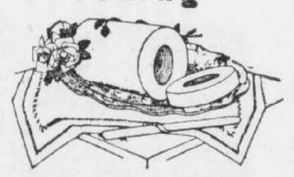
$1.95 POSTPAID 15 DAYS' TRIAL 2-QUART SIZE **$1.95**

PACK IT — THAT'S ALL

For the ICE-KIST all you have to do is to pour in the cream, sherbet or whatever refreshment it may be, and pack in the ice as in the ordinary freezer. Then the work is ended. There is ***no working a dasher, no turning a handle or crank, no straining*** your ***arms*** and ***back, no opening*** the freezer to "see" ***if*** it is freezing, ***no extra packing in of ice.*** All you do after packing is to open the freezer and serve the refreshment. It saves work, time, trouble and—***you.***

Perfect Freezing

The **Ice-Kist** has no dasher or crank because it has ***two freezing surfaces.*** The old-fashioned freezer had only ***one*** freezing surface—that is why a crank and dasher were necessary. The **Ice-Kist** has a metal freezing tube that extends directly through the cream to the bottom. This gives the two freezing surfaces. The "cold penetrates from the ***center*** and from the ***outside,*** too. The cream is frozen with a smoothness that will delight you.



The Ice-Kist makes a beautiful and perfect-frozen mold.

Special 15-Day Offer

We want you to know the joy of having an **Ice-Kist Crankless Freezer** in your home. We will send it *post-paid* upon the return of the coupon together with **$1.95**—our introductory price. If, after trying the ICE-KIST for 15 days, you are not delighted with it, return it and we will return the $1.95. Don't let the coupon get lost. Send it *NOW.*



Western Merchandise & Supply Co.,
326 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed is money order for $1.95. Please send the ICE-KIST CRANKLESS FREEZER for 15 days' trial.

Name.....

Address.....

.....Ex.

FRANKLIN WILL FOUND INTACT AND RESTORED

Document Contains Severe Arraignment of Custom of Wearing Jewelry in This Country.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—All controversies regarding the disposition of the estate of Benjamin Franklin have been settled by the restoration of his will by the manuscript repair department of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

The document, recently resurrected from a vault under the City Hall for the purpose of verifying an office copy, was found to have deteriorated so much during more than a century of obscurity that it was practically indecipherable. Through the renovating process to which it was subjected it has regained much of its original freshness and legibility, making it possible for every detail to be understood.

In a finely-worded passage he makes disposition of his best cane as follows: "My fine crabtree walking stick with a gold head curiously wrought in the form of the cap of liberty I give to my friend and the friend of mankind, General Washington. If it were a scepter, he has merited it and would become it. It was a present to me from that excellent woman, Mme. de Forback, the Dowager Duchess of Deux Ponts."

A small painting of the King of France, presented to him by that monarch, which was mounted in a frame containing 408 diamonds, he bequeathed to his daughter, with the following curious proviso: "The King of France's picture, set with 408 diamonds, to my daughter, Sarah Bache, on the condition that she is not to form any of the diamonds into ornaments either for herself of daughters, and, therefore, countenance the expensive, vain and useless fashion of wearing jewels in this country."

TOLD HE'D DIE WHEN 29, BUT LIVING AT 101

Centenarian Walks to Church on Last Birthday and Gives Sunday School Advice.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Aug. 23.—William T. Osborne, of this city, was 101 years old to-day and he didn't mind it a bit.

Answer to "Old Subscriber," "Vox Populi," "Constant Reader" and "Friend of the Paper:" NO, HE NEVER SMOKED OR DRANK.

In the spring of 1841—when he was 29—four physicians visited him at different times to give him some concrete idea of how much longer he was going to adorn the earth. All said he was firmly in the grip of consumption. Three said he'd be lucky to last more than a few days. The fourth said Osborne didn't have a chance of picking anything off the next Christmas tree.

The four doctors are dead.

Five generations gathered at his home to-day. Naturally, he was delighted. Being a regular communicant of Trinity Methodist Church, he went there this morning. He wanted to walk, but the temperature made that seem unwise. Before the service he addressed a class in the Sunday school and told the scholars to be clean in their habits, stick on the sprinkling cart and keep up a strong activity in labor. He thinks that if he hadn't worked so hard he would not have taken part in to-day's party.

The old man didn't dance any jigs to indicate that he was as lively as he used to be, but he gave plenty of evidence that he was around the place. A natural decline in the power of his eyes recently forced him to give up reading, but he still writes, can hear well, enjoys walking and has a good memory.

He was born nine miles from Newburgh. He has been a farmer, tanner and storekeeper. His wife Sarah died eleven years ago at the age of 91.

WAR IN MEXICO BLOCKS WEDDING OF PAIR 5 TIMES

Young Engineer Kept From Love by Succession of Revolutions in Republic.

DENVER, Aug. 23.—What chance has a little fellow like the god of love in a mix-up with a big bully like the person who holds down the job of god of war?

The young man is Arthur N. Zwetow, a mining engineer employed in Mexico. He and the young woman, Miss Mildred Lowin, have tried to get married five times, to use their own expression, and each time that god of war person has "butted in" and dealt Cupid a knock-out blow.

Young Zwetow is in Concepcion del Oro, a mining camp near the border of the State of Coahulla. Six months ago he wrote his betrothed that he had obtained a leave of absence and the wedding bells would ring any time she said. The young woman got her trousseau ready and set the wedding day. But the bridegroom did not come. A letter from him said the Federals had started a war, the railroad had quit running, bullets were flying and he had to stay.

So it has been for five successive attempts.

Girl Chases 8 Cows With Auto; Gets $4

New Jersey Chauffeurette Uses Machine to Hustle Bovine Trespassers to Pound.

PETERSON, N. J., Aug. 23.—Four dollars of the money Joseph Smith paid for the wanderings of his cows yesterday went into the purse of Miss Minnie DeGray

Eight Smith cows entered her garden and were eating her corn. She chased them in her auto out of the field, across a lot, into the road and a half-mile to the poundmaster's yard. Smith paid $8 for their release. Miss DeGray received half of it.

OREGON 8-HOUR BILL HITS EVERY WORKING CLASS

Professors, Trades, Occupations and Even Day Labor Limited to 48 Hours Weekly Work.

SALEM, OREG., Aug. 23.—If the universal eight-hour bill, filed under the initiative to be voted on at the next general election, should become a law it would revolutionize the industries of the State.

The measure is drafted to apply to every industry, every business or vocation or profession in the State. No one is to be permitted, under its provisions, to work for more than eight hours out of nine consecutive hours a day, or more than forty-eight hours a week.

By this law neither manual labor, trades, nor the professions shall be exempted, but every form of labor, skilled or unskilled, as well as every trade and profession, and persons working therein or thereat, shall be included, in, by and under this law, and the same shall be included, in, by and under this law, within the State or Oregon.

The measure provides that the Labor Commissioner must see to the enforcement of its provisions, and if he does not do this immediately it becomes mandatory upon the Governor to remove the Labor Commissioner from office.

AGED FATHER THRASHES SON WHO THINKS HIM EASY PREY

EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO, Aug. 23. When Francis Beaver, 30 years old, charged his father, Henry Beaver, aged 65, with having spoken in an uncomplimentary tone of the former's wife, the father resented the imputation and soundly thrashed his son.

The son, thinking he could easily worst his aged father, began the fight with a hard blow on the elder man's nose. Thoroughly aroused, Beaver, Sr., then started in and soon the son was lying on the ground with a fractured ankle and a fractured right leg.

ANNIVERSARY CLUB MEETS WITH THE SOUTHERN STATES LIFE

Leading Life Insurance Agents Hold Convention Here—Every Man Produced Over $100,000 Worth of Paid For Business in Twelve Months — Interesting Sessions Held.

There was a feast of reason, a sparkle of wit and a flow of soul at the brilliant banquet given at the Hotel Ansley last night when the Sixth Annual Convention of the Anniversary Club of the Southern States Life Insurance Company brought that gathering to a close.

Over one hundred guests were present.

This convention is celebrated by those members of the agency force of The Southern States Life Insurance Company who produced over $100,000 worth of paid for insurance during the year which ends June 30.

This convention had been in session two days, business sessions being held in the morning, the afternoon and evening being given over to entertainment.

Opening Session.

The first session of the Convention was held in the assembly room



J. C. WALDEN, SR., President.

of the Hotel Ansley on Friday morning. The largest attendance in the history of the club was present.

President Wilmer L. Moore, of The Southern States Life Insurance Company, greeted the club membership in a warm address of welcome, in which he congratulated them upon the



J. R. WILLIAMS, Vice President.

splendid work just closed, and the beginning of the new year of the Anniversary Club, the first month of which saw the agents break all producing records.

Officers are not elected by the Anniversary Club, but office is won by the amount of insurance written. The agent writing the most business is President, the second man is Vice President, the leaders in each State are State Vice Presidents.

J. C. Walden, Sr., of Alabama, won the coveted honor of President. J. R. Williams, of South Carolina, was installed as Vice President.

Officers Installed.

The State Vice Presidents installed were T. Peters, Jr., of Georgia; B. B. Murray, of Florida; H. Clay Smith, of Alabama, and G. J. McDowell, of South Carolina.

In addition to these there were present other members of this Club who qualified for 1912-13: H. N. McAfee, of Georgia, a member for the sixth time; H. Willis Hogg, of Georgia, a member for the third time; J. T. Weems, of Georgia, the oldest member of the agency force of the company in point of service, for the sixth time; Fred Hines, of South Carolina, for the fifth time, and L. E. Black, Jr., C. S. Gurr and J. R. Munroe, for the first time.

Joe W. Vinson, whose absence from the meeting, owing to ill health, was greatly regretted by all present, completes his fifth year of membership.

He also signalized his intention of making his election for next year sure by not only leading the agency force in the month of July but by beating his own and all other previous records of written business in any one month, and thereby establishing a high mark for agents to aim at.

Brief addresses were delivered to the club by the President and Vice President of the Club.

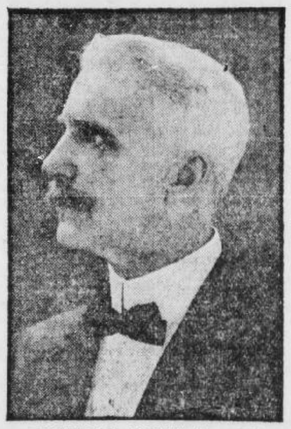
Unanimously Re-elected.

Robert F. Moore, Agency Secretary, was unanimously re-elected Secretary of the Anniversary Club, which position he has held with credit since the beginning of the organization.

Following the roll call of the Anniversary Club badges and certificates were distributed, after which the first "Keystone Degree" was conferred.

"New Policy" was the subject of an interesting paper by Supervisor of Agents, W. S. McLeod, which was followed by discussion and questions.

Agency Secretary Robert F. Moore followed with an interesting paper on "Items of Expense Charged to First Year's Business—Economy, What it Means to the Agent and the Policy-holder." His paper was followed by discussion and questions.



ROBERT F. MOORE, Secretary.

The photograph of the Anniversary Club, which appears on this page, was taken, after which the Club was entertained at luncheon at the Capital City Club by President Moore. Friday afternoon the Club attended the baseball game and Friday evening occupied boxes at the Forsyth theater.

Concluding Session.

The concluding session of this interesting convention was held on Saturday morning, at which time a symposium of talks entitled "Confidential Chats With Medical Department," was participated in by E. M. Veatch, Dr. Gaines, W. S. Kendrick and Samuel Barrett, Actuary. This was followed by discussion and questions.

"The Company's Method of Payment of Death Claims—What It Should Mean to the Supervisor, the Agent, the Company and the Beneficiary," was delivered by Supervisor Frank E. Brodnax. This was followed by a discussion on the analysis of this subject under the following heads: (1) Bankers Agents Contracts, (2) Local Advertisement; (3) Draft on Local Bank, and (4) Follow Up of Prospects from Payment.

J. E. McLauchlin, Director of the Metropolitan Agency, followed with an interesting talk on "Systematic Following Up of Prospects."

A symposium of actual experiences by all agents came next and the formal addresses of the Convention were concluded with a most interesting address by Hon. Hervey W. Laird, former Assistant Insurance Commissioner of Alabama, and now Assistant to President Wilmer L. Moore.

Entertained at Luncheon.

The Club was entertained at luncheon at the Hotel Ansley and again attended the baseball game in the afternoon.

The Banquet at the Hotel Ansley last night was probably the most brilliant gathering held in the history of the Club and the Hotel.

Over one hundred guests were entertained. The colors of the Southern States Life Insurance Company—Red, Blue and White, and the Keystone Arch, the insignia of the Company, were carried out in the flowers, ices and place cards.

President Wilmer L. Moore presided as toastmaster, and introduced the speakers.

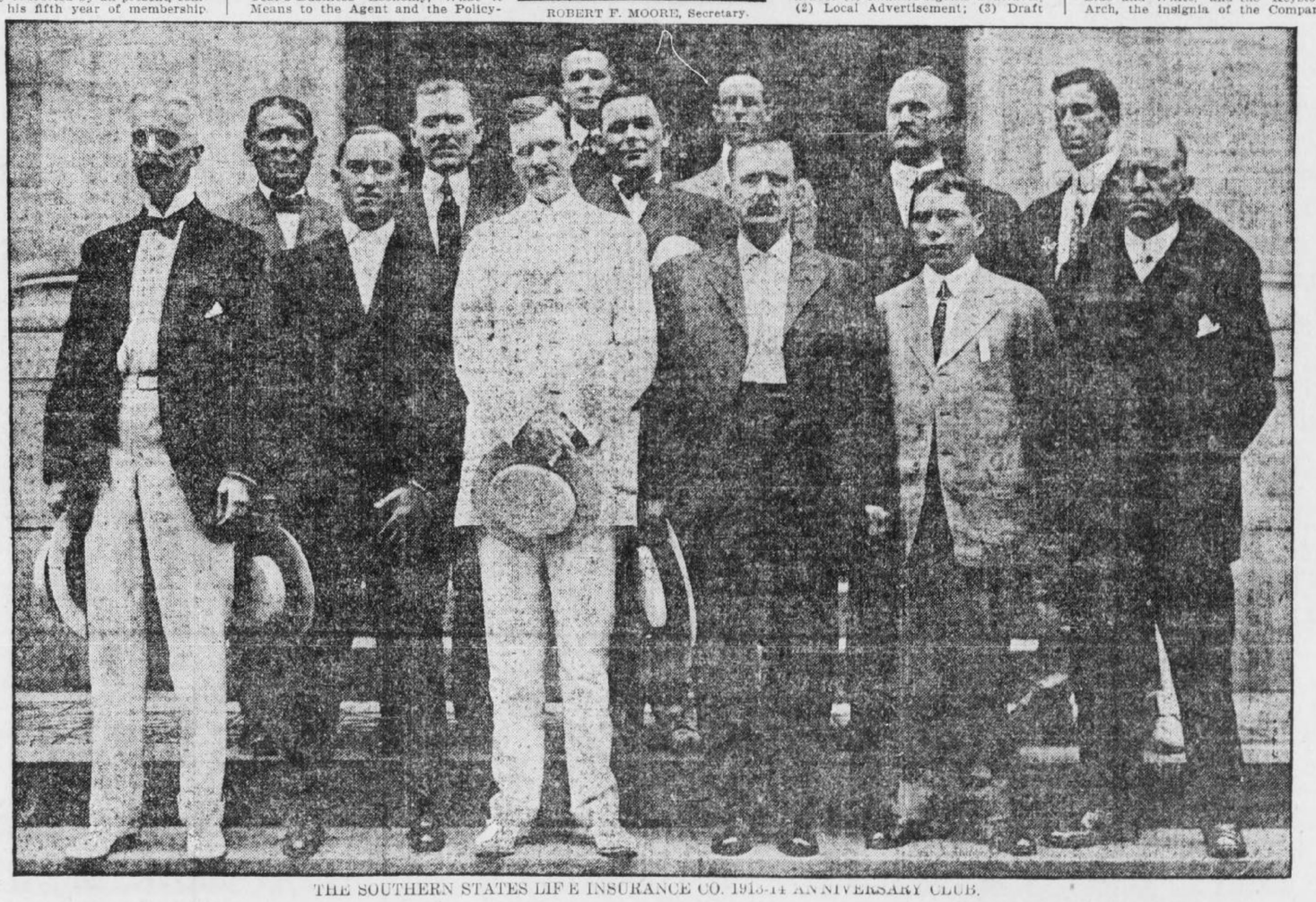
J. C. Walden, Sr., President of the Club, was the first and his response to the toast, "The Anniversary Club—the Top Rung," was warmly received.

He was followed by J. R. Williams, Vice President, whose subject, "The Southern States Life—Confidence Begets Loyalty," was handled in a splendid manner.

G. J. McDowell, a member of the Anniversary Club, and a familiar speaker at these banquets, responded to the toast, "The Keystone Degree—An Incentive to Work."

Burwell Responds.

Speaker W. H. Burwell, of the General Assembly of Georgia, delivered a splendid toast in response to President Moore's cordial introduction, on



THE SOUTHERN STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO. 1913-14 ANNIVERSARY CLUB.



T. PETERS, JR., Georgia Vice President

MENU

GEORGIA CANTALOUPE

CELERY QUEEN OLIVES ALMONDS

CONSOMME FLORENTINE
CHEESE STRAWS

POMPANO A LA CARONDELET POTATOES ANNA

CALVE'S SWEETBREAD ST. CLAIR
MOYENS PEAS

CHICKEN FILLET, LUCULLUS
PEELED ASPARAGUS HOLLANDAISE

LETTUCE, RUSSIAN DRESSING
BEATEN BISCUIT

MOUSSE A LA PARISIENNE
PETITS FOUR

CHEESE AND BENT'S CRACKER

DEMI TASSE

APOLLINARIS
CIGARS

Banquet Menu.



B. B. MURRAY, Florida Vice President.

Hotel Ansley Scene of Wonderful Banquet to Club Last Night—Toasts Were Made by Speaker Burwell, Hon. C. B. Brown, of Alabama, Hon. W. S. Witham and Clark Howell.



G. J. McDOWELL, South Carolina V. P.

"Success Is Measured by Ambition."

He was followed by Hon. Clark Howell, who responded to the toast, "Civic Duties—Every Man Has His Part."

Hon. Cyrus B. Brown, Assistant Commissioner of Insurance for the State of Alabama, represented that commonwealth and responded to the



H. CLAY SMITH, Alabama Vice Pres.

toast, "Alabama—Her Part in the Nation's Progress."

Hon. W. S. Witham concluded the evening's gayety with a wonderful potpourri when he was presented to his hearers, with the following title for his toast, "A Toast, Like a Text, Is Given to Talk From."

EUROPE TROTS, BUT CAN'T KEEP STEP TO MUSIC

Syncopated Tunes and Dances Beyond Ken of Old World, Says American Composer.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Armand Vecsey, composer and director of music at the Ritz-Carlton, has returned fresh from a European trip with lots of new music and some comments upon the musical situation abroad which may act as balm to the souls of American composers, and a joy for those who are not musicians, but like to hear the scream of the American Eagle.

Mr. Vecsey has not lived on this side of the Atlantic long enough to have taken out final naturalization papers, but there is nobody on this side of Weehawken who is more intensely and enthusiastically American in a musical way. He says American music and American motifs have spread over all Europe, but the music the natives over there don't know how to play.

Opera in Europe, as Mr. Vecsey has viewed it this summer, is poor as compared with what is given at the Metropolitan Opera House, and there isn't anything now between London and Vienna that has to do with music or the stage which local talent can't beat hands down.

"I have been in Paris, London, Berlin, Munich, and Vienna," said Mr. Vecsey, "and everywhere I have found American music the most popular. Then the turkey trot one finds all over the Continent. Yet nowhere did I hear the music played correctly, although they try hard, and when it came to fitting German or French words to a typical trotting tune, the effect was ludicrous.

Recognize the "Truthahn Tanz?"

"Think of what the result was in Berlin, when they turned 'When the Midnight Choo-Choo Leaves for Alabam' into German! In Germany they call the trot 'Truthahn Tanz,' and in France it is the 'Pas du Dindon.' Who would recognize the original under such appellations?

"Then the French can not dance the trot, nor can the Germans. Somehow they can't just find out the character of it. Of course their bands and orchestras can not get the time right in the first place. Why, at the Folies Bergere in Paris, I saw two of the best French dancers giving what was supposed to be a most perfect rendition of the trot, and I assure you it was ridiculous. It was a very poor imitation of the real thing.

"Yet, I was astonished to find that all the new French music and most of the new German operettas are either in the American style, as nearly as their composers could approach it, or have American motifs. The tango seems to be breaking up the trot over there, partly, I suppose, because their dancers can come nearer to dancing it than the purely American steps. In Paris I saw a couple trying the Texas Tommy, and it was a sight to cause a horse to double up.

"Why can't they play a turkey trot? For the same reason that nobody except a Hungarian can play Hungarian music. Almost every musical country has something that is peculiarly its own—a style of music that when played correctly is infectious.

American Style Has Call.

"Hungary has its csardas, Austria its waltz, and America its syncopated time. When each is played properly, it is bound to move an assemblage of people, and just now the American style has the call everywhere.

"At the Palais de Danse, in Berlin, I first heard a turkey trot played by a German orchestra. It was very bad. I want to tell you that in Europe this summer there is no music, no opera, no Philharmonic concert, and no play that can compare with what has been heard here in New York this year."

"In Paris," went on Mr. Vecsey, with a trace of feeling, "when they see an American trunk, they lie in wait to rob the owner, and go crazy over the thought of loot. It is the same in Berlin.

"I must tell you that not anywhere are women so generally chic in their costumes nowadays as right here in New York.

"True, I did see many smartly gowned women, but investigation showed that most of them were Americans."

Rector Denounces Paid Choir Singers

Clergyman Declares There Is No Worship in Their Strange and Unutterable Music.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Aug. 23.—The Rev. E. J. Craft, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, caused a sensation while addressing a meeting of the parishioners of Calvary parish by telling them what he would do if he were entering upon a new pastorate.

For one thing, he said, he did not believe in paid singers for church choirs "The service of the church was designed for the people as a whole and not alone for the choir," he said. "These modern choirs take the worship away from the people of the congregation and do all the worshiping themselves. They sing in wild and strange ways and in unutterable tongues the praises of God."

Veering of River Threatens Farms

Every Laborer Available Is Rushed to Head Off Flow of Missouri.

FREEMONT, NEBR., Aug. 23.—Every laborer available is being sent by the Burlington Railroad to Folsom to fight the Missouri River, which is again eating into the valuable farm lands of that section and threatening to cut its way to the railroad tracks. Many carloads of stone have been dumped into the river.

The river suddenly began veering from its channel a few days ago. Inside of two days it had swamped 20 acres of land. Fear is now felt that the river will eat its way back to the extensive farms within the last year at a cost of more than $500,000.

Tame Trout Craves Petting; Fed by Hand

Feels Insulted if Food Is Not Served in Manner to Which He Is Accustomed.

ESTES PARK, COLO., Aug. 23.—Sunbeam, the pet speckled trout in the fish hatchery at Estes Park, has just recovered from an indisposition caused by stomach trouble or rheumatism, and is again able to take its place as the only pet trout in captivity.

The fish, now a 3-year-old and about eleven inches long, is as good an example of gentle and loving trouthood as it is possible to find. Fed from the hand from the time it was hatched, it feels insulted now unless its food is given to it in that way.

It is very fond of being stroked and petted, and will swim around and rub itself against a person's hand whenever a chance is given it.

Stranger Is Son, Gone for 20 Years

Father Turns Wanderer Away, but Mother Calls Him Back, and Reunion Follows.

GLASGOW, KY., Aug. 23.—Virgil Huffman had been away from home twenty years, seeking his fortune in Alaska, and the father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. James Huffman, were sitting in a room of their home near here discussing him and wondering if he would ever come back.

There was a knock at the door and Mr. Huffman opened it to see a dusty traveler, who said he was tired and was seeking lodging for the night. Mr. Huffman thought he could do nothing for him, but Mrs. Huffman "reckoned" they could manage somehow.

Then they led him into the hall, under the swinging lamp, and as the light fell on his face the aged couple recognized him as their son.

African Chieftain Is Harvard Student

Begins Stupendous Task of Reducing His Own Language to Written Form.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Aug. 23.—A full-blooded African chieftain has just passed his entrance examinations at Harvard with flying colors and will enter the university next September as a member of the class of 1917. He is P. Gbe Wolo, and his people, 300,000 strong, are the Krus of Liberia, on the west coast of Africa.

They have no written language, so that the only way he can communicate with his family is through traders on the coast, who send the message by word of mouth along the trail. He has begun the stupendous task of reducing his language to writing.

Goes to Cemetery Instead of Ball Park

Fan Mistakes Funeral Hack for Omnibus on Its Way to Diamond.

MONTGOMERY, MO., Aug 23.—A baseball rooter came here from a distance to attend the St. Charles-Montgomery game, and by mistake he got into a hack at the depot filled with pallbearers going to a funeral.

As he had crepe on his hat, the ballbearers thought he had come as a mourner and he was taken to the cemetery instead of the ball park.

Finding himself in a funeral procession, he woke up and escaped. He got to the ball grounds just in time to see the home team win.

'Star Baths' Latest Complexion Remedy

Young Women Campers Take Nightly 'Plunge' in Milky Way Beams on Tower.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Star baths are the fad at the summer camp of the Young Women's Christian Association in Blauvelt, N. Y. Miss Marion Hopkins, the camp leader, is given credit for the innovation. The baths are taken on top of a high tower in the center of the camp. It will accommodate a dozen bathers.

There is a long waiting list of young women campers who are anxious to enjoy the reported benefits of immersion in starlight. Chief among these is said to be the "star-shine complexion."

Husband in Prison; Wife Willed $20,000

Richmond Woman Given Share of Estate After Helpmate Is Sentenced for Embezzlement.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 23.—Mrs. Maud Kent Rowley, whose husband, William J. Rowley, formerly connected with a hotel here, was recently sentenced to serve two years in State prison for embezzling $8,000 from the Jefferson Hotel in this city while auditor there, inherits $20,000 from the estate of her aunt, Mrs. Junius A. Morris, of Richmond, who died August 3 at Atlantic City.

The value of the estate is placed at $496,000.

Woman Works as Circus Roustabout

Breaks Down While Handling Heavy Tent Pole and Her Secret Is Revealed.

LA CROSSE, WIS., Aug. 23.—Mrs. Ada Broughton, unable to support her two children and invalid husband on wages paid a woman, donned a man's attire and labored beside farm hands in Dakota wheat fields. She broke down under the strain and came to La Crosse to seek lighter employment, becoming a circus roustabout. Lifting heavy poles and canvas resulted in her complete breakdown. Then she told her story to the police and collapsed. She was taken unconscious to a hospital. Relatives are on the way from her home at Rice Lake.

HEARST'S SUNDAY American Advertising Contest

$10.00 Given Away!!

Last Sunday only the trade-marks or distinguishing characteristics of the advertisers below were given. $10.00 in cash was offered to the person sending in to The American, in the fewest possible words, a description of the advertisers whose "slogan" appeared below. Thousands of these replies were received and the prize goes to *Mrs. O. D. Gorman, Jr.*, 79 W. 15th St., her answers appearing below:

WALL-PAPER

Thirty years in the wall-paper business have made us proficient. Ask our customers. Before you buy, try us. :: ::

"Better Be Safe than Sorry"

71 South Pryor Street

BURNETT WALL PAPER CO. BURNETT

"Go Where the Crowds Go"

AND

You will be delighted with the cool, comfortable Montgomery Theater. Absolutely the latest pictures.

Anna Von Hoffman is now singing

AT

The Montgomery

The easy way to buy clothes

Your Credit is Good at

DOLLAR A WEEK DAY 14 W. MITCHELL ST.

"Truly Duffy's"

The home of low prices, on the corner of Mitchell and Forsyth Sts. Attend our immense Clearing-Out Sale now going on. :: ::

DUFFY'S

"The Velvet Kind"

The kind of Ice Cream you really like. It's pure, clean and wholesome. Try it once. ∴ ∴ ∴

PHONE IVY 6849

VELVET ICE CREAM CO.

26 E. North Avenue

27 years in the same stand.

Shoes for the Entire Family

See our Fall and Winter stock of Men's and Ladies' models. Just from the Eastern style centers.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

R. C. BLACK

35 Whitehall Street

WHAT ATLANTA MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS ARE DOING

ATLANTA HAS SUPPORT FOR HOME-GOODS EXPOSITION

Spirit Which Makes City Famous Prevails, and Enough Exhibitors Sign Agreements to Take Space to Assure Success of Project.

Decision Necessary Tuesday So That Plans for New Commerce Building Might Be Changed. Manufacturers Are Responding.

It was a close shave, everyone admits, but as usual the Atlanta spirit prevailed, and the "Made in Atlanta" exhibit is assured.

Tuesday's luncheon at the Ansley was the "clincher." Several years of agitation, a year of actual work, brought to a climax by a vigorous campaign of three months, developed the exhibit project to a point where about 36 manufacturers had signed their names to agreements binding them to take floor space for a period of three years.

Thus matters stood Tuesday. Meanwhile the contractors were at work in the new Chamber building remodeling it. The plans called for offices. If a change were to be made, a decision was necessary at once.

The case was put squarely up to the Atlanta manufacturers Tuesday, and on Tuesday's luncheon was staked the entire plan. The result of the appeal was success.

To Have Four Floors.

Four floors will be devoted to the exhibit. One floor will be given over to the cotton industry—textiles, oils and by-products. Furniture made in Atlanta will take another entire floor. Building materials probably will take a floor, kindred lines of manufacture will be grouped together as far as is consistent with economical disposal of space.

Who will be in charge of the exhibit in the new building at Pryor street and Auburn avenue has not been determined. Neither has it been decided when the exhibits will be installed. All this remains to be done.

This much is certain—there will be telephone service on each floor, an expert in charge and an intelligent effort to make the exhibit pay in dollars and cents for every participant.

Had the project fallen through, it would have been lamentable, for Nashville, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Hartford, Conn., St. Louis and other cities have such exhibits; others are planning them, and Atlanta would, for the first time, be forced to admit itself less progressive than its rivals.

Those Already Pledged.

The following firms had signed for space up to Saturday, the nature of the business being suggested where the name is not self-explanatory:

Southern Engraving Company.
Frederick Disinfectant Company.
J. K. Orr Shoe Company.
E. VanWinkle Company (motor trucks).
Atlanta Gas Light Company.
Southern Upholstering Company.
Atlanta Stove Works.
Southern Spring Bed Company.
Burnett, Bell & Klapper (furniture).
Gholstin - Cunningham Company (bed springs).
All-star Manufacturing Company (neckties).
Byrd Printing Company.
Norris, Inc. (candies).
Willingham-Tift Lumber Company.
Tripod Paint Company.
J. P. Stevens Engraving Company.
Atlanta Paper Company.
Atlanta Blank Book Manufacturing Company.
White Provision Company.
Dowman-Dozier (metal workers).
Foote & Davies (office furnishings).
Golden Eagle Buggy Company.
Metzger Mattress Company.
Whittier Mills (textiles).
Marcus Loeb & Co. (overalls).
Nunnally & McCrae (overalls).
Phoenix Planing Mills.
Parian Paint Company.
Atlanta Show Case Company.
Greer Manufacturing Company (jewelry).
F. J. Cooledge (building materials).
M. D. & H. L. Smith (awnings).
Reed Oil Company.
Atlanta Metal Bed Company.
Atlanta Auto Top and Trimming Company.
Monerief Furnace Company.
Coca-Cola Company.
Walter Baillard Optical Company.
Hagan & Liddd Co. (soft drinks).
Atlanta Art Glass Company.
K. E. Hill Manufacturing Company (razor blade strops).

In addition to the above, the Southern Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, the cotton oil mills, the textile and other cotton interests have an entire floor, where they will exhibit the cotton plant and all of its various uses.

ENGLISH MAKERS INVENT CAP WHICH KEEPS SHAPE

A problem that has engaged English cap manufacturers for some time has been how to produce a cloth cap that will keep its shape after it has been in use for some time. An enterprising firm of manufacturers now claims that they have solved the problem and that the shape of their caps is not affected by rain. The idea introduced consists of placing a flat plate of straw plait in the cap between the lining and the cloth crown.

This makes the top of the cap sit flat, and as the straw is not affected by wet it is said the cap can be worn for a much longer period than the ordinary

Sweet Potato Crop Yields Big Returns

Would Bring Much More if Southern Farmers Did Not Glut Market at Harvest.

Each year the sweet potato is becoming of greater importance as a money crop in the South. The value of this crop in the United States in 1900 was $34,429,000. 90 per cent of which was produced in the Southern States. The total area devoted to sweet potatoes in the United States increased from 537,000 acres in 1899 to 641,000 in 1909, and the yield increased from 42,500,000 to 52,200,000 bushels. The total value of the crop increased at a much more rapid rate than either the acreage or the yield, showing an increase of 78.3 per cent in ten years.

With better methods of storing and marketing the potatoes, it is said, their value could be doubled without increasing the acreage or production. This is especially true in the South, where the potatoes are either rushed on the market at digging time, when the price is low, or stored in outdoor pits or banks, where a large portion decays.

Very few of the sweet potatoes stored in pits or banks ever reach the market, for from 25 to 50 per cent spoil, and those that remain are not of good quality. Even if the pit or bank method of storage would keep the potatoes, it is not economical.

Too much labor and expense are required to make these banks every year and to get the potatoes out when wanted for market. Sweet potatoes can be marketed more economically and to much better advantage from storage houses.

Green Shirts Shown For Winter Wear

Long-Pointed Collars in White and Self-Striped Effects Continue in Vogue.

New features are noted among collars and shirts shown by leading manufacturers for fall and winter. Imported dress shirts, in soft laundered effects with musnroom tucks and semi-French cuffs are selling readily. Shirts with a short stiff bosom in various color combinations are also featured.

White self-striped effects in French pique with stiff and unstarched bosoms are also meeting a good demand. A soft bosom with cross-striped plaits, in various color combinations, is a new fall feature that has been well received.

Woven madras in colored effects will be strong.

The demand for silk shirts is increasing and they are becoming more of a staple than formerly. Green will be a popular shirt color for the new season

The long pointed collars in white and self-striped effects are continuing into the next season.

A departure in them is the wider two-inch band instead of the narrow one now worn. These new collars have a three and a half inch point.

The wider band is claimed to give them more the appearance of a standing collar, besides causing them to sit better and afford greater comfort.

Stocks of Iron Not Above 100,000 Tons

Accumulation in Yards Reduced Rapidly in Southern Territory. Curtailment Continues.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Aug. 23.—Small sales of pig iron continue in the Southern territory, with a satisfactory aggregate.

The price of pig iron holds around $11 per ton, No. 2 Foundry. There have been a number of sales made for delivery during the last part of the year and some inquiries are in hand for iron to be delivered the first quarter in 1914.

There still is curtailment of the make. It is believed Alabama will produce during August almost as much iron as in July. Furnace companies are expressing the belief that before the end of the year a buying movement is likely to call for an immense tonnage. The furnace and warrant yards inventory will show now over 100,000 tons on hand. A few months ago there were 150,000 tons on the yards.

Basic iron demand is more satisfactory. Charcoal iron price is above $23, with the make as low as it ever was in the South.

Steel operations are steady, the several plants in Alabama working on practically full time. Fabricated steel is going out in all directions. Cotton tie manufacturers have had a prosperous season.

Fertilizer Concern Has Splendid Year

American Agricultural Chemical Earns Close to 7 Per Cent on Its Common Stock.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—American Agricultural Chemical for its year to June 30 is understood to have earned something better than 6 per cent on the $18,330,000 common. In fact, it is barely possible that the final figures will come nearer 7 per cent on this issue.

Unless conditions in the fertilizer trade become very much worse than for the last two years, the company can continue to earn and pay the present 4 per cent dividend. This dividend rate is, by the way, a testimonial to the wisdom of directors in making the initial distribution on the common stock rather modest. If a 5 per cent or 6 per cent rate had been adopted two years ago, the future outlook would not be nearly so happy as it is to-day.

A very strong feature of American Agricultural operations is the high percentage of branded or trade-marked goods which it sells. It is safe to state that 90 per cent of the company's tonnage consists of trade-mark goods, which farmers buy on the reputation of a particular brand for the specific purpose desired,

SAMPLES COST DRY GOODS MEN MANY DOLLARS

Dealers Feel Something Should Be Done to Stop Incessant Drain on Their Profits.

There is strong feeling in dry goods circles that something should be done to curb the increasing demands of buyers for samples. In most quarters there is a strong opinion expressed that the giving of samples is a necessary evil up to a certain point, but there is also a strong opinion that this point has long since been passed.

Few manufacturers and wholesalers take the trouble to find out just what samples cost them. In only a few cases are definite records kept and the cost of the samples figured.

A New York silk firm gets out about 250 styles a season and the buyers got fair-sized samples of each style they bought. This is really necessary, but it is trade custom, the house follows the general path.

A big woolen firm in New York which does business with the cutting-up trades and larger retailers is one of the best informed on the subject of sample expense.

"On our books," the head of the firm said, "there are about 2,500 accounts. Of these about 1,800 are manufacturers of clothing. To each manufacturer we give five or ten sample books. The cloth in each book is valued at about 20 cents, and the expense of getting them up brings the cost to about 50 cents. This means that each manufacturing account costs us about $3.75 a season for samples. With two seasons a year and 1,800 manufacturers' accounts it is easy to see what samples mean to us without trying to figure the cost of samples for the retail accounts."

In another quarter of the woolen goods trade it was said that the samples given out mounted up to a tidy sum in the course of a year, but that the expense had not been so great of late because several houses had agreed to make clothiers pay for most of the samples they got.

"One of the worst features of the sample business in this industry," this agent said, "is the way some members of the clothing trade use them. Many of them have no scruples at all about taking our samples to a competitor and asking him at how much less than our price he can get the goods made up by his mill. This is a little off the subject, perhaps, but it illustrates one of the worst phases of the woolen industry."

Among the cotton goods houses the evil is seen in its worst form so far as quantity is concerned, but the cheaper qualities of these goods tends to lessen the aggregate loss as compared with wool and silk goods. Lace and embroidery firms also pay tribute to the sample god at the rate of several hundreds to several thousands of dollars a year.

Last, but not least, comes the big department store. Inquiry at several of them in New York brought out the assertion that samples cost them from $30,000 to $60,000 a year. Only 15 to 20 per cent of the people who take these samples from the stores really buy anything afterward, and the resultant loss necessarily is heavy.

N. O. T. & M. Receiver May Ask Big Loan

Frisco Subsidiary Almost Certain to Default on Interest Due September 1.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—As soon as New Orleans, Texas and Mexico receivers know whether Frisco receivers will or will not pay the $700,000 interest due September 1, they will make application for permission to issue approximately $1,000,000 receivers' certificates. In the meantime the Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company is making temporary loans to the receivers' comprising $100,000 for debt falling due August 1, and about $200,000 additional to middle of September.

The engineers employed to examine the properties which make up the Frisco's South Texas lines have not yet made their report, but the most favorable statement would show that at least 18 months of steady work and adequate funds would be necessary to put New Orleans, Texas and Mexico in a position to earn interest on its bonds. Others believe at least three years would be consumed in putting the line on its feet, and between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 expenditures would be needed.

Under these circumstances assumption is made in certain quarters that Frisco will default its guarantee of the interest due September 1. In fact, it is said that any other course would be improper.

KNITTING YARNS SLOWER BECAUSE STRIKE IS ON

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Buying of knitting yarns has slowed up, due to the knit goods strike in New York and Brooklyn, but prices show no change. Just how the strike will affect the market is a matter of conjecture, although most dealers admit that prices will drop if it is continued.

Spinners were unwilling to raise quotations on worsted yarns materially, as it would result in advancing the prices for worsted goods and so kill the prospective demand for them.

Cotton yarns were quiet, the small demand for them being attributed to the spinners' high prices. Weaving yarns were selling at lower figures than for several weeks, but only small orders were placed. Buyers, influenced by favorable cotton crop reports, were holding out for still lower prices.

There were no changes in Southern frame-spun knitting yarns, but there was less activity noted in the coarser counts of single combed yarns.

SUMMER TRADE DEVELOPED BY BRAINY EFFORT

August Dullness of Years Ago Is Overcome by Teaching Public What to Buy Then.

"Summer isn't the terror to us that it used to be," remarked a white-haired veteran of the department stores of Atlanta—a man who is an interesting talker and a consistent advertiser, but who keeps his own name and his own personality persistently in the background.

"There was a time," he went on in reminiscence, "when we might almost as well have closed up the store during July and August. That was years ago.

"In the summer all the well-to-do customers went out of Atlanta, and did not return until fall. Fall was a mad scramble for customers and stores alike.

"The less wealthy, who stayed in town, did little shopping. Everyone thought it was too hot. No one ever paid any attention to buying in midsummer. The stores were unattractive. Usually the proprietor was vacationing—if that's a good word—himself.

"I do not know who had the inspiration first in Atlanta. But a change came about. The wisest merchant, whoever he was, decided there were people in town with money to spend, even in the summer time.

"He schemed out the way to get it, which is followed almost universally by Atlanta stores nowadays.

"To make the story short, he offered bargains so attractive that shoppers simply had to come to town for the August sales. The custom has grown until to-day the things which have no season of necessity have been exploited so skillfully that the public believes summer is the season for them.

"That may sound obscure, but I do not intend it to be.

"Take furniture, for instance. There is no more reason why one should buy furniture in January than in August. Nor is there any reason why one should buy furniture in August in preference to January.

"But the summer furniture sale has become so much a fixture in the leading stores that people wait for it. It is good business for all concerned. The merchant is striving toward the ideal condition, which would be sales and collections of an unvarying amount every month in the year—unattainable, but none the less an ideal state of affairs.

"The customer, likewise, is winning. She effects economies by midsummer buying of furniture and blankets, and distributes her expenditures more evenly over the year."

Textile Furs Being Featured for Fall

Wide Variety of Pile Fabrics Shown in Cloaks for the 1913-14 Season.

Many new effects in pile fabrics are being featured for the fall and winter seasons. Matelasse plushes in brocaded effects and high colors, to be used for cloakings and millinery, as well as other brocaded effects, are prominent features in present trading.

There is also a tendency to moires, in Scotch plaids and checks, for dresses, cloaks and trimmings. A wide variety of Oriental and Bulgarian effects in plushes and velvets are also shown for vestings, collars and cuffs.

A new item is the jasper effect, which has a rich woolen appearance and is featured for cloakings.

The fabric is of an indefinite striped appearance, and is shown in black and white and blue and brown mixtures.

Imitation Persian lamb is also popular among the more expensive fabrics, being made to retail at about $7.50 for 50-inch widths.

FRENCH CALICOMAKERS MAKE 20-YEAR COMPACT

Several years ago an attempt was made to organize the French calico printing trade, a cartel being formed which included the principal producers, and an effort was made to fix standard prices. The results were not altogether satisfactory, and the agreement was allowed to expire. The matter was taken up again recently, and it is now reported that a new cartel, comprising seven of the leading French firms whose works are situated in Rouen, Epinal, Bolbec and Valenciennes, has been formed.

A central sales bureau, which will transact the entire selling business of the concerns interested, has been established under the style of the Comptoir de Vente des Tissus Francais Imprimees.

According to the Daily Consular and Trade Report, the agreement is for twenty years.

SMALL TOWN SECURES NATIONAL BANK CHARTER

STOCKTON, CAL., Aug. 23.—Announcement is made that application the first bie rubber factory to be eat Riverbank has been granted.

This is the first time in California that a town of 600 inhabitants has secured a charter for a national bank. The bank is capitalized at $25,000.

TURNING TO FRENCH MODELS.

Fall models for men's lounge suits show complete ignoring of English fashions and tend toward the French for the first time in many years. Cheviots yield to unfinished worsteds, and the colorful textures to the plainer. The popularity of dark greens and browns in "off" shades is evidenced by the earlier selections of tailors, while inconspicuous plaids and gun club checks are also well in demand.

Southern Hosiery Buyers in Market

Winter Goods Reported Scarce and Stringency May Become Acute by Fall.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Southern hosiery buyers are visiting the local market. Although mill agents report cheap goods sold up, some provision is evidently being made for the newcomers. The Southern jobbers have waited this year until the indications of the cotton crop were fairly certain before operating. They are not taking 84-needle bundle goods, as they predict lower prices on those lines. There are said to be fewer orders for extracts booked this year than formerly.

This is not affecting the valume of sales, as extracts are made up only to order, and customary buyers of those lines are simply seeking a different finish. Winter goods are already reported scarce, and, as the duplicating period has not yet begun, the stringency will probably be acute before the end of the fall.

Cotton Goods Buying Seems to Lack Snap

Limited Number of Desirable Spring Dress Fabrics Taken by Purchasers in East.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—While certain cotton good sellers are satisfied with conditions, nearly everywhere is the complaint that the market is without any snap save for a limited number of desirable spring dress fabrics.

A number of buyers are reported to have gone home without purchasing, while others took only sample pieces. Such wide lines were shown that, in some cases, buyers got the impression that there was plenty of goods back of them. This was not the case, but the buyers were frightened off.

Staples are not in demand as they should be at this time, and specialties are holding the lead. Fancies in ratines, crepes and voiles have shown little tendency to lose their popularity.

According to The Textile Manufacturers' Journal, several larger selling agencies have opened their spring lines of dress ginghams, zephyrs, seersuckers, madras, krinkles, cheviots and shirtings.

MEN WANT AMERICAN STYLES IN THEIR CLOTHES

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—During the past few weeks several English clothing manufacturers have had representatives in the local market with their garment samples. While some interest was displayed, it was mostly for obtaining information.

The sales made were principally on overcoats, and were intended only to add a few imported garments to the lines regularly offered. The English salesmen learned that the majority of retailers in the larger cities of the United States prefer American styles.

A local manufacturer said that foreign competitors will have to realize this still more and make their clothing which they intend selling here more on American lines, or else there will be little business developed in this country.

He also said that foreign ready-to-wear garments would not have to be seriously reckoned with by local merchants for some time to come.

LONDON STYLES FAVOR LOOSE ENDS FOR TIES

According to a London report there will be increased activity in the neckwear trade there this fall. The marked style tendency now is not toward color, but toward shape. The loose ended knot is favored, but many four-in-hands are also shown. Various shades of blue and gray constitute the color trend at present.

In London men are wearing either a jacket suit or a frock coat with a small black bow tie. The start with black will probably extend to other colors as the season continues.

It is thought, however, that this vogue will not be generally adopted, as it is entirely out of keeping with the fall ideas advanced by English haberdashers.

Once-overs and Ascots are being revived in a small way.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The United States ranks fourth as purchaser of English goods, with $146,000,000 last year.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation is seeking bids in England and Ireland to build nine iron ore carriers of 15,000 tons dead-weight capacity.

The Canadian Government, in contract with the United Fruit Company of Nova Scotia, has established a new steamship line between Canada and England, in order to secure more satisfactory access to the English market.

The Chicago and Northwestern, with proceeds of $4,000,000 equipment trust certificates recently sold, will pay for switching engines, 2,000 gondola cars and 2,005 box cars.

WHITCOMB CO. IMPORT MUCH CORNED BEEF

Soaring Prices of Meats Bringing South American Product to the United States

Meat is going up, and up, with no end in sight.

This has led to a curious state of affairs. Corned beef, peculiarly a product of the United States, now is being imported from South America in great quantities, and Libby, McNeill & Libby, the Chicago packers, advise their representatives in Atlanta, H. H. Whitcomb & Burke Company, that nothing but the South American product now is to be had.

The quality is declared to be excellent. The steers of the Argentine prairies are fully equal in quality to those of our own Western ranges, and the only difference the consumer can detect is that instead of saying "U. S. Inspected and Passed," the labels bear the stamps, "Inspected under the Food and Drug Act of June 30, 1906"—in other words, the customs service now does the inspecting instead of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Never before, so far as anyone remembers, has it been profitable to import tinned meats. This could take place only under exceptional conditions such as the present, when corned beef in 14-pound containers is quoted to retailers at $37 per dozen or thereabouts, while two years ago it was quoted at about $21.

Libby, McNeill & Libby were among the first to foresee the inevitable shortage of American meats and to establish a packing house on the other side of the equator. They now are reaping the benefit.

While it is believed that corned beef never before has been imported direct from South America, last year the same packers, after shipping large quantities of the product to Europe, reimported it at a profit because of a sudden bulge in prices in the United States.

Vienna sausage and potted ham, the Whitcomb company advises, have advanced 5 per cent in the past ten days, and pork sausage, pure, has advanced 28 per cent in three weeks.

Temporarily, the live stock market is depressed by the heavy shipments from the West, East and South, due to the great damage to the corn crop in the West and to the hay crop in the East. The shipments from the South were attracted by the high prices buyers paid when they made a "raid" on Southern cattle a month or so ago, which attracted the attention of the United States Government.

The Government warned the farmers of Georgia and Florida to keep their cattle, not deplete their herds, and to fatten them for market at home instead of selling them lean for fattening in the West and North.

NEW KIND OF PIPE LINE.

One of the most remarkable mechanical devices ever used in connection with the manufacture of paper is being installed at Orange, Texas. This is a "blower," more than a mile long, through which the waste yellow pine timber from a local lumber mill will be sent to a paper mill. The slabs as they come from the mill will be ground into small particles and forced by means of compressed air through the long pipe to the paper manufacturing plant. This paper mill is said to be the only plant in the world that makes paper from yellow pine pulp. It has a daily output of thirty-three tons of wrapping paper.

DEMAND FOR RAMIES TO IMPROVE IN THE SPRING

The fall linen season is shaping up well. The demand for ratines has hurt ramie linens, but it is pointed out that the former soil more easily and do not hold their shape as well as ramie suitings, and that a better demand for ramies is looked for next spring. Light blues, pinks and browns will lead the color demand for ramie goods.

ENGLISH TRADE GROWS.

The July statement of English Board of Trade shows increases of $17,436,500 in imports and $25,880,000 in exports. Imports of foodstuffs increased $8,875,000, and raw material about $5,000,000.

RUBBER FACTORY FOR BRAZIL.

Within a year the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company wil have in operation in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, first big rubber factory to be established on the South American continent, to cost $1,300,000.

Women's Footwear Seen in Many Colors

Leather and Cloth Combinations Shown—Men's Shoes Made Along English Lasts.

Imported models on which fall and winter styles for women's evening slippers are based are leather and cloth color combinations, among which red, green, gray, white and champagne are to be featured in strap and colonial effects.

There is a tendency to drop cut steel buckles, and those of jet will be much used. Another popular buckle will be of oxidized silver, in colonial design, with a satin filler to match the panel.

Panel effects are featured in the smartest slippers. A model well thought of is of patent leather, has a modified duck bill, too, and a jet buckle filled with satin matching the narrow panel extending from the buckle to the side seam. The heel is full Louis-Cuban. Featured suede slippers are of taupe, also with color combinations.

Women's street shoes shown have the long French vamp and square throat combined with cloth top color combinations. They are made with a plain toe, are fitted with the full Louis-Cuban heel and are of the button variety.

Men's shoes for fall and winter are made along the straight, laced, English last, and the color tendency is toward dark tan and gunmetal. Low, flat heels are shown almost exclusively. The blucher style is taboo.

Arizona Grows Fine Egyptian Cotton

Salt River Valley Experiments Reach Stage Where Gin and Oil Mill Are Needed.

Excellent results are being obtained in the growing of long staple Egyptian cotton in the Salt River Valley of Arizona. Under the direction of Mr. E. W. Hudson, of the Department of Agriculture, the industry has come to include over 4,000 acres in planted cotton, yielding in most cases a net profit of $100 an acre.

While the severe drouth throughout the entire West has made inroads on every other crop, the Arizona cotton has prospered to such a degree that a ginning plant and an oil mill to make use of the cotton seed are to be established by the time the crop is ready.

The subcommittee of the American commission which has been making a study of cotton growing and cotton marketing in Egypt, shows that not only can American methods applied to the raising of Egyptian cotton reduce the cost approximately 50 per cent, but that our progressive farmers, although handicapeed by the quality of our soil as compared with that of the Nile Delta, can bring our long staple cotton yield per acre up to that of Egypt's.

Long staple cotton brings from 21 to 25 cents a pound on the spot.

Already the irrigation system employed in the Delta lands has been employed in Arizona. The rest must be worked up by American intelligence and American industry, for Egypt with her antiquated methods of cultivation offers little further guidance.

FIRST BALE BRINGS 12 CTS. PER POUND IN SAVANNAH

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—Before the entrance to the Cotton Exchange the first bale of upland cotton grown in Chatham County was auctioned. The bale brought 12 cents a pound, 3 cents better than current values. The first bale was grown by W. M. Kennedy and ginned by Floyd & So. The staple graded good middling.

FANCY SHOE BUCKLES.

The wearing of elaborate slipper buckles was particularly noticeable during the Grand Semaine racing week, as the prevailing style of short skirts allows the entire shoe to be seen. The custom is now quite the craze, and many society people are adopting special buckle designs to be worn with various costumes. They are appearing daily with a different buckle to harmonize with each different gown.

MEN'S COLLARS ARE INVENTION OF A HOUSEWIFE

Ingenious Woman Contrived Familiar Article to Lessen Amount of Washing in Home.

The detachable collar now worn by men the world round was the invention of a thrifty housewife 83 years ago. It sprang from sheer necessity, and yet it was so simple an article of wearing apparel that its first maker never looked upon her production as an invention, and it is doubtful if the other early manufacturers thought of patenting the idea.

During the succeeding years, in which the manufacture of collars and their allied products has become a great industry in and around Troy, N. Y., the incident of the invention of the collar had almost been lost until recently brought to light by the unearthing of a family tradition.

It is now certain that Mrs. Hannah Lord Montague was the maker of the first detachable linen collar. Mr. Montague was engaged in the manufacture of fine shoes for women. He was a large man, very particular in matters of dress, and in those days before the invention of the sewing machine and before great public laundries were established, the making, washing and ironing of the shirts formed quite an item in the work of the household.

Mrs. Montague was resourceful, and in endeavoring to lighten her household duties she hit upon the idea of a detached collar, which could be fastened to a neckband of her husband's shirt and washed and ironed separately. Before this time, when the collar was soiled, the whole shirt had to be washed, but by this device two or three collars might be used to one shirt. Acting upon the idea which had come to her, Mrs. Montague went to the patch bag, selected a strip of white linen, which she cut and shaped to fit the neckband of her husband's shirt, sewed it, turned it inside out, and attached a narrow string of braid at either end to tie about the neck. This was the original string collar.

Thus through the resourcefulness of a woman the modern detachable collar was evolved.

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U. S. CERTAIN CAMINETTI WILL SHARE DIGGS' FATE

Government Bends Every Effort to Speed Trial of Federal Immigration Commissioner's Son on the Charge of "White Slavery."

Former California State Architect, Facing Four to Twenty Years in Prison, Plans Appeal—Companion to Follow Suit if Convicted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—Supremely confident after the conviction of Maury I. Diggs, former State architect, the United States authorities, prosecuting the famous "white slave" cases, which at one time threatened to disrupt President Wilson's Cabinet, are using every energy to speed the trial and obtain a similar verdict against Drew Caminetti, who was Diggs' companion in the sensational flight to Reno with Marsha Warrington and Lola Norris.

Diggs will be sentenced September 2. Under the verdict of the jury, the Judge can fix the penalty at from four to twenty years, and owing to the fact that virtually the same evidence that was introduced against Diggs will be introduced against Caminetti, leads the Government to believe that conviction is certain.

Diggs' attorneys have already announced they will carry the case to the highest court in the land. Should Caminetti be convicted, he, too, doubtless would appeal.

Diggs Gives $20,000 Bail.

Bail in the sum of $20,000 was readily furnished by Diggs' relatives when the amount was fixed by the court and was accepted by the United States Commissioner.

The case was one of the most spectacular ever tried in California. Diggs is a former State architect. Caminetti is a son of the United States Commissioner of Immigration. Both men are married and have families. Both are of high social standing in Sacramento.

Both men are considerably older that the girls with whom they eloped. The undisputed evidence in the case was that the intimate relations between Diggs and Miss Warrington and Caminetti and Miss Norris had become notorious in Sacramento. Families of both the young men were preparing to start criminal action against them to break these relations.

Then they and the girls disappeared. They were traced to Reno, where the two couples were living as men and wives in a rented bungalow. The men were charged with violations of the Mann anti-white slave act.

Blames Girls for Elopement.

Both Miss Warrington and Miss Norris charged that the men had threatened, cajoled and coerced them into making the trip to Reno. They declared that they had promised to obtain divorces from their wives in order to wed them.

Diggs, in his defense, pleaded that the girls were the persons responsible for the flight, that they had induced them to fly to Reno.

It was this attitude of hiding behind a woman's skirt that caused the most severe condemnation of Diggs. Great stress was laid on it by Theodore Roche, attorney for the Government, in his final appeal to the jury for conviction.

"This defendant," said Roche, "did not deny on the stand the truth of the essential facts we have shown. And then he comes before you and asks acquittal.

"Hides Behind Wife's Skirts."

"The defendant in a criminal case usually bases defense on the presumption of innocence, but this defendant relies on his own depravity. He comes into court covered with his own shame and hides behind the skirts of his wife and child.

"When these girls went to Reno their departure meant social ostracizement. Marsha Warrington went because she believed and trusted this man. She didn't desire money, dresses or presents. Her parents gave her these. But this man had promised her marriage, as Caminetti had promised Lola Norris.

"Those promises were never intended to be kept. What was intended was to abandon the girls in Reno. They never could have returned to Sacramento—and you know what that meant. But the alluring promise of marriage had been held out to them."

Scores Conduct in Home.

Attorney Roche was particularly severe with Diggs for the misconduct in his own home to which he testified yesterday. He had not been content, said Roche, with making an assignation house out of his office, but he was similarly to degrade the privacy of a home he shared with a virtuous and loving wife.

In seeking to establish that the trip was not premeditated and that the two girls had not been induced to take it by threats of scandal on one hand and promises of marriage on the other, Diggs willingly testified to his own misconduct and the embarrassments, domestic and business, into which it had led him.

His counsel in summing up the evidence did not palliate these acts.

"Paint this defendant as you will—a monster if you please," argued Robert Devlin, his senior counsel, "but tell me what motive he would have had in going out of the State for the purpose of accomplishing those things already accomplished.

"Counsel may characterize him as they please, and I may not differ with them. They say his act was shameless, and I may feel the same way about it, but it isn't white slavery."

This was the whole argumentative substance of the defense. There remained the rhetorical and the emotional appeals and, of course, they were not neglected. The girls were blamed for tempting the men. They were called willing accomplices in what evil had been done, and the wisdom of trusting a woman scorned when she bears witness against the lover who has discharged her was called into question.

Southern Drawl an Opera Asset

Alabama Singer Lauds Accent

Sees Fame for Dixie Song Birds

Miss Neida Humphrey.



Miss Neida Humphrey, of Huntsville, Blames Laziness for Dearth of Divas.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., Aug. 23.—The soft, musical voice of Southern women, which poets have raved about, others have envied and the comic papers have made subject of satire, has a value in dollars, and it has an even greater value in the world of art.

So thinks Miss Neida Humphrey, of Huntsville, who has just returned home after a three-year course of voice culture under Caruso in New York.

Miss Humphrey, realizing the supreme demand for American prima donnas on the operatic stage, not only in this country, but in every capital in Europe, thinks there is a world of opportunity for the young women of her own section in this field.

"The Southern woman's voice," says Miss Humphrey, "possesses more natural musical qualities than the voices of any other women in the world. With proper cultivation that quality should make them the greatest opera stars. The world has long known of this quality, but the Southern women of talent have just refused to grasp their opportunities.

Blames Indolence in Part.

"And I guess the laziness so generally attributed to our people may have a great deal to do with it. Singing, I mean serious singing, is the hardest sort of work.

"There is hardly a girl of social position in the Southland who has not a smattering of musical education. The trouble is it's only a smattering. When they reached the point where singing meant real work they retired gracefully to other fields.

"But I believe that the time is not far off when the Southern girl of talent will realize the life she is overlooking and then I am certain that there will be girls of Dixie whose names will be just as famous as those of Farrar, Suzanne Adams and Louise Homer, all American born.

Miss Humphrey is very young and she is very, very pretty, but that is not all. She has a voice of remarkable power and dramatic quality, but withal she holds in it that soft sweetness that declares her home as plainly as it would be declared were she to walk on the stage waving the Stars and Bars.

Has Charmed the President.

She has already done things in music and she intends to do more. In New York she has sung before the most critical audiences in concert and has won their high approbation. It was she who charmed President Wilson and a distinguished gathering in New York recently at a concert.

In Chattanooga last May, during the reunion of the Confederate Veterans, she sang before the old soldiers and was given an ovation.

Miss Humphrey intends to return to New York in the fall to complete her studies. She has already been assured of an operatic engagement and Huntsville believes that it will soon boast an operatic celebrity.

Dweller in Desert Sees First Pine Tree

Full Grown Woman Is Mystified by Foliage—Also Takes Mountain Snow Bath.

CHICO, CAL., Aug. 23.—Miss Ilene Locey, of Visalia, cousin of Frank M. Moore, of this city, a grown woman, saw her first pine tree when she went with the Moores for an auto trip to the mountains.

She has resided long in the desert southland, and was not only pleased but mystified at the foliage and the fact that she could reach the snow-bound regions of the Sierra Nevadas inside of an hour's time.

The party left here especially to give Miss Locey an idea of the diversified climate of the Sacramento Valley and a snow bath in the higher altitude.

Tents Only Shelter For Toledo Families

City Is Growing So Rapidly That Builders Can Not Construct Houses Demanded.

TOLEDO, Aug. 23.—Because the city has not enough houses to rent and builders are not able to construct houses as rapidly as they are desired tents are being used as homes in Toledo.

Two tent colonies have been established in the city. In both districts occupants of the tents are owners of lots on which the temporary homes have been erected. The lots have been purchased as home sites and tents are serving as temporary homes.

The tent homes consist of living rooms, dining rooms and kitchens. Each has a flower and vegetable garden and one is equipped with a chicken park, a stable and outbuildings. Living rooms are convertible into bedrooms, and hammocks, stretched in the open, are used day and night.

SOUTH IS PAYING HEAVY TOLL FOR CANAL BENEFITS

Colonel Gailliard, of South Carolina, Breaks Down Under Tremendous Task.

More than any other section of the country, the South is expected to realize in prosperity and development by the opening of the Panama Canal. But the South is to pay its toll and pay for it dearly.

Just when the canal was an assured fact, Senator John T. Morgan, of Alabama, father of the Isthmian Waterway idea, died as a result of his years of ceaseless labor impressing the necessity of rthe canal on Congress.

Nok Lieutenant Colonel David Du Bois Gailliard, of South Carolina, the army engineer who dug the Culebra Cut, has had to abandon the scene of his triumph and return to the United States to give his nervous system shattered by his work, a rest which it has needed for months.

And that is not all. From the zone the advices come that Colonel William L. Sibert, of Alabama, the army engineer in charge of the work on the great Gatun Dam, is on the point of a breakdown and it is extremely doubtful if he will be strong enough to stay in the zone to see his work completed.

Careers of Two Similar.

The careers of Colonel Sibert and Colonel Gailliard have been remarkably similar. Gailliard was born in South Carolina; Sibert, in Alabama. They entered West Point the same year and both graduated in 1884 among the first five men in their class.

After their graduation, both were sent to Willets Point and in 1908, when the canal work was put in the hands of the army engineers, Colonel Goethals immediately picked the two Southerners as his chief aides. Sibert was put in charge of the work on the Atlantic side, which included the building of the Gatun Dam, while Gaillard was in charge of the work in the interior of the zone.

That Lieutenant Colonel Gaillard had suffered a nervous breakdown was known only to a few of his intimate friends in the army. A few weeks ago when his condition became serious the matter was brought to the attention of General Bixby, the chief engineer in Washington, and by General Bixby called to the attention of Secretary of War Garrison, who immediately granted the stricken engineer a long leave of absence.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles F. Mason, Medical Corps, U. S. A., the director of the Ancon Hospital, in the Canal Zone; Mrs. Gaillard and Lieutenant Colonel Gaillard's young son came with him and went with him to Baltimore, where he will enter the John Hopkins Hospital. There he will be under the care of some of the most eminent specialists in nervous disorders in this country.

Leave Did Not Aid Him.

Colonel Gaillard was in New York less than two months ago after a six weeks' leave of absence that he had taken in the hope that the rest would benefit his health to the extent that he would be able to remain in the Canal Zone. He sailed from New York on June 27 last, again to take charge of the work in the Central Division.

Those who talked with him at that time remember that he expressed a desire to get away from the Isthmus as soon as his work was finished, but, he added, with a touch of sadness in his soft Southern voice, "When I do leave it will be with deep and sincere regret."

Lieutenant Colonel Gaillard is the first of the famous army engineers employed in the construction o. the Panama Canal to be stricken as a result of his work. A few weeks ago Colonel William M. Black, Corps of Engineers, the chief of that branch of the service in this part of the United States, the officer who was head of the engineering board which solved the problem of raising the old battleship Maine, was in Panama and was Gaillard's guest.

Close Friends for Years.

The two officers have been intimate friends for years. During his stay at Empire, the headquarters of Colonel Gaillard, Colonel Black noted and realized that the builder of Culebra Cut needed a long and complete rest.

"Gaillard," said Colonel Black last night, "is one of the most wonderful organizers the army has developed. His work in the Canal Zone has been little short of marvelous. He laid out his plans in such a way that he got the maximum out of everything, especially in the handling of the railroad part of the work. He was also able within a few months after he took charge at Empire to double the work accomplished in a specified time. Some of the things that he did experienced railroad men had said were practically impossible."

Woman Given Job Of Cleaning Up State

Success in Making Tacoma a Spotless Town Causes Promotion in Service.

TACOMA, Aug. 23.—Because of her successful efforts to transform Tacoma into a "Spotless Town," Miss Arizona B. Wimple, food and market inspector, is to be rewarded with a bigger job—the cleaning up of the State of Washington.

This was the advice received here today from the Governor's office in Olympia, where it is said Miss Wimple is to be appointed State bakery and sanitary inspector.

Her methods in cleaning up Tacoma were simple and direct and included publicity as an aid in bringing about the desired reforms.

Frequent inspections of bakeries and other food dispensing establishments were made and the score announced in the newspapers.

Miss Wimple, who is young and pretty, will receive $4,000 a year from the State.

She is a graduate of the University of Michigan.

CANDLES BURNING AT WAKE SET HOUSE AFIRE

CALGARY, ALBERTA, Aug. 23.—A fire which started from candles set about a coffin at a wake, at the house of J. Selar, here burned the hair and eyebrows off the body of an aged woman. Portions of the face were charred. Firemen extinguished the blaze.

WATCHING MAN WHO STOLE AND HID A FORTUNE

Detectives Shadowing Mail Thief Believed to Have Cached $40,000 After Robbery.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 23.—Charles Savage, a negro mail robber, released from the penitentiary in Leavenworth, is being shadowed by three detectives. He will be kept under watch constantly because somewhere is hidden $40,000 of the $50,000 in currency he stole five years ago from a registered mail pouch, and nobody except Savage knows where it is.

When Savage was released he was met at the door by his mother and a young woman to whom he was engaged before he was sent to prison. They came at once to Kansas City to see an uncle, who is dying.

"They needn't watch me," he said. "If they think I'm going to dig up $40,000 they're mistaken. I wish I knew where there was $40,000 buried."

"Isn't it queer that $2,000 in $20 gold certificates of the same series as stolen from the mail sack were found blowing around in the wind near your mother's home in South Leavenworth this spring?" Savage was asked.

"Yes, that's queer. I don't understand," he answered. "I read about that, and I figured it out that some person who lived in South Leavenworth had stolen that mail sack and hidden the money there, and the rain had washed away the dirt where it was buried, and the wind got at it and blew it away."

Employees' Pension Measure Approved

Pennsylvania Cities Are Permitted to Establish Fund for Faithful Municipal Workers.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—Under the provisions of an act passed by the Legislature, which Governor Tener has approved, this city is given authority to establish a municipal pension fund for employees. The act applies to all city employees who have given twenty years of service to the city.

The act provides that in the event of the creating of the fund every employee will be compelled to pay into the fund 1 per cent of his yearly salary.

The pension to be allowed the beneficiary will be equal to one-half of the average yearly salary received by him during the last two years before his retirement.

College Professor Seeks Laborer's Pay

Unable to Make Both Ends Meet, Teacher Resigns Chair in University.

BERKELEY, CAL., Aug. 23.—Unable to make both ends meet on a salary of $900 paid him by the University of California, Paul Boehncke, an instructor in the German department, has withdrawn from the faculty and is seeking a position in which he can support himself and family of two children.

During the last few summers Boehncke has managed to augment his meager salary by working as a plasterer at from $5 to $7 a day, or nearly twice the amount he was paid by the university.

Apache War in '80's Is Cause of Divorce

Husband Deserted Thirty Years Ago by Wife Who Didn't Like Wild West.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Geronimo and his wild hordes of Apaches, who terrorized New Mexico in the eighties, were the direct cause of a divorce suit which Allen L. Eaton begun yesterday in the Superior Court against Zuma E. Eaton.

The Eatons were married in Silver City, N. Mex., in 1886, when the Apache uprising was on. Mrs. Eaton, who hailed from Pittsburg, did not enjoy the wild Western life her married life entailed, and she deserted her husband.

Common Laborer Strikes Big Gold Vein

Ore Will Run $60,000 to Ton and Mine Is Largest in Southern Oregon.

MEDFORD, OREG., Aug. 23.—What is reported as the biggest gold strike made in Southern Oregon has been been reported by Elmer Higginbotham on the mine owned by him and M. G. Womack on Kane's Creek. The ore will run $60,000 to the ton, according to assays of samples made here.

Higginbotham had been a common laborer for many years until Womack offered to "grub-stake" him on a prospecting trip up Kane's Creek.

BERI BERI CAUSED BY RICE DIET, SAYS EXPERT

Special Cable to The American.

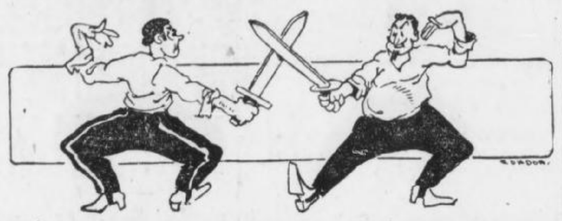
BERLIN, Aug. 23.—The Berlin Medical Association reports that the well-known investigator of beri beri, Dr. Max Moszkowski, finds, after a remarkable experiment, that the disease is caused by the use of rice.

Dr. Moszkowski for 138 days subsisted almost entirely upon rice. All the symptoms of beri beri manifested themselves.

At the close of the experiment an injection of serum containing an extract of rice resulted in a complete recovery.

Hunnicutt Won in First Round

Beat Bravo With Wooden Sword



How Atlanta's Broadsword Champion Worsted French Fencing Master.

Time was when the prize fight was not au fait, when in the best families, and even in the second best, and maybe in the third, they frowned down upon the pugilistic art as brutal and degenerate. Then it was that the youn bloods turned to cockfighting and fencing for the gladiatorial features of their lives, and were satisfied.

And that time was not so very long ago. Calvin W. Hunnicutt, who is Atlanta's oldest citizen, revived them in memory yesterday, when he fell to the young bloods turned to cockfighting between Charley White and Frank Whitney, with the remark that things were not like this of yore.

Of course, he had a dueling story of his own to tell, and he told it—of how he fought an arrogant French fencing master in a combat with wooden swords, and how all Atlanta looked on and cheered him as its champion.

It occurred before the war, when all good things, it seems, occurred. It occurred just at the beginning of the war, and had its effect in keeping Mr. Hunnicutt out of that conflict.

"There had been talk of war, war, war pretty generally," he said. The trouble clouds were thick and black, and we organized here in Atlanta a cavalry troop that we called the Fulton Dragoons. Captain Wilson was our officer, I was first lieutenant, and C. B. Whaley, my best friend, was first sergeant.

"All went well at first, and things were pleasant. But after a while politics began to leak in, as inevitably it will with all volunteer military bodies. Everybody knows everybody else so well, you see that very naturally jealousy comes in. Anyhow, when the time came for the election of a captain for a new term, Whaley and I, backing Wilson, lost out, because the other man promised horses to all members of the troop. Then dissatisfaction grew and the organization loosened.

"The new captain and his great ally, Second Lieutenant Williams, were full of ideas as to how to run a military organization, and began to put these ideas into play. That made more dissatisfaction for no volunteer soldier likes to be driven by men who were their friends and associates.

"One of their ideas was the importation of a fencing teacher to instruct the men in broadsword use. Now Whaley and I had practiced considerably with the broadsword, and were rather expert in its use, but we said nothing of it to the captain and his friends.

"Well, the fencing master came, a Frenchman from Mobile. He was a flourishing, affected sort of fellow, and considerable of a boaster. Not long after he was here, he broke off teaching and began to talk about his own great skill and to show it off.

"One day he challenged all of us.

" 'Nobody here can touch me with his sword,' he announced. 'I don't fear to let any of you try.' And he flourished his sword.

"Whaley and I decided to take him on, and I went to him. He laughed at me. But I insisted, and the date was set for our combat. That there should be no bloodshed—because we were going to do some furious fencing, it seemed—I put a negro of mine to work making two wooden swords, or sticks. These were to be our weapons.

"Somehow the tidings that there was to be a fight got abroad. Atlanta was not as large as it is now, but it was a right smart town even then, and when the day for the fight came, everybody turned out.

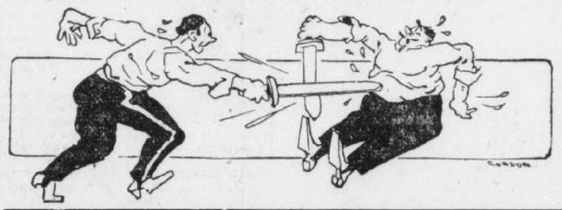
"We had planned to have the duel in a theater, owned in the days of old Atlanta by a man named Williams. The place was packed, and I began to be a little nervous over the public nature of the affair.

"We squared off, and the crowd settled back in the seats for a long and interesting fight. But it wasn't for long. The Frenchman came at me with a flourish, and I had a flourish to match his. Thence I made a thrust at him, the thrust that we know technically as the point tierce. It went through his guard, and to his body. If we had been fighting with real swords, my opponent would have been run through.

"All Atlanta laughed. The Frenchman had pretty generally advertised his ability to fight, and everybody was there. However, there were one or two persons who didn't like the way the fight came out, particularly the new captain of the dragoons and his ally. After the fight they began working to get me to resign. The duel, they claimed everywhere, might have an effect in breaking up discipline. And so, with their dissatisfaction showing plain, I resigned.

"The Frenchman we didn't see after the half minute duel. If the dragoons learned broadsword fencing, they learned it from somebody else.

"It's a pity the art of fencing does not survive in the popular fancy. It is clean, beneficial and interesting. But this prize fighting——"



LOOKS FOR BODY OF FATHER LOST IN ICE 43 YEARS

Miss Edith Randall, of Boston, Expects to Find Corpse on Glacier at Foot Mt. Blanc.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Miss Edith Randall, of this city, has gone to Chamonix, Switzerland, one one of the strangest errands known. She hopes to find in the glacier there the body of her father, who lost his life climbing on Mont Blanc forty-three years ago. Ten others were lost with him in a snowstorm near the summit. All told, two Americans, one Scotchman and eight guides and porters died.

Five of the bodies were recovered. It is expected by guides that the six others will be delivered up by the glacier this year.

Scientists are interested as it may supply evidence to prove their theories on the speed of the annual march of glaciers toward the valleys.

Miss Randall's father, John Randolph, a Boston banker, was fifty-four when he lost his life in 1870.

Last year Miss Randall came to Chamonix, as the ice axe and several small articles relonging to Mr. Randall had been found by guides at the foot of the Glacier des Bossons.

Many Americans and English Alpinists, as well as guides, joined in the search for the body, but without result. All hope for better luck this summer.

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again and very quickly, too, if you will only let Hostetter's Stomach Bitters help the digestion to become normal, keep the liver active and the bowels free from constipation. These are absolutely necessary in order to maintain health. Try it to-day but be sure it's

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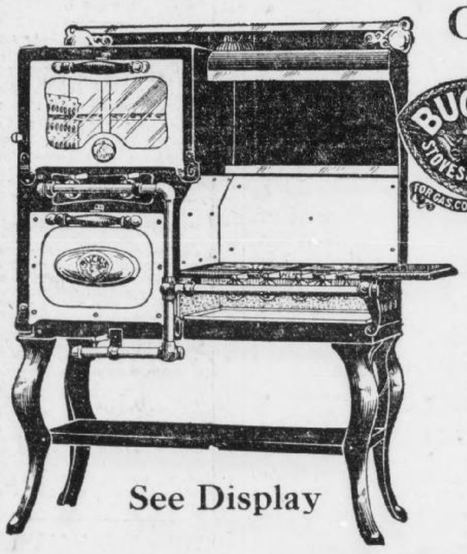

See Display

Buck's—the most conveniently arranged, the most sanitary, and certainly the most economical gas user made—comes in for a tremendous discount this week.

They are here—anything from the small stove to the most elaborate range—and all are carrying the same big discount. Discard your old, worn, smoking, fuel-consuming cooking machine to-morrow, and let us replace it with one of these modern stoves or ranges.

The savings of your fuel bill will soon pay for any BUCK'S you may select.

Connections Free--$1 a Week Buys Your Choice

That's fair enough, isn't it? We will actually put it in your kitchen—ready to turn on the gas—and you can pay the bill at one dollar per week. Come in to-morrow and take your choice. See our big Mitchell street window display.

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BOLL WEEVIL COSTS SOUTH BILLION; ZONE CURE URGED

Senator Smith of South Carolina Secures Government Expert's Figures on Total Estimated Ravages During Last 17 Years.

Shows How $107,539,127 Yearly Cost of Proposed Remedy Could Be Counteracted by Diversified Crops and United States Aid.

(The zone strip to which Senator Smith refers as a remedy for the boll weevil, as proposed, would begin in Tennessee and run down through Alabama and part of Florida.)

By ELLISON D. SMITH.
(United States Senator From South Carolina.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—A few weeks ago I asked some of the officials in the Department of Agriculture to give me an estimate of the losses the farmers of the South have suffered as the result of the boll weevil. The figures furnished me are startling. From the report I make the following extract:

"The only adequate way of arriving at the losses due to the boll weevil is by studying the average production per acre by States, comparing years of non-infestation with years of infestation. It is quite noticeable that every State by the third year of infestation has shown a decided reduction in average yield per acre.

"This average production is used in connection with the acreage planted to obtain an estimate in money value of the loss from the boll weevil to the producers. This is only the primary loss and is turned over and over again as it reacts upon ginners, oil mill men, merchants, bankers, property values, manufacturers of the textile and the final consumers.

"The total loss to producers obtained by this method from 1895 through 1912 is $841,521,135, or an average during the 18 years of $46,751,174 per annum, with the loss now reaching over $100,000,000 per annum.

These Only Obvious Losses.

"Only the more obvious losses from the ravages of this pest can even be estimated. These are the losses in productivity suffered by the producers and the losses in business of the first processes in manufacture.

"Figures are presented to show the losses to the planter, the ginner and the oil mills as follows, for the period from 1895 to 1912:

Loss to the planters	$841,521,135
Loss to the ginners	17,446,295
Loss to the oil mills	72,270,421
Total	$931,237,852

"To these must be added losses in business suffered by cotton buyers and brokers, merchants, bankers and cotton mills, the loss in property values, the ultimate effects upon the consumer."

In other words, officials of the Department of Agriculture estimate that the loss to the South from the boll weevil between 1895 and 1912 has been considerably more than $1,000,000,000. This is staggering.

The Government has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to stamp out the boll weevil, but without avail. The Government experts, entomologists, farm demonstration agents and others have done splendid work in teaching the farmers better methods of cultivation, rotation of crops, etc., but so far as checkmating the boll weevil is concerned they themselves admit that their work has been a failure.

Moves Eastward Steadily.

The weevil continues its march eastward at a steady pace each year, and in no section where it has made its appearance has any method been discovered of minimizing the damage done by it.

Unless something is done it will not be very long until the entire cotton area of the South is infested.

Of course, some cotton can be grown in the area infested by the boll weevil, but the yield per acre and per farm is greatly reduced, while the cost of production is greatly increased. I am told by a member of Congress who owns a large plantation in an infested section that it costs just about twice as much to produce a bale of cotton now as it cost before the boll weevil came. Many others have given me testimony to the same effect.

When one undertakes to estimate the loss to the South during recent years because of this little insect, and then tries to estimate the probable loss in the future, the result must be appalling.

I have been deeply interested in the boll weevil for a number of years. I have watched its spread from the time it made its first appearance in

Continued on Page 6, Column 4.

New Cancer Cure Arouses Germany

Kaiser's Subjects Have Cornered Supply of Mesothorium, Found in U. S. and Brazil.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Mesothorium, the new cure for cancer, is causing great excitement in Germany, according to Dr. F. D. Donoughe, of Boston, who has just returned from the Cancer Congress at Brussels and the Medical Congress in London. German towns have subscribed large sums for the purchase of mesothorium, which is found in Colorado, the Carolinas and Brazil.

A rayless product of therum, it becomes active through transformation into radio-therum. The price, formerly one-sixth that of radium, recently has become higher. Hungary and Germany have purchased the supply of mesothorium available until 1915. It is said to be a dependable cure for certain forms of cancer.

Sir Herbert Tree's Cast Stirs British Ire

Americans in 'Joseph and His Brethren' Win Noted Playwright's Praise.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Antagonism has been aroused in London theatrical circles because Americans are to play the principal roles in Sir Herbert Tree's production of "Joseph and His Brethren."

Sir Herbert said:

"The Americans are wonderful in whatever they attempt to do. I have the greatest faith in their powers, and, without wishing to enter on a comparison between American and English methods, I must say I think Maxine Elliott will be a peerless Zeulika, and George Relph a most romantic Joseph."

Caruso Sadly Says: 'My Star Is Dimming'

Tenor Thinks Public Soon Will Desert Him for Young and Brilliant Star.

Special Cable to The American.

ROME, Aug. 23.—Caruso, who is taking the cure with his eldest son at Monte Catini, is in a philosophical mood. To a newspaper man he said:

"It is about time the public ceased to take an interest in me. There are plenty of young stars rising who soon will shine with dazzling brilliancy in the firmament of art. Mine is dimming; don't you think so?"

Then he sadly shook his head and walked slowly away.

HEARTHSTONE 200 YEARS OLD FOUND IN MINNESOTA

ST. PAUL, MINN., Aug. 23.—The hearthstone used by early French voyagers who made their headquarters in the stone house at Taylors Falls, in Interstate Park, was found by workmen excavating in the foundations for relics. The house is thought to have been built 200 years ago.

NEGRO VILLAGE DESTROYED BY MOB OF WHITES

Buildings Are Blown Up by Heavy Dynamite Charge and Then Torch Is Applied.

NO CASUALTIES REPORTED

Attack of Merchant on Young Man Cause of Outbreak—Black Makes Escape.

MOULTRIE, Aug. 23.—Greenough, a negro village just over the line in Mitchell County, has been partially destroyed by a mob of white men. No deaths have been reported.

It appears that John Davis and his brother, young white men, had advanced some money to Bradley Brothers, negro proprietors of the leading store of Greenough. The negroes failed to return the money, and when the white men went to collect, a difficulty arose, in which one of the negroes struck John Davis with a scantling, knocking him unconscious. The Davis boys escaped to their home and reported the difficulty and the action of the negroes. At night a mob of white men assembled and marched on the village, armed with dynamite and such firearms as could be procured.

When the village was reached, it was found the Bradleys had escaped. A charge of dynamite was exploded under the store and it was completely demolished, together with the stock of goods. Other stores were fired and many shots emptied into negro houses. The fire was returned by the blacks for a short time, but without effect.

The Bradleys have not been seen since the outbreak, and further trouble is not expected by the whites.

LEO M. FRANK as he appeared in court yesterday. The defendant was calm under the terrific denunciation of the prosecutor and watched Mr. Dorsey intently through the many hours that the Solicitor consumed in declaring the defendant one of the greatest of criminals. He seemed scarcely more moved than the spectators.



DORSEY DEMANDS DEATH PENALTY FOR FRANK IN THRILLING CLOSING PLEA

Solicitor's Scathing Address Halted by Adjournment---Had Spoken for More Than Six Hours---Cheered by Big Crowd Outside the Courthouse.

PRISONER CALM, WIFE SOBS AS STATE CHARGES MURDER

Slain Girl's Mother Breaks Down, but Defendant Faces Spectators With Hint of Smile---Case May Go to the Jury by Monday Noon.

Insisting upon the application of the Mosaic law of "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth," Solicitor General Hugh M. Dorsey demanded the life of Leo M. Frank yesterday in expiation of the murder of Mary Phagan on April 26.

Nothing less than the death penalty would satisfy justice, declared the Solicitor in one of the most bitter and impassioned addresses a Georgia courtroom audience ever has heard.

It was the closing argument of the State before the fate of Frank is placed in the hands of the twelve jurors. It was interrupted by adjournment at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The Solicitor had been speaking since 9 o'clock in the forenoon and was exhausted by his efforts. His address had begun at 3:30 the afternoon before and had consumed a total of six and a half hours.

Crowd Greets Him With Cheers.

When, weak with fatigue, he asked for a recess and court adjourned until Monday morning at 9 o'clock, a great crowd awaited him outside to cheer him and rend the air with their yells because of the magnificent fight he has put up to send Frank to the gallows for the murder of the little factory girl.

The demonstration was spontaneous and was of greater magnitude than that of the night before. He had aroused to the highest pitch the admiration of the populace for the earnest and determined battle he was conducting for the conviction of the man he deemed guilty of the murder.

Men in front of the courthouse cheered with all their might as Dorsey came in sight from out the courtroom doors. Men from across the street took up the cheer and the little Solicitor was given the demonstration of a governor or some other popular hero as he quickly tucked his books and records under his arms and escaped through the crowd into his law offices in the Kiser building.

Hurls Charge Directly at Frank.

If his tongue was tipped with venom and bitterness, it can hardly be said that the Solicitor was not sincere and in earnest. Every word and every pharse that he uttered during his long speech—the longest of the trial—carried with it the conviction that the speaker was in deadly earnest.

Much of the time he was talking directly at the prisoner and was accusing him of murder and other crimes unmentionable. He looked Frank right in the eye. He leveled his finger at the defendant sitting calmly between his mother and his beautiful wife. He called him a "red-handed murderer" and a pervert. Frank did not flinch.

During a brief intermission, Frank even walked in front of the spectators with the suggestion of a smile on his face. If there was any fear of the verdict in his heart, it was kept buried there, far out of sight of human eyes.

Likens Frank to Oscar Wilde.

Dorsey compared the defendant with that prince of perverts, Oscar Wilde, and there was never a flicker of Frank's eye nor a change in his quiet, speculative expression. Dorsey told of other men who had possessed good reputations and yet had been guilty of the most heinous offenses—Theodore Durant, of San Francisco; Pastor Richeson, of Boston; Mayor McCue, of Charlottsville, Va.; Henry C. Beattie, of Richmond; Dr. Crippen, and others. In the same connection he mentioned the name of Judge Iscariot and Benedict Arnold, both of whom, he said, were supposed to be of good character until they had become traitors and betrayers.

"Character isn't worth a cent when you've got the evidence before you," shouted the Solicitor after he had compared Frank with some of the most infamous persons he could call to mind.

Prisoner Encourages His Wife.

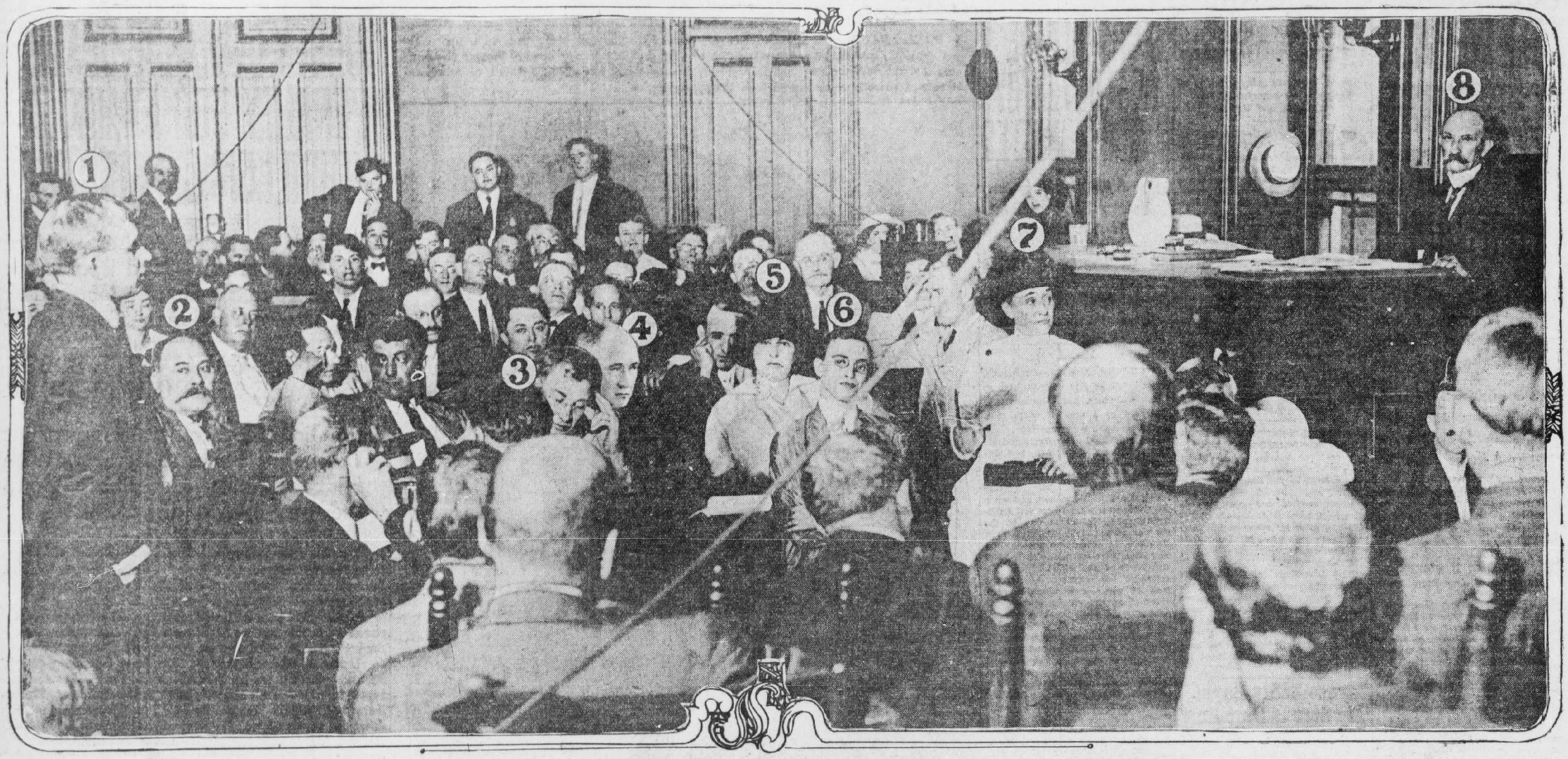
His denunciation at times was so unsparing and his words so like a physical blow that it seemed that the prisoner must quail before him. But Frank maintained his composure. In fact, during a lull in the storm of invective he occasionally would lean toward his wife or his mother and whisper a few words, accompanying them with a smile. For all that his manner betokened, he might be talking of some amusing incident that had just occured to him.

If the Solicitor's words failed to affect Frank, he was probably the only person in the courtroom who did not feel the intensity and the grim determination behind each sentence and each accusation that came from the lips of the State's representative.

So overcome at Dorsey's blunt and grewsome description of the torturous m... in which the pretty little factory girl had

DEATH PENALTY DEMANDED FOR LEO M. FRANK

A TENSE moment in the courtroom yesterday when Solicitor Dorsey was denouncing Frank in his dramatic plea to the jury. Numbered in the picture are (1) Solicitor Hugh M. Dorsey, (2) Chief of Detectives Newport Lanford, (3) Attorney Reuben Arnold of counsel for the defense, (4) Luther Z. Rosser, who has had charge of the battle for Frank's life; (5) Mrs. Leo M. Frank, wife of the defendant; (6) Leo M. Frank, whose rate will soon rest with the jury; (7) Mrs. Rea Frank, his mother, and (8) Judge L. S. Roan.



DORSEY CHEERED AFTER GREAT CLOSING SPEECH

been attacked and strangled to death was Mrs. J. W. Coleman, mother of Mary Phagan, that she collapsed utterly and wept. Frank's young wife was affected by the scene and she laid her head upon the shoulder of her accused husband and cried for several minutes.

The very manner in which Frank had borne himself during the long trial was used by the Solicitor against him. Such remarkable nerve and effrontery he declared he never had witnessed before in a court of justice. Dorsey thought it merely was one of the outcropping characteristics of the defendant's perverted moral and intellectual nature. He compared him to the brilliant Wilde, whose effrontery and insouciance in the midst of charges of unspeakable conduct was a mater of world-wide knowledge.

When he was interrupted by adjournment, the Solicitor was far from the end of his argument. He had taken longer than he expected. He had paused longer on certain aspects of the cast than he had intended. It seemed probable that he would require most of Monday forenoon to conclude his address.

Scoffs at Frank's Alibi.

Attacking the main points of Frank's defense, he came out boldly with the declaration that Frank's alibi was no alibi at all. He said that the whole of Frank's alibi practically hinged on the testimony of Miss Helen Curran, of No. 160 Ashby street, who had testified that she saw the young factory superintendent waiting for his car at Whitehall and Alabama streets Saturday afternoon at 1:10 o'clock.

At this point Dorsey dramatically brought forth the statement of Frank which he had made on the first day that he was detained at police headquarters.

"Listen to this," he said shaking the paper before the eyes of the jurymen. Then he quoted from Frank's statement which read:

"I didn't lock the door that morning. The mail was coming up. I locked it when I left for lunch at 1:10."

Makes Charge of Perjury.

"There goes your alibi," said the Solicitor. "It was punctured by your own statement made before you realized the importance of the time element."

Dorsey characterized as perjuries the statement of the Curran girl, that of Miss Fleming, a former stenographer; that of E. F. Holloway, day watchman, and that of Charley Lee.

He threw the suspicion of wrongdoing upon the character of the young woman, Miss Sarah Barnes, who dramatically had expressed her conviction of Frank's innocence on the stand and had declared her willingness to die in his place. The Solicitor overlooked nothing tending to point the hand of guilt toward Leo Frank.

Dorsey mentioned time and again the fact that the defense had failed to cross-examine the State's character witnesses. He said that he had dared them to do it, and that they had been afraid of the disclosures that would ensue.

Asserts Shirt Was "Plant."

He charged that the bloody shirt at Newt Lee's house, the pay envelope, the rope and the club on the first floor of the factroy were plants.

He said that Frank's statement in a letter to his unable, written the afternoon of the crime, that "nothing startling had happened," while intended to be self-serving, was in reality self-accusing.

Referring to the notes found by the girl's body, he called attention to the use of the word "did." He said that Conley always said "done," and that if "did" was used in the notes they must have been dictated by someone else.

He added that the reference in the notes to the toilet on the second floor was a strong indication that the murder had been committed there.

The Solicitor charged that Frank had been endeavoring to force his attentions upon the Phagan girl for weeks and that his advances culminated in the brutal attack of Memorial Day.

Gives His Theory of Crime.

Resisted again, Frank, in brutish fury, struck donw the girl, accomplished his purpose, and then, realizing his position, sought to escape being identified with the attack by binding a rope about the girl's neck and strangling her to death, according to the graphic words of the prosecutor.

As the hour passed noon, the Solicitor began to show signs of fatigue. His spirit was as indomitable and fiery as ever, but his features grew a bit haggard, and the weeks of tireless work on the case began to display themselves more plainly on his face.

At 1:30 he asked if there might not be a recess, as he was about exhausted. There was a side bar conference between the attorneys for both sides, and Judge Roan announced that adjournment would be taken until Monday.

It was thought likely that Dorsey would finish about noon. The judge's charge probably will occupy an hour or more, and then the case will go into the hands of the twelve jurors.

AUTOIST IS RUN OVER BY HIS OWN MACHINE

JOLIET, ILL., Aug. 23.—Because he cranked his automobile while it was in gear, Harry Lewis, a Joliet banker, was run over and badly injured. Lewis was in a hurry to take some friends to the Union station and neglected to inspect his gears, the machine would not spark the first few whirls of the crank, so he opened the throttle wider, one of the friends put on the exhilarator to help matters, and now Lewis has been two weeks in the hospital.

Policewoman Uses Her Stare as Club

Declares She Has No Trouble With Mashers After One Stern Glare.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Squelch the masher with a look. You don't need a whistle like the Boston women; hatpins do not make good weapons, and a club should be used only in a tight squeeze.

This is the opinion of two of Chicago's policewomen, both long in the business of protecting women.

"I haven't had any trouble with men on the beach this year, even those who didn't know I was a policewoman," said Officer Mary Boyd, who is in charge of the Thirty-ninth street bathing beach. "All you have to do when a man speaks to you insultingly is to look at him. He turns and runs."

Woman Toper Has Thirst Amputated

Obstruction in Her Throat Was Believed Cause of Her Longing For Alchohol.

LIMA, OHIO, Aug. 23.—Mary Calahan, 22, submitted to a surgical operation in the Chief of Police's office today, and it is hoped Mary's thirst was cut out, literally and figuratively.

Several years ago she was shot in the jaw. A splintered bone lodged against her palate, creating a continuous desire for drink. She insists the desire was for strictly alcoholic drink and that she had tried grape juice in vain. Since that time Mary and her tickling bone have given the police a ticklish time.

Chief Ernest May consulted with City Physician Steer. Between them they decided on the operation.

Offers to Serve Out Hawthorne's Term

Pastor-Classmate of Author-Convict Says it Would be 'Utmost Pleasure.'

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—The Rev. William Davis, of Everett, a member of the class of 1867 of Harvard and an evangelistic clergyman, has written his classmates, Julian Hawthorne and William James Morton, in the Federal Prison at Atlanta, offering to serve the remainder of their sentences, and states to do so would give him "the utmost pleasure."

EX-BANDIT GETS RELIGION; COLE YOUNGER CONVERTED

LEES SUMMIT, MO., Aug. 23.—Cole Younger, once a bandit, became a member of the Christian Church at a revival meeting to-night.

Dorsey's Closing Address a Scorching Attack on Frank

Hurls Charges of Perversion and Murder in Face of Defendant While Wife Bows Head and Weeps.

Probably a more stirring, denunciatory, and at the same time incisive and analytical argument, has never been heard in a Georgia court than Solicitor Dorsey's closing address in the case against Leo M. Frank. Here it is as the Solicitor delivered it:

Dorsey moved over to the railing of the jury box as he opened his speech.

"Your honor and gentlemen of the jury," he said, "I was speaking to you yesterday of the character of this defendant. This defendant has not a good character. The conduct of the counsel in this case in failing to cross-examine, in refusing to cross-examine these twenty young ladies, refutes effectively and absolutely the claim of the defendant that he has a good character.

Says Defense Had Right to Refute Charge.

"As I said, if this man had a good character, no power on earth could have kept him and his counsel from asking those young girls where they got their information and why they dsai what they did. Now that's a common sense proposition.

"You know as twelve men seeking to get at the truth that they did not ask those hair-brained fanatics, as Mr. Arnold calls them, questions about Frank's character because they were afraid, and those witnesses, as good as any the defense put up, were unimpeached and are unimpeachable. And you tell me that because the good people come here from Washington street and testify to his good character is that he has one!

"It very often happens that a man's wife is the last person to know his wrongdoing. Sometimes the man uses charitable and religious organizations to cover up and hide his evil self. Very often his guilty conscience turns him that way. Many a man is a wolf in sheep's clothing.

"Many a man is a white sepulcher on the outside and absolutely rotten within. But suppose he has a good character. David had a good character until he put Uriah in the forefront of battle that he might be killed that he could get his wife. Judas Iscariot had a good character among those Twelve Men until he accepted those 30 pieces of silver.

"I have shown you that under the law they had a right to bring out all those things. You saw they dared not do it. Let's see what the law says. I'll read here from the Eighty-third Georgia Report:

"'Whenever any persons have evidence in their possession and they fail to produce it, the strongest presumption arises that it would be hurtful if they did, and their failure to produce evidence is a circumstance against them.'

'You don't need any lawbook to tell you that. It's plain common sense.

Recalls Case of Oscar Wilde.

"Benedict Arnold was brave. He enjoyed the confidence of all the people and those in charge of the Revolutionary War until he betrayed his country. Since that day his name has been a synonym for infamy. Oscar Wilde, an Irish knight, a brilliant author, whose works will go down through time, gave us 'De Profundis,' which he wrote while in jail—a remarkable work—yet when the Marquis of Queensberry discovered that there was something wrong between Wilde and his son, Wilde had the effrontery and the boldness to sue him for damages. A suit in retaliation resulted in the conviction of Wilde for criminal practices. Yet, wherever the English language is spoken the effrontery of the testimony on cross-examination of this man—an effrontery typical of this sort (turning to Frank)—will always be a matter for deep study for lawyers and for people interested in that sort of degeneracy.

"He had a wife and two children. His shame probably never would have been brought to light but for the fact that he had the effrontery and the boldness to start a suit. It ended in his being sent to prison.

"And the prosecution of Oscar!

"He was a man who led the esthetic movement. He was a scholar and a literary man. His cross-examination was a thing to be read with pride by every lawyer. The whole world took notice of his prosecution, and yet when Oscar Wilde was an old man, gray-haired and tottering to the grave, he confessed to his guilt. Prominent? Why, he was one of the most prominent men in the world! Why, he came to America and founded the esthetic movement here. He raised the sunflower from a weed to the dignity of a flower. He was handsome—one of the handsomest men to be found. He had moral courage, yet he was a pervert, proved and confessed.

"There was a handsome man in San Francisco, a member of this defendant's sect—Abe Ruef, a man who possessed all of the faculties of highest intelligence, yet he corrupted even Smith, and his corruption of the poor girls with whom he came in contact brought him to the penitentiary. I have already referred to Durant. His character did not prevent the jury from convicting him. This defendant's character, like Durant's, is not worth a cent when the case is proved.

"And crime is alike with the rich and poor, ignorant and learned. Take an ignorant man like Jim Conley. He is the man who commits the petty crimes, but take a man with high intellect, like this defendant—this intellect, when put to the right use, leads to glorious accomplishments; but if these faculties be put to the wrong use, it brings ruin to the man in the commission of the most diabolical crimes. Look at McCue, the Mayor of Charlottesville, Va. He was a man of broad intellect and high education, but, despite his intellect, despite his splendid character, he tired of his wife and shot her, and the jury, composed of Virginia gentlemen, broad-minded and fair, despite McCue's good character, found him guilty and sent him to a felon's grave.

"Take the case of Richeson, the preacher of Boston. Here was a man of highest intellect and with a brilliant future. He was engaged to one of the wealthiest and most beautiful girls of Boston, but entanglements with a poor little girl caused him to fear for his good name and he so far forgot his good character as to put this poor little girl to death. Even after his conviction in the last days of his hope he committed an act upon himself which he thought would draw the pity of the Governor and save his life. But a Massachusetts jury and a Massachusetts Governor were courageous enough to let that man's life go. They had the courage which will make every right-thinking man right by the laws of God and man and of his country.

"Take Beattie—Henry Clay Beattie, of Richmond. He was of splendid family, of wealth and proved a good character, though he did not possess it. He took the mother of his 12-month-old baby out in an automobile and shot her. He was cool, calm and deliberate. He laughed and he joked, but he joked too much, and although the detectives were maligned and abused and a large slush fund was used, a courageous, honest Virginia jury upheld justice and sent that man to death. And he never confessed, but he left a note saying he was guilty.

Likens Frank To Dr. Crippen.

"Crippen, of England, a man of high standing and recognized ability, killed his wife because of infatuation for another woman. He hid her where he thought she would not be found, as this man (pointing to Frank) thought the body of that little girl would not be found. But murder will out, and be it said to the glory of old England this man paid the penalty of death.

"Gentlemen, you have an opportunity that comes to few men. Measure up to it. Will you do it? If not, let your conscience say why not.

"But you say you've got an alibi. Let's examine that proposition. Here's an authority: 'An alibi as a defense involves the impossibility of the prisoner's presence at the scene of the offense at the time of its commitment', and the range of evidence must be such as reasonably to exclude the possibility.'

"The burden of carrying this alibi rests on the shoulders of this defendant. They must show to you that it was impossible for this man to have been at the scene of the crime—an alibi, while the best kind of evidence if properly sustained, otherwise is absolutely worthless. I am going to show you that this man's alibi is worse than useless. It is no defense at all.

"I want to give you the definition of an old darky of an alibi. It illustrates my point. Rastus asked old Sam, 'What is this hyar alibi I hear so much about?' Old Sam says, 'An alibi is provin' that you was at the prayer meeting where you wasn't, to prove you wasn't at the crap game where you was.'

"Let's see the time table of the defense. I want to turn it around for half a minute. Then I want to turn it to the wall and let it stay forever.

"'One p. m.—Frank leaves the factory.

"'One-fifteen p. m.—Frank arrives at his home.

"'One-fifteen to one-forty-five p. m.—Frank eats lunch.

"'One-forty-five p. m.—Frank leaves his home.

"'Two p. m.—Frank arrives at the factory.'

"Now, gentlemen, I want to turn it to the wall. That statement is refuted by the defendant himself when he didn't realize the importance of this time proposition.

"Frank's statement at police headquarters, taken by G. C. Febuary on Monday, April 28, says, 'I didn't lock the door that morning. The mail was coming up. I locked it when I started home to lunch at 1:10 o'clock.'

"Up goes your alibi punctured by your own statement when you didn't realize its importance. Yet these honorable gentlemen for the purpose of impressing your minds print in big letters on this chart he left the factory at 1 o'clock. If he swore when he was on the stand the other day that he left the factory at 1 o'clock it was because he saw the importance of this time point and had to leave there ten minutes earlier than he said he had at the police station before he had had time to confer with his lawyer, Mr. Luther Z. Rosser.

"I quote: 'I left at 1:10.' Right here let me interpolate. This man never made an omission from the beginning to the end of this case. Where he knew a person was aware that he was in the factory at a certain time he admitted it. He proved, or at least attempted to prove, an alibi by the little Curran girl. They had her get up on the stand and say that she saw Frank at 1:10. Yet here is his statement made to the police April 28 in the presence of his attorney, Mr. Luther Z. Rosser, in which he said that he did not leave the factory until 1:10.

"The saddest thing in this case—I don't know who caused it, I don't know who introduced it, and I hope I will go to my grave without ever learning who brought this little Curran girl into this case—the saddest thing in this case is bringing in this little girl who is connected with Montag's and placing her upon the stand here to protect this red-handed murderer.

"Jurors are sworn, and his honor has the right under the law to charge you to consider the truthfulness or the reasonableness of that which any witness swears to. And, gentlemen of the jury, anyone who looked upon that little girl noticed her bearing upon the stand, the slightly unusual manner and her connection with Montags—consider the fact that this little girl, like the little Bauer boy, had been riding in Montag's automobile—and if you can not tell just why and how she was brought here, then I am unable to understand your mental operations.

"If Frank locked that door at 1:10, how could she have seen him at Alabama and Whitehall street at 1:10? How could she be so positive that it was him, if she really saw anyone there? For, mark you, she had never seen him but once. She comes into your presence and tells you the unreasonable and absurd story of seeing him, which is in direct contradiction to Frank's story.

"On this time proposition, I want to read you this. It made a wonderful impression on me when I read it. It's from the speech of a wonderful man. It's from a man in whose presence even lawyers of the type of Ar-

Continued on Page 4, Column 1.

You Can't Be Well When Constipated

"Keep Your Bowels Open"—Doctors Estimate 75 Per Cent of Sickness Due to Torpid Liver.

Some undigested food is left in the stomach daily, which the liver should clear away. A heavy or unusual diet, or a change in water, may cause the liver to leave a few particles to press and clog, and the next day more are left over. So this waste accumulates, clogging stomach and intestines, and causing constipation.

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HUGH DORSEY WINS HIS SPURS IN PHAGAN CASE

FOURTH WEEK OF FRANK TRIAL FINDS INTEREST OF PUBLIC STILL WHITE HOT

Popular Opinion Swayed, First When State Springs Climax With Conley's Story, Again When Defense Put the Accused Man on the Stand.

BY AN OLD POLICE REPORTER.

The fourth week of the Frank trial came to an end shortly after noon Saturday, with Solicitor Dorsey still far from the finish of his concluding argument in behalf of the State.

Judge Roan announced at 1:45 that he would adjourn the case over until Monday, as he has been doing heretofore, and the Solicitor will conclude his argument then.

The Solicitor had been speaking more than six hours when adjournment came, but apparently was physically able to go on if necessary.

His address, when it is finished Monday, will have been broken into three sections—one Friday afternoon, another Saturday morning, and a third Monday morning.

The Solicitor's address has been so far a wonderful piece of work.

On all sides he has been praised ungrudgingly for the fine effort he has made in behalf of the prosecution.

Atlanta will breathe a long, deep and soulful sigh of relief, however, when the last word is spoken by way of argument and the case is given into the hands of the jury for a verdict.

Leading Topic for Months.

Never before in the history of Fulton County has a criminal proceeding so challenged the unabated and undivided attention of the people.

For four months the Frank case—or the Phagan case, as it more generally is called—has been the leading topic of discussion among all classes of Georgians, rural and urban, rich and poor, high and low, informed and uninformed.

Every figure to the tragedy has been picturesque in the extreme.

Mary Phagan, a sweet young working girl, cruelly murdered; Leo Frank, a young business man of theretofore unblemished character and standing, indicted for the murder; Jim Conley, a negro, a confessed accessory after the fact of the murder, with a long criminal career attaching to him, the principal witness against Frank; Lucile Frank, the loving and devoted wife of the defendant, always at his side, with his mother, cheering and sustaining him; Reuben Arnold and Luther Rosser, two of the leading and most noted lawyers in the South, defending the accused; Frank Hooper and Hugh Dorsey, the former an attorney of established reputation, the latter a brilliant young lawyer lately named prosecuting attorney of the Atlanta Circuit; a presiding judge who has tried many of the most famous cases in the State—these make up the dramatis personae of the Frank case.

Case Fought Stubbornly.

Never before in Fulton County, if, indeed, within the State, has a case been so stubbornly and so bitterly fought as the Frank case.

It required more than three weeks to get the evidence all in. Every inch of ground was contested vigorously and to a finish.

It is estimated that the defense interposed more than 100 objections of one sort and another, as the case progressed, thus fortifying itself as abundantly as possible for an appeal, in the event of conviction.

The only party to the crime, as witness or otherwise, who has not been attacked vehemently one way or the other is the little dead girl, Mary Phagan!

All sides have agreed that, whatever else might or might not be true, the murdered child was blameless—a pathetic and unoffending victim of a brutal homicide.

Frank, the defendant, has been painted by the defense as a bright young business man, perfect in deportment at all times, a loving husband and a dutiful son, irreproachable in character, incapable of criminal deeds and thoughts, persecuted and assailed maliciously by hostile officials seeking reward both by way of fame and material gain!

By the State Frank has been painted as black as the darkest depths of Hades itself, an unfaithful husband, a vicious son, a lustful monster, particularly after young girls; a pervert, a leader of two lives, a designing and crafty monster—an inhuman murderer!

Conley Blamed and Praised.

Conley has been held up both as a witness worthy of all belief and as a witness worthy of no belief whatever—as a negro reluctant to tell the truth originally because of his disinclination to involve Frank, his erstwhile kind and profitable master, but rushing candidly and sincerely to recite the truth eventually, nevertheless, and, on the other hand, as a negro lying from start to finish for no other purpose than to save his own neck from the noose by slipping it over the head of the oppressed Frank.

Lucile Frank, the wife, has been cited both as the faithful and loving wife there at the husband's side in the courtroom and as the shrinking, suspicious wife, early indisposed even to visit Frank in his cell at the jail.

Rosser and Arnold have painted Hooper and Dorsey as direct agents of a wicked and malicious "frame-up against the life, liberty and most sacred honor of Leo Frank, deliberately and designedly seeking to hang the defendant to gratify a misguided enthusiasm and official zeal, if nothing worse; and Dorsey and Hooper have been unsparing in their criticisms of Rosser and Arnold, the paid attorneys of the defense.

An imposing array of witnesses have declared Frank's character both good and bad, while two other arrays of witnesses have sought both to uphold and to break down his alibis.

Medical experts, of repute and fame, have been set up one by one, only to be designated "fakes" and "quacks" by the other side, and vice versa.

Second Charge in Case.

Besides the original charge of murder there was injected into the case, in its early stages, an unspeakable charge of degeneracy.

First this charge went in with the defense's knowledge and consent, and then the defense moved to rule it out. It wasn't ruled out, and the defense then seized upon it and undertook to make a boomerang upon the State.

The State thereupon sought to enlarge upon it, and the State was stopped from doing that.

Three or four days was used up in attempting to show whether boiled cabbage could reach such and such a state of digestion in such and such a time, and after a long wrangle as to that, the defense and the State found that they were not particularly disagreed about the matter, anyway as it fit both theories like a glove to show that Mary Phagan died within an hour after eating the cabbage.

The defense has contended that Jim Conley and not Leo Frank murdered Mary Phagan, and the State has contended quite as earnestly that Frank did it, and Conley was connected with it only after the exact fashion he swore to.

Looking backward over the trial from the present day point of view, one may see much that appears grimly humorous in the proceedings—and yet there has been nothing bordering ever so slightly upon the humorous, really. On the contrary, the trial has been tragedy piled uncompromisingly upon tragedy, from beginning to end!

Public Swayed Both Ways.

Into all the other complex, puzzling, elusive and sinister details of the mysterious Frank case, a large measure of prejudice was injected as it swept along.

The public has been swung first this way and then that, rushed to one conclusion, only to be rushed as madly, after a bit, to another, until, up one side and down the other, the public breathed, as aforesaid, a large and deep sigh of relief when at last the jury got the matter into its keeping, to unravel it as best it might and to speak the truth of it as nearly and as exactly as human ingenuity and the forms of law can approximate the same.

The State has fought doggedly to one theory: That Leo Frank, shortly after noon on Saturday, April 26, lured little Mary Phagan, for unspeakably immoral purpose, to the rear of the second floor of the National Pencil Factory in Forsyth street, after having paid her her weekly pittance, and there, when she refused to yield to his lustful purpose, he killed her, first by knocking her down and subsequently strangling her.

That after this horribly tragic culmination of a perhaps non-murderous original intent, Frank sought the help of a negro, Conley, with whom he had had previous very questionable relations, to hide the body, and that Conley, already deep in the mire with Frank, consented, and as a matter of fact, did hide the body of the dead girl in the basement of the factory, where subsequently he expected to burn it.

Charges Notes Were Framed.

That after this, Frank and his accomplice returned to the second floor, whereon Frank's office is located, and prepared some illiterate notes, which were placed beside the dead body for the purpose of diverting suspicion both from Frank and the negro.

That the defendant then gave the negro some money for his work, and promised him more eventually.

That Frank's actions following the murder were suspicious enough to prompt his retention at police headquarters.

That his general character is bad enough to warrant the presumption that he had lustful intentions toward Mary Phagan, as evidenced by his relations with other women and girls.

That his professed alibis are inconsequential and misleading, and not sustained by facts.

Finally, that Conley's seemingly contradictory attitude is accounted for in two directions, first by his desire to save both himself and Frank, and second by his desire to protect himself against a great measure of responsibility for the tragedy than rightfully belonged to him, when it became evident to him that Frank was preparing to let him suffer just so much measure of responsibility, even to the murder itself, as might be fixed if he did speak.

What Defense Has Claimed.

The defense has fought doggedly to this one theory: That Leo Frank scarcely knew Mary Phagan at all, and that the only time he saw her on Saturday, April 26, was when she came to his office to get her pay; that he never lured her to the rear of the second floor, or anywhere else, for any purpose whatever, and that he never saw her alive after the brief moment she stood in his office on Saturday.

That after she left his presence, happy and unharmed, she passed on downstairs, and encountered Jim Conley, the negro sweeper, whom Frank did not even know was in the building, and who was not supposed to be in the building at that time.

That Conley, then only partially recovered from a drunken debauch of the morning, saw her little mesh bag in her hand, and, being "broke" and wanting more whisky, he seized the girl, snatched her mesh bag, after knocking her down, threw her into the cellar below through the nearby open elevator shaft, whence later he dragged her to the trash pile in the rear of the building, tied the strangling rope about her neck, either to complete his dastardly work or to create a false suspicion as to the direct cause of her death.

That he then pulled the staple from the back door of the basement and thus made his escape finally from the building.

That all of Conley's story as to how he helped dispose of the body is a fabrication and a monstrous lie, framed for the purpose of shielding himself and placing the blame upon Frank.

That his story was dragged from him, bit by bit, beginning with the falsehood that he could not write, and that it was revised four times, always under oath, before its amazing and incompatible contradictions could be fixed up to stick with any degree of plausibility, and that he was helped in every one of these revisions by all too willing police officers, detectives and court officials bent upon finding in Frank a victim for Mary Phagan's murder.

Claim Negro Wrote Notes.

That the negro himself, of his own motion, wrote the notes he later confessed to having written, hoping thereby to divert suspicion from himself.

That Conley only began his series of contradictory "confessions" after he found that Frank was under suspicion, and thereby realized his (Conley's) opportunity to fasten more firmly upon Frank that suspicion, to Conley's own great benefit.

That Frank's general character is good, in contradistinction to Conley's admitted bad character.

That Frank has set up two unassailable alibis, and could not, therefore, have committed the crime charged.

That his nervousness the day following the murder was occasioned by the manner in which the fact of the murder was communicated to him, and not because of guilt.

That the long and delicate clerical work he did on the afternoon following the murder is proof that he could not then have been agitated by guilt or by any other sinister knowledge.

That Frank, as a matter of fact, knows nothing whatever of the cause of Mary Phagan's death, and is utterly and entirely guiltless of any participation therein.

Two intensely dramatic events marked the progress of the trial—and about them the entire case has revolved constantly.

Conley's remarkable story, containing the unspeakable charge of perversion, wealthy in detail and full of thrill, was the State's big point.

Frank's wonderfully clear, dispassionate and well-sustained statement from the witness stand was the defendant's big point.

These two contrary things have been pitted the one against the other, and upon which the jury finally would accept as the truth the case always has seemed to turn for final adjustment.

Attack Centers on Negro.

Every effort of the defense has been to break down Conley—including two days' unmerciful grilling by Mr. Rosser—and every effort of the State has been toward upholding him.

Every effort of the defense, therefore, has been also directed toward holding up Frank's statement, just as every effort of the State has been directed toward breaking it down.

It ever was Frank vs. Conley—the life of the one or the other as the law's satisfaction for the murder of Mary Phagan!

Regardless of all things else, the public is unstinting in its praise and approval of the brilliant young Solicitor General of the Atlanta Circuit, Hugh Dorsey, for the superb manner in which he has handled the State's side of the case.

It all along has been freely admitted that those two veterans of criminal practice, Luther Rosser and Reuben Arnold, would take ample care of the defendant.

Two more experienced, able and aggressive attorneys it would be impossible to secure in any cause.

When it was first learned that Rosser and Arnold were to defend Frank, the public realized that the defendant had determined to take no chances. He selected from among the cream of the Georgia bar.

That the State's interests, quite as sacred as the defendant's, would be looked after so jealously, so adroitly, and so shrewdly in the hands of the youthful Dorsey, however—that was a matter not so immediately settled!

Dorsey an Unknown Quantity.

Dorsey was known as a "bright young chap," not widely experienced, willing and aggressive enough, but—

He had been but lately named Solicitor General, and he hadn't been tried out exhaustively.

Maybe he could measure up to the standard of Rosser and Arnold, but it was a long way to measure up, nevertheless!

It soon became evident that Dorsey was not to be safely underrated. He could not be sneered down, laughed down, ridiculed down, or smashed down.

He took a lot of lofty gibing, and was called "bud" and "son" right along—but every time they pushed him down, he arose again, and generally stronger than ever!

Time and again he outgeneraled his more experienced opponents.

He forced them to make Frank's character an issue, despite themselves.

He got in vital and far-reaching evidence, over protest long and loud.

Whenever the Solicitor was called upon for an authority, he was right there with the goods. They never once caught him napping. He had prepared himself for the Frank case, in every phase of it.

The case had not progressed very far before the defense discovered unmistakably that it had in Dorsey a foreman worthy of its most trustworthy and best-tempered steel!

And the young Solicitor climaxed his long sustained effort with a masterful speech, that will long be remembered in Fulton County!

In places he literally tore to pieces the efforts of the defense. He overlooked no detail—at times he was crushing in his reply to the arguments of Rosser and Arnold, and never was he commonplace!

Fixed His Fame by Work.

Whatever the verdict, when Hugh Dorsey sat down, the Solicitor General had fixed his fame and reputation as an able and altogether capable prosecuting attorney—and never again will that reputation be challenged lightly, perhaps!

Much credit for hard work and intelligent effort will be accorded Frank Hooper, too, for the part he played in the Frank trial. He was at all times the repressed and painstaking first lieutenant of the Solicitor, and his work, while not so spectacular, formed a very vital part of the whole case made out and argued by the State. He was for fourteen years the Solicitor General of one of the most important South Georgia circuits, and his advice and suggestions to Dorsey were invaluable.

A noteworthy fact in connection with the Frank trial is that it generally is accepted as having been as fair and square as human forethought and effort could make it.

It may be true that a good deal of the irrelevant and not particularly pertinent crept into it, but one side has been to blame for that quite as much as the other side.

Ruling Cut Both Ways.

The judge's rulings have cut impartially both ways—sometimes favorable to the State, but quite as frequently in favor of the defense.

Even the one big charge of degeneracy, which many people hold had no proper place in the present trial, went in without protest from the defense, and cross-examination upon it even was indulged in.

Unlimited time was given both the State and the defense to make out their cases; expense was not considered. The trial has lasted longer than any other in the criminal history of Georgia. Nothing was done or left undone that could give either side the right to complain of unfairness after the conclusion of the hearing.

It is difficult to conceive how human minds and hman efforts could provide more for fair play than was provided in the Frank case.

MRS. LEO M. FRANK plainly showing the strain as Solicitor Dorsey arraigned her husband. Below is Mrs. Rea Frank, the defendant's mother, who also betrayed her agitation.



English Housewives Plan Bacon Boycott

Hope to Force Down Price by Abstaining From Buying for Fortnight.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The "English breakfast" is threatened with dire disaster. London housewives are preparing to boycott the toothsome "rasher" because of the continued high prices ruling for bacon.

They plan to refuse to buy bacon for a fortnight, beginning to-day. Enormous quantities are likley to remain in the hands of the wholesalers and prices are expected to come down with a rush.

Optimists predict a drop in price of at least 6 cents a pound.

Cost of Living Up in Britain 14 Per Cent

Prices of Foodstuffs Except Tea and Sugar Have Risen at Remarkable Rate.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Striking figures showing the increased cost of living are contained in a voluminous report issued by the British Board of Trade, according to which present prices are the highest in twenty-five years.

Retail prices of food have risen 14 per cent since 1900, while wages have increased only 3 per cent.

Prices of almost all foodstuffs, except tea and sugar, have risen, the greatest increases being in bacon, 22 per cent, and potatoes, 46 per cent.

People have been able to meet the advances only by reducing consumption.

CASTLE TO BE HOME OF TRAMPS OF GERMANY

Special Cable to The American.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—Here is perhaps a bit of news which will be of interest to some of America's "Wandering Willies." A ruined castle at Merlenhausen, Saxony, is about to be restored by the local authorities, who will use it as a free rest house and night shelter for tramps from all parts of Germany.

Mail-Wooed Bride On Journey to Coast

Millionaire Ranchman Is Given Fine Recommendation by Pastors of His Neighbor.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Theresa Patterson, a handsome widow, aged 30, of Allentown, Pa., is nearing Los Molinas to-day, a journey of 3,000 miles across the continent, to become the bride of Charles H. Smart, a wealthy rancher, after a romantic courtship by mail.

Clergymen in Los Molinas and Allentown gave each a clean bill, the former stating that while Smart is not a millionaire, he is worth nearly that sum and would make a home happy for any woman of his choice.

The marriage is to take place immediately upon Mrs. Patterson's arrival.

5-Cent Fraud in Ice; 5 Days on Rockpile

Portland Dealer Is Sentenced for Cheating Customer in 25-Cent Transaction.

PORTLAND, OREG., Aug. 23.—Five days at the rockpile for a 5-cent fraud in the sale of a piece of ice was the sentence imposed by Municipal Judge Stevenson upon Thomas Barnes, proprietor of the National Ice and Coal Company.

Barnes delivered a 40-pound piece of ice worth 20 cents, saying it weighed 50 pounds and charging 25 cents.

RUSS SERFS JOLLY, BUT LAZY, SAYS VASSAR GIRL

Special Cable to The American.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 23.—Miss Texter, a graduate of Vassar College, who has been making a tour of Saratoff and Simbirsk, typical agricultural provinces of Russia, to study the land question, has been telling the Russian newspapers the peasants impress her most by their good temper and dislike for work.

For summer complaints

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

is best. It will keep your stomach and bowels in fine condition to do all the work called for, thus avoiding or relieving cramps, dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera, malaria and stomach troubles.

The genuine Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is sold in SEALED BOTTLES ONLY, by druggists, grocers and dealers. Should our friends for any reason be unable to secure it in their locality, we will have it shipped to them from their nearest dealer, express prepaid (cash to accompany order) at the following prices:—

4 Large Bottles, $4.30.
6 Large Bottles, $5.90.
12 Large Bottles, $11.00.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey should be in every home and we make the above announcement so that you may become familiar with a source of supply.

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The Duffy Malt Whiskey Company,
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Impress upon your minds (through the newspapers) the importance of calling to see me when your teeth need attention. Give me a trial and learn for yourself how fair and honest I treat you—how my methods are ABSOLUTELY PAINLESS, and my prices MUCH LOWER than any other Dentist in Atlanta. I can assure you that it will be a pleasure to you to recommend me to your friends after you have once tried me. I employ no students. Each doctor has had from 5 to 18 years' experience and is thoroughly versed in my painless methods.

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SOLICITOR'S CLOSING ARGUMENT A MASTERPIECE

DENOUNCES DEFENDANT AS MORAL PERVERT AND LAUGHS ALIBI TO SCORN

Prisoner Likened to Oscar Wilde, Pastor Richeson and Beattie---Charged With Committing Murder to Hide Evidence of His Crime Against Girl.

Continued From Page 2.

nold and Rosser would take off their hats.

"I refer to Daniel Webster and his argument in the Knott case. 'Time is identical, days, hours, are not visible to any of senses except to the schooled. He who speaks of days, hours and minutes talks at random.' It is better than I could express it. What about this time? In this table here, minutes are moved up and down, contorted and twisted to protect this man. They say he arrived at the factory at 8:25. Frank himself in his first statement said he arrived at 8:30, and poor Jim Conley, lousy, filthy and dirty, said he arrived at 8:30, carrying a raincoat, and they tried to make it appear he didn't have one. If the truth is ever known, he tried to borrow that raincoat of Ursenbach's to create the same impression.

"Mattie Smith at 9:20 (quoting from the table), and Frank and Mattie Smith both say 9:30. He called Schiff at 10 o'clock (reading again), and yet this man with all his mathematical precision and accuracy at figures, said he was at Montag's at 10 o'clock. They say he arrived back at 11 o'clock, but in his first statement he said it was 11:05. At 12:12 they say Mary Phagan arrived at the factory.

"Oh my, they have to do it. Like the rabbit in Uncle Remus, they're 'just 'bleeged to do it.' Move the minutes up or back, for God's sake, or we are lost!

"But to crown it all! In the table which is now turned to the wall you have Lemmie Quinn arriving not on the minute, but, to suit your purpose, at from 12:20 to 12:22. That evidence conflicts with the statements of Miss Freeman and the other young woman, who put him there before 12 o'clock."

Arnold—Your honor, I must interrupt. No such evidence was ever brought out. Those young women testified that they left the factory at 11:45 and that they saw Lemmie Quinn at the Busy Bee Cafe considerably after. Mr. Dorsey says they saw him at the factory before 12 o'clock.

Dorsey—No, your honor, I didn't say any such thing. They didn't see him there, and I don't think anyone else did.

The crowd laughed.

Arnold—Your honor, have we got to take this whole crowd into this case?

Judge Roan—Gentlemen, there must be order or I will clear the courtroom.

Dorsey—Find the records. They will show I am right. I have got Lemmie Quinn's affidavit. I am just arguing this case on the evidence.

"Jim Conley is a liar, is he? He said Quinn was there and that he was there before Mary Phagan came. Frank had a mighty hard time remembering whether Quinn was there. When Quinn saw him at the police station and said he had been there, Frank said he would have to see his lawyers before deciding whether or not to make it public.

"Is Jim Conley telling the truth or telling a lie? You can't go hot and cold on him. Why was it Frank wanted to consult his lawyers?"

Arnold—I can find the record.

Dorsey—Yes, you can find it. You can find where Quinn swore half a dozen ways. He was the most anxious witness I ever saw on a stand, except for old man Holloway. He would tell that he was there if Frank said tell it. He would keep quiet if Frank said no.

"Oh, gentlemen, let me read you what a great lawyer said on this sort of evidence. I read the words of Judge Lochrane:

"'I do not take the mere words of witnesses. I take their acts.'

"And while I am on this subject I want to read you another opinion:

"'Evidence given by a witness has inherent strength which a jury can not disregard. But a statement has none.'"

Arnold: "Now, your honor, I have found the records and it bears out just what I said."

Arnold read from the testimony of Miss Corinthia Hall that she and Mrs. Freeman went to the pencil factory at 11:35 and left there at 11:45.

Arnold: "Mr. Dorsey asked her the question, 'You saw Lemmie Quinn at 5 minutes to 12 o'clock?' Answer: 'I don't remember what time it was. He told us he had been up to the factory and saw Frank. He said he was going to the matinee.'

"Lemmie Quinn swore several times he was at the factory at 12:20," Arnold continued, "and here it is that he said that he was in a pool parlor at 12:30, just after leaving the factory."

Judge Roan: "Mr. Dorsey, have you anything in contradiction to that?"

Dorsey: "Yes. I have plenty; that doesn't scare anybody."

Arnold: "I just want to call attention to the glaring errors. The little ones I don't care anything about. I won't interrupt him except on glaring misstatements. Life is too short."

Dorsey: "Yes, you will. You will interrupt me every time I am incorrect. You are too shrewd, too anxious to let anything go by. Don't tell this jury you are going to let me say things that are incorrect.

"Here is your table turned to the wall, having the time of Lemmie Quinn's arrival at 12:20. I have an affidavit here of this pet foreman of the metal department. He said he got there at from 12 to 12:20. Those girls went out of the factory at 11:45 o'clock. They walked up a block and down a block to the Busy Bee Cafe. There they saw Quinn.

"In the name of goodness, if Frank, according to his own statement, could leave the factory at 1:10 o'clock and get home at 1:20, couldn't these girls walk up a block and down a block and see Quinn in fifteen minutes?

"I know it hurts, but this table here which puts Lemmie Quinn at the factory from 12:20 to 12:22 is a fraud on its face. There is no greater farce in this case than their straining at this particular point, with the exception of Billy Owens' pantomime. And, oh, what a farce that was!

"Gentlemen of the jury, you need not try to consider their attempts to be accurate about the time Quinn says he was there, for Lemmie says himself he could not be positive. He says he thinks he got there some time between 12:20 and 12:30.

Mentions Girl Who Would Die for Frank.

"Ah, gentlemen of the jury, whenever a man gets to swearing too definite and too specifically about time, then the words of our friend Webster, which I quoted to you, are right—'He is not to be relied upon.'

"And can you truly consider the words of a man whom your reason tells you is straining to set the exact time?

"But let's pass on from this. I will not take the time to read you everything that Lemmie says he did. Let's pass on to the perjury charge which Arnold has so flippantly made. You saw these witnesses upon the stand. You heard their words. You noticed their manner, their attitude and their interest.

"Why, one of these ladies from the factory wanted to die for this man Frank."

A titter of laughter ran around the room, and deputies were forced to rap for order.

"When did you ever know of an employee being so enamoured of her employer that she was willing to die for him, if their friendship was purely platonic? I know enough about human nature—I know enough of the passions which surge in the breast of mortal man—to know that this poor woman's anxiety to put her neck into the noose to save him were born of something besides platonic love.

"When you see a woman so passionately devoted to her employer—so anxious to die for him—you may know and you can gamble on it that there is something stronger there than platonic love. It must be a passion born of something beyond the relation which should exist between a married man—an employer—and his woman employee.

"Ah, gentlemen of the jury, we could have got witness after witness who would have gone upon the stand and sworn things about this man. There were people who would have perjured themselves. There were witnesses who came upon the stand for the defendant who on the face of their testimony perjured themselves.

"Take this little Bauer boy. Remember his testimony before he took that automobile ride with Montag to the office of Arnold & Arnold. Before dinner he could remember each detail, but after dinner, after he had taken that ride with old Sig Montag, he had a lapse of memory. Old man Sig must have told this little boy about the Hard 'hell preacher down in South Georgia who had his congregation pray for rain. They prayed and prayed, and after a while, like old Sam Jones would have said, the Lord sent a trash mover, a gully washer.

Boy Must Have Overdone It."

"It rained and it rained until they had more water than they knew what to do with. Then the old hardshell preacher said: 'Brethren, it looks like we have a leetle overdone it.' So Montag must have whispered into Bauer's ear, 'You have a leetle overdone it.'

"And, after dinner, this little boy didn't know anything. But was that all? Why, gentlemen of the jury, before dinner that boy even remembered where his watch lay.

"Do you believe that? Talk about perjury! Willful foolishness, because an honest jury knows that it was not true. They brought in that machinist Lee. He was willing to swear to anything and there was not a man in the sound of his voice that didn't know he was telling an untruth. He wrote and signed a statement about Duffy's injuries. I brought it here and it was written in typewriting and didn't even have his name on it.

"They thought we could not find Duffy and thought you didn't have sense enough to know the first thing you do in a case like that is to wrap something around it to stop the loss of blood.

"I have never seen a case yet where women were so suborned as in this. Take this woman Fleming, his stenographer. They put her up and she swore Frank had a general good character. She only swore to what he had done in her presence when they cross-examined her. We don't contend Frank tried to seduce every girl in the factorwy. But he did pick them out. He picked out Mary Phagan and was called.

"Gentlemen, he got the wrong girl and he was called. And this stenographer said she only knew what he did to her. She testified that Frank's business Saturday morning was to make out the financial sheet. Mr. Arnold said immediately he didn't have time and she jumped at it like a duck at a June bug. Mr. Arnold was so nervous he would not let me finish the cross-examination, and interpolated that remark to guide her.

"It was unfair and not according to law and practice. But he got away with it. And then she turned right around and in the next breath said that she had never said Frank was working on the financial sheet Saturday morning.

"Oh, gentlemen, can you let a poor little girl go to her death and set her murderer free on such evidence as this? If you do, it is time to stop going through the process of summoning a jury.

"Perjury! When did old man Starnes and Pat Campbell stoop to that. And suspicions! Why didn't we get old man Lee and Gantt instead of Frank? Why didn't we get Conley? We tried it, but there was absolutely no case against either. But there is a perfect case against this man. But, oh, you cried 'Perjury.' But it is not worth fifteen cents until you put your fingers on something specific.

"And here, gentlemen, right before your very eyes, in black and white, the testimony ofthis woman, Fleming, shows that they perjured her.

"Do you tell me when that factory closes on Saturday afternoons that this man with the handsome wife that he possesses, this college graduate, who likes to read and play cards, who likes to see baseball games, would spend his time there, using the data that Schiff prepared on Saturday afternoons when he could do it Saturday morning? No, sir. Miss Fleming was right. She didn't stay there to work often on Saturday afternoons."

The jury was allowed to retire for a few minutes. When they returned, Dorsey resumed his argument.

"Now, gentlemen, I submit that this man made that inance sheet Saturday morning. I am not going to fatigue you with my reasons. It is unnecessary. If he did make that sheet on Saturday afternoon, he did it thinking of an alibi. But don't tell me that because he might have done this on Saturday afternoon with a penmanship that showed no nervousness proves an alibi.

"If he could go home into the bosom of his family after such an atrocious crime, he could have made that sheet. But he wouldn't have done it if Schiff had not gotten up the data. He had done it fifty-two times a year for five or six years. If he would do additional work on that Saturday afternoon, it could only have been with a sinister purpose.

Witness Afraid Even to Identify Handwriting.

"In speaking of perjury, his mother said anybody ought to identify his handwriting."

Dorsey held up the photograph of the sample of handwriting Frank wrote for the police.

"Yet the man they put up to identify his handwriting was so afraid he might do Frank an injury that he wouldn't venture a guess. Grant that he did go home to his wife and those old people—his parents-in-law—and maintain a stoical countenance. Grant that he did make that sheet, which he could make up with his eyes shut. Grant that he did unlock the safe, a thing that he had done every day for years.

"But when he went to run the elevator; when he went to nail up that back door; he wavered; he paled when he talked to the police, and trembled on Darley's knee as he rode to the police station.

"He could sit in the hall and read a joke about a baseball umpire, but the frivolity annoyed the visitors at his home. It was the same kind of frivolity Henry Clay Beattie displayed when he stood beside the automobile that was stained with the blood of his wife. His joke was uttered only in annoyance; it jarred.

"But whether or not he made up that financial sheet, while waiting for old Jim to come and burn the body, one thing I grant he did. Don't forget the envelope; don't forget the way the letter was quoted, that letter he wrote to his uncle in Brooklyn, that letter that begins, 'I trust that this finds you and dear Tante well.' He had no wealthy relations in Brooklyn! That old millionaire uncle was mighty near there when Frank told old Jim Conley: 'Why should I hand? I have wealthy relatives in Brooklyn!'

Dorsey finished reading the letter and then said:

"Here is a sentence pregnant with significance. It bears the earmarks of a guilty conscience. He wasn't trembling when he wrote. He is capable and smart, but here is a sentence that is a revelation. Here is a document I concede was written after little Mary Phagan, who died for virtue's sake, was lying mutilated in that dark cold basement."

At this juncture Mrs. J. W. Coleman, mother of Mary Phagan, began to cry.

Dorsey read from the letter:

"'It is too short a time since you left for anything startling to have developed down here.'

"'Startling' and 'too short a time.' Those are the words that incriminate. That little sentence itself shows that the crime was committed in an incredibly short time.

"Tell me, honest men, courageous men of Georgia, that this phrase penned to his uncle that afternoon did not come from a stricken conscience. 'Too short a time since you left for anything to develop down here.'

"What do you think of that, honest men? Then notice what he writes about the thin, gray line of veterans facing the chilly weather, as if that old millionaire uncle of his traveling around Germany for his health, as if he cared for these old heroes in gray! Ample and reliable authority says that over-expression is an indication of guilt. Tell me that this old man, who was just preparing to sail for Europe, cared for these old heroes in gray—this wealthy old man who wanted to see the financial sheet. 'Too short a time'—yes, he said it was too short a time for anything to develop down here. But, gentlemen of the jury, there was something startling to develop, and it happened within the space of 30 minutes. There is nothing new in the factory to report, but there was something new in the cellar. There was something to report, and the time wasn't too short for it to happen.

"You tell me that letter was written in the morning? Do you believe it? Why, they haven't even tried to say that. I tell you that that letter shows on its face that something startling had happened, and I tell you that that rich uncle did not care the snap of his finger about the thin, gray line of veterans.

"Ah, yes, he had wealthy relatives in Brooklyn. That's what old Jim Conley said he told him. And his people lived in Brooklyn, and old Jim never would have known that if Frank had not told him. And they had at least $20,000 in cool cash in the bank; and he had a brother-in-law employing two or three people, at least, and we don't know how many more. And if his rich uncle was not in Brooklyn, he was near there.

"All right, let's go a step farther. On April 28 he wired Adolph Montag at the Imperial Hotel in New York: 'You may have read in Atlanta papers of factory girl found dead Sunday morning in cellar of pencil factory.'

"Yes, gentlemen of the jury, in the cellar of the pencil factory. There's where he placed her, and that is where he expected her to be found. And the thought of it welled up in his mind that Monday morning, April 28, before he had been arrested, and he wired Montag forestalling what he knew would certainly and surely happen unless the Atlanta detectives were corrupt and would suppress it.

Compliments Detectives.

"But, be it said to your credit, Starnes; to your credit, Campbell, and you, too, Rosser and Black, that you had the manhood and the courage to do your duty and roll the charge up to this man, protected as he was by wealth and influence.

"And notice what else he said in this telegram. Notice the credit he gives to the police: 'The police will eventually solve it.' And be it said to thec redit of the Atlanta police department, they did solve it. 'Assure my uncle I am all right in case he asks. Our company has case well in hand.' Maybe he did think when he got that fellow Scott that his company had it well in hand.

"I tell you there is an honest man—this fellow Scott. If there was a slush fund in this case—and witnesses have said there was no such fund—this man Scott could have gotten it. Not at first, maybe, but he could have gotten it later on. But Scott knew his duty, and he has done it. No wonder Frank could telegraph that his company had the case well in hand, for Scott's first words could not have suited him better had he wished for them. They were, 'The Pinkerton's always work arm and arm with the police.' This suited Frank well. It was just what he wanted. He wanted to know what the police thought he wanted to know what they were going to do, and this worked well, until the chain began to tighten.

"And Haas—and he is nobody's fool—when he sa wthe trend of the case, he opened the negotiations; he gave Scott the opportunity by saying, 'Now let us have what you get first.'

"But let us pass on from that. You tell me that letter and that telegram are not significant? That the work on this financial sheet is no significant? That Schiff's testimony as to the work on that financial sheet is not significant?

"Frank himself was not satisfied. He is as smart as his lawyers, too.

"He realized that he would have to go out and beyond the evidence, because he knew it was all bunk; and he tried to show you that he did write the financial sheet. Frank did write that letter Saturday afternoon, and he did write that telegram Monday; but he did not do any work on the financial sheet after Saturday at noon. I ask you twelve men if those documents and letters don't bear the impress of murder?

"And they still cry perjury. I just thought of another case, when that man could not identify Frank's handwriting that his own mother said was his. That was perjury, and there was perjury in the testimony of Bower and Lee. Mrs. Carson said she has worked there three years, and Arnold asked her a question that he would not ask a younger woman. He asked her about seeing blood around the toilet and in the dressing rooms. She said she saw it there very often. Then she talked about Conley being on the fourth floor that Monday. I pinned her down to say that Frank was there at the same time. It was then that Frank leaned over and said, 'Be good boy, Jim,' and Jim, remembering his wealthy relatives in Brooklyn, and his promises of money, said, 'Yes, sir, boss; I will.'

"Surely the officers could not suborn Conley at that time. And she says she never saw the blood by the water cooler; she said she didn't look at it because she didn't like to look at things like that. But another lady on the stand says she did go back and look at it; that she was with her.

"But back again to Conley. If he had committed that crime and had not had Leo M. Frank and his promises back of him, would he have gone back to that factory every day and remained there until Thursday? They said they were going to put up all the girls on the fourth floor. But they didn't do it until we called their four-flush and put in witnesses to corroborated their witness, Miss Jackson, about the misconduct of this man.

"Miss Small, also on the fourth floor, corroborated Conley. She said she saw him on the fourth floor Monday. Now, why did Frank go to the fourth floor so often Monday and Tuesday? Because he knew Conley was up there, and he wanted to be sure the negro was not talking. Conley told Miss Carson that Frank was as innocent as an angel in heaven. We said he was merely doing what he had promised to do—protect his employer. Mr. Rosser characterized the statement as a dirty suggestion. It was, and I accept it, but it is true, and you men would not sit here and see that negro hang for a crime Leo M. Frank committed.

"When Conley went up to the second floor in response to Frank's signal, Frank said, 'Did you see anything?' and he said, 'I saw two girls come up, but there ain't but one of them come down.' And then Frank knew that he would have to take this negro into his confidence.

Shaking his finger at Frank, Dorsey continued:

"And you told old Jim Conley to protect you! And he tried to do it. It is infamous to try to have Jim Conley hanged for a crime that Leo Frank did. Gentlemen, I haven't got to the State's case yet; I am just cutting away some of the underbrush this defense has planted in this forest of oaks. They have played the detectives. The only thing to the discredit of the police department is that it allowed itself to be intimidated by the influence of this man and his friends and his big lawyers.

Didn't Have Courage To Put Frank in Cell.

"When they took him down there guilty of this red-handed murder they didn't put him in a cell like they did Newt Lee and Jim Conley. It took time for them to get their courage up to the point of locking him up as he should have been. Old John Black—Mr. Rosser likes to brag about what he did to him—but he didn't make so much off of him after all. Black's methods are somewhat like Mr. Rosser's. If Black had had Frank in the position that Mr. Rosser had Jim Conley, this whole trial might have been obviated with a confession."

Dorsey turned and pointed at Frank.

"You didn't get counsel a moment too soon. You called for Darley and you called for Harris; you called for Rosser and Arnold, and it took them all to bolster up your nerve. Gentlemen of the jury, you know I am telling you the truth. The only thing against the police is that this man, who had just snuffed out the life of this little girl, was given too much consideration. His able counsel and the glamour of wealth that surrounded him, overawed the police. I had nothing to do with it, but I honor them for the way they went after Minola McKnight. I don't know whether they want me to apologize for them or not; but do you think that in protecting the people from such crimes as this the detectives are acting like they are at a tea party?

"Should they have the manners of a dancing master? If you do, you don't know anything about it. Once get an old 'possum dog on the trail, and you can't call him off. So it is with Starnes and Black; they knew Albert McKnight wouldn't have told those young men at the Beck & Gregg Hardware Company that story about his wife unless it were true. They went after Minola. They stuck to the trail. They smoked her out. Minola's friends got a writ of habeas corpus. Do you think if Mr. Haas had come to me with a writ of habeas corpus to release Frank I would have done it? I would have said it was none of my business.

"The next time the police have to use strong methods in an effort to protect the people by going after a red-handed murderer, I won't usurp their authority or the authority of the judges. I haven't anything to do with the police department, or the functions of the judges. I am responsible only for the office of Solicitor General for the term to which I was elected. I honor Mr. Charley Hill; I am as proud that I have succeeded him as I am that I was given this place by a vote of the people. He was honorable and strong; but I tell you gentlemen, no man is my pattern; I follow the dictates of my own conscience."

Tears Come to Dorsey's Eyes.

Mr. Dorsey raised his voice and tears came into his eyes.

"If there is one thing I am proud of during my term of office, it is that I joined hand and glove with the police; and when your influence (turning to the defense) tried to get Jim Conley indicted by the grand jury, I stood out against it. If that is treason, make the most of it. If you don't want me to do it, get somebody else.

"Mr. Hill was a noble man. He had the courage of a Caesar and the eloquence of a Demosthenes. I have relished a hundred times that he was here making the speech to you that I am making.

"He would have stripped the hides off of you (pointing to the defense). Such talk as that doesn't terrify me. It doesn't disturb the serenity of the conscience in everything I have done in the prosecution of this man. Let's get back to the talk on perjury.

"Don't get up here and call everybody a liar without giving the specific instances. Take the evidence of Mrs. Small. She said she saw Frank and Miss Rebecca Carson walking along and that she stopped Frank and had him O. K. a ticket. She said it was Miss Rebecca Carson she was with. She says that Mrs. Carson was not there at all. Mrs. Carson said she was there. Mrs. Small said she saw Conley standing there by the elevator and that Frank must have seen him—that Frank passed within 4 feet of him. She says that Jim was doing nothing; that he was standing by the elevator with his hand on a truck.

"Mrs. Small also tells us that the elevator shook the entire building. She said he couldn't helped but hear it if the machinery was not running. She said: 'You might not hear it if the machinery was in full operation, if you were not paying attention to it, but if you listened you could hear it.'

"Now here is another thing. Mrs. Carson had already sworn positively that she never went back into the metal room to see that blood. Mrs. Small said that on Wednesday a crowd of them from the fourth floor went down out of pure curiosity to see those spots, and when I asked her who went with her, lo and behold the first person she mentioned was Mrs. Carson. She said she was sure she was there; she knew she was there. And when I asked why they went there, and why Mrs. Carson went there particularly, she said 'Curiosity sent us.'

Somebody Has Lied, Dorsey Asserts.

"Now, gentlemen of the jury, somebody, and I put it up to you, has lied. If this case is founded on perjury, it has been boiled until the pot is black.

"The truth is, there has not been a single instance where evidence was needed that someone has not come in to bolster it up.

"Now, let's pass on a little bit. I want to discuss briefly the writing of these letters found beside the body of the girl. If these letters were not the order of an overruling Providence, I would agree that they were the silliest things I ever heard of. But, gentlemen of the jury, these notes bear an intrinsic knowledge of this crime.

"This man Frank, by the language of these notes, in attempting to fix the guilt upon another, has indelibly fixed it upon himself."

The Solicitor repeated this statement.

"The pad, the paper the notes were written upon; the fact that there was a note fixed the guilt upon him. Tell me that a negro who, after having killed a white girl, ravished and outraged her, would have taken the time to have written these notes? And even if he did write them, would he have written them upon a scratch pad which is found only in an office?

"You tell me that a man like Jim Conley would have ravished this girl with the knowledge that Frank was in the house? You tell me that this Jim Conley, even though he has been as drunk as a sot could be, would have taken the time to write these notes?

"I tell you, gentlemen of the jury, it can not be true.

"You say that the fact those notes were written was foolish. It was foolish, but it was a mistake. Murder is a mistake. What man ever committed murder who did not make a mistake? And what man making the greatest mistake in the world would not make a lesser mistake in trying to cover up? Those notes were the lesser mistake.

"Scott said that when Leo M. Frank talked to him about the girl coming to the factory and asking him about the metal that he said, 'I don't know.' And now he says that he told her, 'No.' Arnold recognized the damage in the statement 'I don't know' getting in.

"Language of Notes Clears Conley."

"Leo Frank said in his statement again and again 'chatting' and 'chat.' Conley said that when Frank told him he wanted to watch for him that Frank said he wanted to have a 'chat.' Jim Conley said here time and again, 'I have done it,' but in the notes found near the body he said, 'did it.' Do you tell me that negro would have written the word 'did' unless it was dictated to him?

"Do you tell me that negro would have taken the time to carry that girl away back there and hide her body if he had knocked her down the hole, and then stopped to write those notes?

"No," shouted Dorsey, turning to Frank, "that child was murdered on the second floor and you wanted to get her into the cellar, just like you found her in the cellar, as you said in that telegram to Montag.

"Conley said once in his statement that when he met a man on the street that he knew, the man looked at him he though he though 'I done it.' Conley used that expression at least twenty times. He said 'I done it' when he closed the door, and in several other places I can't find just now. He didn't use the word 'did' one time.

"In the first note, the expression 'I went to make water and that long tall black negro pushed me down the hole.' You knew that toilet was back there on the second floor (addressing Frank), and you knew that was where that little girl met her death. And you knew that metal room was right back there, too.

"You tell me that negro would have written those words. Where was it she was going to make water on the first floor? Yet you tell me there is nothing in circumstantial evidence when these things creep in.

"When you wrote this note (turning to Frank), you said yourself that you had the original of the note before you, and you said yourself that you knew Conley could write because he had written you time and time again, trying to borrow money, and yet you sat there with the original of that note before you and Conley's own handwriting, the handwriting you had seen often enough to be familiar with it, and you didn't tell those officers that Conley wrote the notes.

"I don't want you to convict this man unless you believe him guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, but I don't want you to let your verdict be governed by the opinion of a crank, but by the facts.

"Arnold and Rosser would say frequently, 'Are you going to convict this man on that, on this?'—selecting some little isolated point.

Chain Strong Enough To Hang Anybody.

"Well, I don't want you to, but on all the facts—the chain that is unbroken and not by isolated instances, and I say that when you take them all together you have a cable that ought to hang anybody.

"I don't ask that he be convicted on this isolated instance or that, but all bound together make a cable that is as strong as is possible for the ingenuity of man to make.

"I don't know whether the statement of Frank's will rank along with that statement of the celebrated pervert Oscar Wilde or not. He is brilliant. If you take his statement and just follow it you never would convict him. You never would convict anyone that way. But listen to this: 'I sat in my office counting over the money that had been left over.'" Dorsey read from Frank's statement. "He wasn't talking about the petty cash," Dorsey continued. "He was talking about the money that had been left over from the payroll of $1,100. We don't know to this day how much that was. We don't know how big a roll it could have made, though Jim Conley said he saw a roll of $200.

"And he was trying to get old Jim to go down into the basement and burn the body of that little girl. Just as sure as the smoke curled from that stack toward the heavens, old Jim would have been there without a shadow of a defense. Frank would have been there with the detectives. Jim would have hanged for a crime that this man committed in his lust.

"But old Jim was too wise. He wrote the notes, but, drunk or sober, he wouldn't be entrapped like that. I do not doubt that when Frank handed him that roll of money it was like the kiss of Judas Iscariot when he kissed the Saviour, and then betrayed Him for 30 pieces of silver.

"I am going to show you that this man had long planned not murder, but to get this little girl to yield to his lust. Let me do it now.

"Back yonder in March this little Turner boy saw him making advances to Mary Phagan. Did that innocent little boy from the country lie? This little girl that came here from the Home of the Good Shepherd, she heard Frank speak to Mary Phagan and put his hands on her. She may have lost her virtue, but she is nothing but a child. Did she lie, this little girl?

Quotes From Same Poem as Rosser.

"Then there is Gantt. He quit the factory rather than make good a dollar that was charged he was short. Did he lie about Frank's inquiring of the little girl? Yesterday Mr. Rosser quoted from a poem of Bobbie Burns, the line was, 'Tis human to step aside.' I want to quote a line from that same poem, 'There is no telling what a man will do when he has the lassie.'

"When convenience is snug, I tell you gentlemen, there is no telling what a pervert will do when goaded by his passion. You tell me this brilliant young man, who looked over that payroll 52 times a year, saw the name of Mary Phagan every time, then when she was dead had to get his books to find out her name? He coveted that little girl way back in March. I have no doubt those little girls swore the truth when they said they saw him making advances. I would not be surprised if he did not hang around and try to get her to yield. I would not be surprised if he didn't get Gantt out of the way because he was an obstacle to his scheme.

"He knew the day before she was probably coming. He went and told old Jim Conley, who had watched for you so many Saturday afternoons while you and Schiff were making up that finance sheet. When Helen Ferguson came and asked for Mary Phagan's money, I wouldn't be surprised if he did not refuse to give it to her because he had already told old Jim to come and watch.

"Frank's plans were fixed. Ah, gentlemen, then Saturday comes, and it is a reasonable tale that old Jim tells. He says, 'I done it just like this.' He doesn't say, 'I did.' He says he 'done it' just as the brilliant factory superintendent told him to. This thing passion works in a terrible way. Good people don't know how the mind of a libertine works. They don't know of the planning, plotting and waiting. Way back in March Frank had his eyes upon her. He was infatuated with her and did not have the will power to resist.

"You can twist and wabble all you want (Dorsey turned to Frank and shook his finger at him), but you told Detective Scott that you did not know her. Notwithstanding what you have said here, notwithstanding what your witnesses have said, you knew her.

"And tell me, gentlemen of the jury, has this little Ferguson girl lied? Has she been suborned by Starnes? Has she come here and deliberately perjured herself? I tell you that is a charge that can not stand. His refusal to give Helen Ferguson Mary Phagan's envelope is an indication that he was plotting. And old Jim Conley's tale will stand, for Frank himself corroborates Conley in many things.

Dorsey Attacks Frank's Statement

"'1 p. m.—Frank leaves the factory.' It looks mighty nice on the chart. Turn that chart to the wall, Mr. Sheriff. Let it stay turned to the wall. That statement is refuted by the defendant himself when he didn't realize the importance of this time proposition.

"Frank's statement at police headquarters, taken by G. C. Febuary on Monday, April 28, says. 'I didn't lock the door that morning. The mail was coming up. I locked it when I started home to lunch at 1:10 o'clock.'

"Up goes your alibi, punctured by your own statement when you didn't realize its importance. Yet these honorable gentlemen, for the purpose of impressing your minds, print in big lefters on this chart he left the factory at 1 o'clock. If he swore when he was on the stand the other day that he left the factory at 1 o'clock it was because he saw the importance of this time point, and had to leave there ten minutes earlier than he said he had at the police station before he had had time to confer with his lawyer, Mr. Luther Z. Rosser."

AN ANNOUNCEMENT OF VITAL IMPORTANCE TO PIANO BUYERS

THE WESTER MUSIC CO., 64 Peachtree Street, Desire to Announce the Opening of Their "Once-a-Year" Clearance at 8:30 Monday, August 25.

PIANOS OF HIGH GRADE AND ACKNOWLEDGED REPUTATION

Our Entire Stock Sacrificed—Everything Goes—Nothing Reserved—Every Person Interested in the Purchase of an Instrument Should Read Carefully, As It Concerns Them Most.

PROMPT ACTION WILL BRING REWARD

This Is Our Annual Clearance Sale of Fine Pianos—Your Opportunity to Save From $100 to $250 in Your Piano Purchase. Terms Are Made as Pleasing as the Prices. Opening Evenings.

In announcing this gigantic clearance sale of fine pianos, uprights, grands, player pianos and organs, we wish to take the piano buying public into our confidence, making a plain statement of facts, telling our good reason for sacrificing our entire stock. All thoughtful people realize the fact that in conducting a business the magnitude of ours, that a great number of discontinued styles, sample pianos, rental pianos, etc., will accumulate during the year, besides countless numbers of good used pianos taken in exchange for grands and players. They are in first-class condition, and must be disposed of to make room for large shipments of fall goods already beginning to arrive. In order to open the fall season with an entire new stock, we have decided to include in this sale every instrument in our building, grands, players and players, including such well-known makes as A. B. Chase, Chickering & Sons, Knabe Brothers, Ivers & Pond, Kurtzmann, Kranich & Bach, Bush & Gerts, Hoffman and others. In players, A. B. Chase Aristano (grand and uprights), Emerson Angelus, Kurtzmann Angelus, The Angelus, The Auto de Luxe, The Autoplano, Koehler and Newton.

Such an array of high-grade instruments, ranging between 350 and 400, has never been offered before to the good people of Georgia. Remember, nothing is reserved, and in order to move this stock in a limited space of time we have reduced the price in many cases from one-third to one-half of the original price. All these points taken into consideration makes it possible for any family to have an instrument in their home, as our low prices and easy terms place them within reach of all. Your credit is good at The Wester Music Company. If you do not care to pay cash we can arrange terms to suit your convenience.

One Price; Plain Figures.

Every piano will bear two tags, one will be our regular one price tag, the other the clearance sale tag. Thus you may see at a glance just what can be saved on your purchase. Look for the blue tag.

Here are three sample pianos. Large size mahogany cases, fully guaranteed. Instruments must be seen to be appreciated. Regular price $275, your choice $127.

Three standard grade upright cabinet grands, mahogany, oak or walnut; fully guaranteed. Regular price $300, your choice of three different styles and makes $187.

Five standard makes. Five large size uprights, mahogany or oak cases, new styles, guaranteed for ten years, regular price $350, your choice $236; $10 cash and $6 per month.

Five large size cabinet grand upright sample pianos, mahogany or dark oak cases, fully guaranteed, regular price $375. These are going at $246; $10 cash and $7 per month. They are new.

Six large size uprights; your choice oak or mahogany case; guaranteed for ten years; three different styles and makes; regular price $375. They are standard makes. Your choice for $268. Easy terms.

Five large size cabinet grand mahogany cases; three different styles and makes; guaranteed for ten years; regular price $400, your choice $276; $15 cash and $7 per month. They are new.

Ten large size uprights, mahogany cases, different styles and makes, guaranteed for ten years; regular price $450, sale price $292. Easy payments can be arranged.

Four large size, mahogany cases, best makes; fully guaranteed; regular price $500; slightly shop-worn, but absolutely perfect. They will be taken quickly at $269.

Six large size upright cabinet grands, high grade mahogany and walnut cases, regular price $550 your choice $308, $312, $318. Fully guaranteed.

Three high grade grand pianos, mahogany cases, regular price $700, $750 and $900; your choice for $468, $612 and $642. Guaranteed for ten years. They are new. One Steinway slightly used, good as new. Beautiful mahogany case, regular price $1,150. Must be seen to be appreciated. Will be offered at our regular discount. If you need a grand piano, don't miss this opportunity.

Nine player pianos, mahogany cases, some of them slightly shopworn, but in first-class condition. Some are new. They are guaranteed for five years. The best makes are included, regular prices, $550, $600, $650, $700, $750 and $800. All 88-note and new styles. Your choice, $418, $368, $396, $436, $487, $512. You must see the pianos to appreciate the values.

One large size mahogany case player piano, one of the best makes, regular price $850, slightly used. A big bargain for $256.

Fifty slightly used upright pianos. Oak, walnut, mahogany and ebony cases. Included in this lot will be found Vose & Sons, Hallet & Davis, Kranich & Bach, Painter & Ewing, Packard Conway, Bush & Gerts; Knabe Bros.; Sterling, Whitney, Cooper, Hoffman and others. Many of them are as good as new. They are all in splendid condition. Former prices ranging from $360 to $550. Your choice while they last from $75 to $268. They are guaranteed and you can make no mistake in selecting any one of them. Any second-hand piano that we sell will be taken back within one year and apply the price as part payment for a new piano.

Second-hand Organs.

Twenty-seven organs, including Carpenter, Estey, Wilcox & White, Packard, Chicago Cottage, Kimball, Mason & Hamlin and others. Former prices from $65 to $125. Your choice for $12, $17, $21, $26, 28, $31, $37, $42. All in good order and guaranteed.

Every instrument can be found on our floors and our personal guarantee goes with each instrument. Remember that we can arrange easy payments, if you don't care to pay cash. Out of town orders given special attention.

Any purchaser living nearer Macon than Atlanta will find the same bargains at our store, No. 157 Cotton avenue, Macon, Ga.

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THAW BASES HOPES OF ULTIMATE FREEDOM ON ENDLESS LEGAL TANGLE

POEM THAW WROTE IN MATTEAWAN

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The following verses were written by Harry Kendall Thaw in his room at Matteawn and found in the waste-paper basket beside his reading table last December:

"There are lights aflame on Broadway,
There are hopes and lives undone;
There are debts of sin no man can pay,
And Broadway hates the sun.

"There are vain regrets on Broadway,
There are secret sighs and tears;
For one must smile as well as pray,
And the weakling meets with jeers."

Fugitive From Matteawan, Backed by Family's Millions, Will Utilize Every Technicality to Prevent Deportation From Dominion of Canada.

SHERBROOKE, QUEBEC, Aug. 23. With Harry Thaw's case now in the courts of Canada, the prediction made that it would be months—years, perhaps eternity—before the slayer of Stanford White is again in the jurisdiction of New York State is strengthened.

His family, wealthy and powerful, has rushed to his defense. He has unlimited resources to fight the legal battle against his deportation from Canadian soil. When the first writ of habeas corpus was granted, it assured him the right to appeal his cause to the highest Canadian court.

It is believed that this litigation can be made to last over years. It will be impossible to deny him bail in the Dominion, for he is a lunatic only in New York State. His status now is that he is simply considered an undesirable by Canadian immigration authorities, who, it is thought, may override the courts and deport him.

Should the courts of Canada finally rule against him, his case might be taken up from Washington. Even then if he were finally deported, should he be sent to any other State than New York, he could fight extradition there, and there are many eminent lawyers who believe that it is absolutely impossible to bring him back into New York then.

Probably Considered These Facts.

All these things probably had been considered when Thaw made his daring escape from Matteawan Asylum, when he dashed across the Connecticut border, then through the State into New Hampshire and from New Hampshire into the Dominion of Canada.

Thaw knows well the law's delay. He remembers his long period in the Tombs before he was first brought to trial for the slaying of White. He remembers the long fight for life and liberty then. He remembers the enforced wait after the first mistrial. He remembers the weary days of his second hearing.

He remembers the slow progress of his cause during his legal efforts to get his release from Matteawan Knowing these things and recognizing that there was hardly a bare possibility that bail would be denied him, he turned toward Canada rather than seek safety at sea, as his pursuers thought he surely would do.

It was probably due to this realization that he accepted his arrest at Coaticook, Quebec, coolly and that he awaits the issue of his habeas corpus proceedings just as coolly now.

Secures Talented Lawyers.

He is represented in his application for habeas corpus proceedings by W. L. Shurtleff and Colonel H. R. Fraser, one of the most talented lawyers of Eastern Canada. He is thoroughly buoyed up in the belief that the Canadian Government will never order his deportation or extradition.

"I have studied every legal phase of my case and have arrived at the belief that I am safe here," said Thaw. "My plans did not alone include my physical escape. I looked into the legal feature to establish my status in any other State than New York and any other country than the United States. I am not a dangerous man. I do not seek vengeance. My wife, Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, need not fear me. Nor need anyone else fear me.

"All I want is peaceful and legal liberty. I feel that I am perfectly safe. I have studied law ever since I was admitted to Matteawan, and I believe that I am qualified to speak in this matter.

"Statements to the effect that I only sought liberty to kill are senseless They are so ridiculous that I won't talk of them. I have the kindest feelings toward the people of Canada, and will retain such feelings, no matter what action the Dominion Government takes, but I hope that they do not deport me. Detention in an insane asylum is a living death. It is enough to make a maniac out of a perfectly sane man."

Refuses to Betray Friends.

Asked for a detailed story of his flight, he refused.

"Yes, I was the man they spotted in Lenox, Mass., said he. "But from that point on I must say nothing. I won't betray my friends."

Mrs. George Lauder Carnegie, sister of Thaw, arrived soon after his arrest and immediately sought her brother. Thaw sent word to Roger O'Mara, the Pittsburg (Pa.) private detective, who has been his counsellor since youth, to rush here on the first train.

He said that he wanted to get the fight over with. His first trepidation came with the news that District Attorney Conger, of Dutchess County, New York, and Dr. Kieb, of the Matteawan Institution, would come to cooperate with the United States authorities in an effort to have Thaw deported bask to New York, or extradited.

Plans for the court battle in Thaw's behalf were carefully made by Mr. Shurtleff and Colonel Fraser and hopes to have his release ordered by Judge Globensky and plans to leave immediately for Quebec if he gets out. He intends to sail for France if he gets his freedom, so that he will be sure to be safe. Ultimately he hopes to have his legal freedom established so that he can return to Pittsburg.

Contend Thaw Is Tourist.

Among the grounds upon which the Thaw lawyers put into their plea for their client's liberty is that he is only a tourist passing through Canada, and they point to the case of Jack Johnson, the negro pugilist, as a precedent.

They contend that Johnson was under conviction of an infraction of the United States law, whereas Thaw has not broken any law. They contended that Johnson was a fugitive from justice, whereas Thaw is a fugitive from an institution for the insane.

They pointed to Thaw's behavior to uphold the contention that no matter what his condition in the past, he is now sane and rational. The facts that Thaw has not broken any Canadian laws and that no indictment exists against him across the border were emphasized. Thaw offered many suggestions to his lawyers and in a way seemed to be their pilot. He looked very solemn and impressive as he gave his opinions of his own case.

"My idea is that speed is the requisite thing," Thaw told them.

News Unnerves Prisoner.

The Canadian Government and the United States Government were both represented by able counsel who resisted Thaw's efforts to gain his liberty on a writ of habeas corpus. They contended that the law governing Thaw's case is very plain and they pointed to precedents.

In fact, it was reported that Acting Superintendent of Immigration Blair in Ottawa had been counseled by the Ministry of Justice that Thaw should be deported at once. When Thaw heard this report he trembled and became pale. He was unnerved by the news and showed it.

The presence in Sherbrooke of the most spectacular and sensational prisoner in the world made a gala occasion. Not one of the Provincial fairs which are being held throughout Eastern Canada at this time could vie with Thaw as an attraction. Great crowds came into Sherbrooke from the surrounding country.

Families gathered about the jail, hoping to get a glimpse of the well-known prisoner if he was taken to the courthouse. Some came a distance of 100 miles to see Thaw. The street on which the jail is located was jammed.

Glad to Please Curious.

This curiosity tickled Thaw immensely. He said he did not want to disappoint anyone who really wanted to see what he looked like.

Mr. Shurtleff was resentful against Justice of the Peace Dupuis, of Coaticook, who held Thaw on the charge of being a fugitive and sent him here for further examination.

"We contend that Justice of the Peace Dupuis acted illegally," declared Shurtleff. "He exceeded his authority. He had no right to hold Thaw."

Colonel Fraser assured Thaw that conspiracy is not an extraditable offense and that he need not feel any great alarm over the fact that a warrant charging Thaw with conspiring to gain his liberty is on its way here from Dutchess County. He did not give such optimistic assurances about deportation, however.

Thaw lost no time in arranging to secure cash. He telegraphed to a banker relative in Pittsburg (where the bulk of the Thaw fortune is invested) to send him money to fight his case.

Thaw faced the habeas corpus hearing coolly and confidently. Before going to court, he ate a hearty breakfast and dressed with minute care, evidently realizing that he would be gazed on by thousands on the short ride from the jail to the courthouse.

Smuggling Claim Advanced.

He had prepared a number of notes to guide his lawyers in their conduct of his case, and was evidently disappointed when they did not seem to give these notes great consideration.

An investigation of the manner in which Thaw came into possession of a railroad ticket for Detroit, Mich., is being made. The Dominion authorities are not satisfied that Thaw bought the ticket himself.

It was learned from an authoritative source that immigration officers who are here plan to arrest Thaw on the ground that he smuggled his way into Canada if he gets his freedom on a habeas corpus writ.

The village of St. Hermenigilde, where Thaw and his companions came into Canada from the United States, is not a port of entry.

Evelyn Thaw, Fearing Death, Breaking Down Under Strain

'How Can He Say He Loves Me When He'd Let Me Starve?'

LATEST photograp of Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw posed especially for The Sunday American at her hotel in New York where, it is said, she is near a breakdown rfom fear that her husband will regain his liberty and attempt to do her violence, and a photograph of Harry Kendall Thaw, taken in his cell at Matteawan from which he escaped to aCnada, where he is using every legal means to prevent his deportation to the United States



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'He's a Paranoiac,' She Screams—Describes Her Sacrifice.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw is breaking down under the fear that Harry K. Thaw may evade the law and succeed in reaching her. There were visible evidences of the strain under which she has been laboring since he escaped from Matteawan last Sunday when a Sunday American reporter saw her last night in the Hotel Brevoort.

Thaw's declaration from the jail in Sherbrooke that her return to the stage had prompted him to make a dash for liberty and that he loved her more than anything else in life were called to her attention.

"Good God!" she exclaimed. "How could that man say he loves me when he would have let me starve in the streets?"

"Do you love him?" she was asked.

"Love him! I love him as much as he loves me," was her derisive reply. "He wanted to keep me down after I had testified and sold my soul for him and I had done everything that a human being could do for a man; and now he makes this maudlin statement about love.

Never Knew Love's Meaning.

"He is a paranoiac, and he doesn't know what love is. He has never known the meaning of it as long as I have known him. As for taking care of me as any man who loved a woman would do, both he and his mother them me out, after I had saved him from the electric chair.

"Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw entered into an agreement with me at the time of the trial to provide me with $12,000 a year on condition that I would consent to an annulment of our marriage. I did consent, and the papers were drawn. Then his mother repudiated it. That was in June, 1912, and I have received no money from them since that time.

"Before that date I had received $70 a week and my rent. I had to dispose of pictures and scrape and save to live, and I finally came to the conclusion that I had something within myself, that I could prove I possessed the gift of making my own living, which is a gift after all.

Breaks Into Tears.

"I thank God that I have that gift or his mother would be jeering at me in the gutter," and Mrs. Thaw broke into tears.

"He wants to spoil my life and my work," she continued, turning to John Reilly, her counsel, who was in the room. "I told you that if I made a success he would want to injure me, and here he has stated that my success was the thing that impelled him to break for his liberty. He wants to injure me and he will bend everything to that end.

"I told you also," she added to her lawyer, "that he would not be free long before he would betray himself through his excessive egotism.

"But there is worse coming if he retains his liberty. Things will begin to happen when he gets his drink. He is going to do something desperate, I know, just as surely as I could foresee the things I have referred to. Wait until he gets drink in him—it is horrible to contemplate!" And Mrs. Thaw again broke down and sobbed.

"Desperate and Dangerous."

"Don't you think that you may be exaggerating because of your overwrought state of mind?" was asked.

"I wish it were so," she replied. "But anyone who thinks Harry Thaw will not be a desperate man when he gets the opportunity to satisfy his appetite for drink, knows nothing of him. I know him. Dr. Flint knows him. Judge Jerome knows him. He will be a desperate and dangerous man.

"This great State ought to be ashamed of itself to allow a paranoiac to make and unmake its institutions." Thaw was permitted liberties that no man in his position had ever before enjoyed. Thaw has not done it, it has been the Thaw money.

"Do you know that when I used to see him in the Tombs he used to be drunk on Scotch whisky? Let the Tombs officials deny it if they dare. I know it and they know it. Harry Thaw told me he could get all the liquor he wanted there."

Mr. Reilly warned his client that she was overtaxing her strength, but she persisted in unloading her mind.

Old Graveyard Must Give Way to Railroad

Milwaukee Line Is Compelled to Move Old Burial Ground Near For Alcohol.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Aug. 23.—Among various other activities the Milwaukee Railroad people have found themselves engaged in rebuilding their line across Iowa is that of moving a cemetery.

In securing a right-of-way near the Des Moines River it purchased an old burial ground, one long since abandoned. Among the bodies the railroad men have removed is one that had been buried seventy-five years. The remarkable state of preservation of clothing and lack of decay of the bones after such a long period has been a source of surprise to the men exhuming the bodies.

U. S. Officer Invents Airship Destroyer

Balloon Equipped With Explosives and Wire Feelers Will Protect War Craft.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Joseph Steinmetz, a retired lieutenant of artillery in the United States army, has just perfected an invention that is likely to interfere greatly with the effectiveness of the aeroplan in naval warfare. Steinmetz is now negotiating with the War Department for the use of his invention. It consists of a captive hydrogen ballon suspended over either an arsenal or battleship. It carries a large quantity of explosives, which would be touched off by any aircraft coming in contact with wires extended from it. The airship would at once be blown up.

Couple Will Re-wed To Gain $1,000,000

Ceremony by Mormon Judge Is Called Unsatisfactory by Administrators of Estate.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 23.—In order to comply with the wishes of the administrators of the $1,000,000 estate of her father, the late Thomas R. Lamb, of Edinburgh, Scotland, Mrs. Anna B. Lamb-Wilson must be married to her husband again.

The husband is E. Douglas Wilson, of this city. He pursued Miss Lamb more the Pennsylvania Rubber Company, of an 10,000 miles across the United States and over the Pacific Ocean before he married her in Honolulu last April. The ceremony was performed by Judge Hernandez, whom Wilson says is a Mormon. This marriage, though legal, did not meet with the approval of the administrators.

Edwin Booth Saves Lillian Russell

Rescuer Is Only Nine and His Playmate at Maine Resort Was Drowning.

PORTLAND, ME., Aug. 23.—Edwin Booth saved Lillian Russell from drowning at South Harpswell when she fell from the wharf. Both are summer visitors.

Edwin is 9 years old, and the son of Charles E. Booth, of Yonkers, N. Y., while Lillian is 13, and the daughter of Charles A. Russell, of Boston. Edwin, her playmate, was fully clad, but he dove into the ocean like a veteran, drawing the girl to safety.

Thieves Warn, Then Rob Rail Station

Telephone Central Office They Had Looted Pay Phone, Then Steal Instrument.

NYACK, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Before carrying away the telephone from the Stony Point station of the West Shore Railroad last night, thieves telephoned to the central office to say that they had robbed the office and, telephone coin box. The operator thought some practical joker was at work and paid no attention to the man who called.

This morning it was found that the money drawer at the station had been robbed of 75 cents in cash, and from the telephone box had been taken about $3 in coins. The thieves also took the telephone.

WOMAN POLITICIAN IS MAD.

Special Cable to The American.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—Countess Elizabeth Emilie Von Wedel, a Frenchwoman and a former "political agent," who was quite a celebrity, has been placed in a German asylum for the insane.

SCHOLAR BARES HOSEA FAMILY'S SKELETON NOW

University of Chicago Professor Declares Prophet Took Wife as Horrible Example.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Hosea's family skeleton has come to light, if not to life. The domestic scandal of ancient Israel's prophet has been removed from its closet, scoured with higher criticism and rattled in the face of Biblical scholars, who were perfectly willing to let it rest. Professor J. M. Powis Smith, of the University of Chicago, exhibits it in an article on "The Marriage of Hosea," in the current number of The Biblical World.

Hosea's wife, Gomer Bath Diblaim, is the villainess of the story reconstructed by Professor Smith from the account of her marriage to the prophet, and in the first three chapters of the book of Hosea, Professor Smith asserts that Gomer, contrary to the usual interpretation of the Scriptural account, was a person of evil reputation before the wedding ceremony was performed.

Prophet Knew His Faults.

Professor Smith adds to his version the fact that Hosea knew of Gomer's faults and took her "with his eyes open." In short, the prophet married Gomer with the curious purpose of making the match a horrible example to the rest of the Israelites, he asserts.

The marriage was to impress Israel with the fact of its own disloyalty to God.

According to the professor's view, the belief that "Hosea, as a young man, fell in love with Gomer and married her, supposing her to be all his youthful imagination fancied her to be," that she later left his home to live with another man, that he bought her back and then become a prophet, will not hold water. The scholar declares that this version is founded on an imperfect notion of the physiology of prophets.

Professor Smith asserts that the wife's name, which means "Gomer, daughter of Fig Cakes," signifies that she was held in low esteem. He retranslates several words in the Biblical account and gives the following as the proper version:

"Hosea, a prophet already burdened with the sense of his people's sin, felt himself called upon by Yahweh to marry a lewd woman, to the end that through such a marriage he might open the eyes of Israel to the enormity of its offense in being disloyal to Yahweh, its rightful lord. In pursuance of this conviction, Hosea bought Gomer, a woman living in public shame with her paramour.

Placed Her Under Restraint.

"But he at once placed her under restraint, denying her association with himself as well as with others, and seeking by such discipline to fit her for her position as his wife. This phase of the experience was interpreted for Israel as meaning that she as Yahweh's bride must be disciplined by exile before she could expect to enjoy any further favor from Yahweh.

"After this period of restraint for Gomer she was taken by Hosea into his home and became the mother of three children. Each of these in succession was given a prophetic name, and, like Isaiah's children, became a walking sermon to Israel just as the institution of marriage itself had been."

Hard Fall Re-sets Dislocated Spine

WIMINGTON, DEL., Aug. 23.—An expenditure of $16,000 and treatment for years in sanitariums in Germany and Paris failed to accomplish what a fall downstairs did. Mrs. William Helm, of Ellendale, Del., was cured of a dislocated spine in this unusual manner. The fall forced her spine into place. To-day she says she is well.

Her head is bandaged, but she was able to preside over a recent meeting of the Ellendale Ladies' Social, of which she is president.

SENT FREE TO MEN

A Most Pleasing Remedy Given to Quickly Restore Lost Vitality.

A Free Trial Treatment Sent by Mail To All Who Write.

Free trial treatments of Enervita, a most pleasing remedy, are being mailed to all men who write to Dr. John S. Howell. So many who had suffered for years against the mental and physical suffering of man weakness have written thanking him for the great benefit received, therefore, Dr. Howell has decided to send free trial treatments to all men who write. It is a home treatment, and all who suffer with any form of weakness, resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, lack of vitality and confidence can now receive this strength-giving treatment at home.

The treatment has a peculiar grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, promoting strength and development just where it is needed. It is given to relieve the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions, and has met with remarkable success, even in cases approaching advanced age. A request to John S. Howell, M. D., Suite 1221, Auditorium Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, stating that you desire one of his free trial packages, will be complied with promptly.

He is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to successfully treat man weakness when the proper remedies are employed. Dr. Howell makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample and literature, carefully sealed in a plain package, so that you need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

Small Expenses Small Profit

This Advertisement Is Worth 50c

AT THE

Royal Shoe Shop

86 N. BROAD, NEAR LUCKIE ST.

This week, in order to introduce our new lines of Goodyear Welt and English Welt Dress Shoes for Men and Women, we will sell for

$2.50

If offered at our store, together with this advertisement
ONE PAIR TO A CUSTOMER
Our extra quality shoes as described above

ALL LEATHERS—Gun Metal, Kid, Russia and Patent Colt. ALL SIZES, All New Goods.

Made by one of the Greatest and Best Manufacturers in this Country.

We Make a Specialty of Comfortable Work Shoes for Mechanics and Workingmen

Certainly! We Sell EDUCATOR SHOES for the Whole Family

No reasonable offer refused on the remainder of our Low Shoes in stock. Come while the coming is good.

SAVE HALF A DOLLAR

The ROYAL SHOE SHOP

IRISH RAISE HUGE FUND TO ASSURE HOME RULE

American Hibernians Respond Liberally to Appeal Made After Great Demonstration in Chicago Against England's Domination.

Another Feature of Meeting Was Adoption of a Resolution Condemning Great Britain's Policy Toward U. S. in Canal Dispute.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Following the gigantic demonstration for Irish home rule at the thirty-eighth annual picnic of the United Irish Societies of Chicago, held in Brands Park, sons of Erin here are confident that in a few weeks American Hibernians will have raised a fund that will insure the home rule for which they have fought so long and which they have almost brought about.

Fifteen thousand persons visited the park during the day and they responded liberally to the call for funds with which to carry on their campaign. Three thousand dollars was raised at that time and the fund has grown steadily since.

A feature of the occasion was the reading by James T. Clark, president of the United Irish Societies, of a telegram from William Randolph Hearst, in which he warmly favored home rule. The president was quick to reply, expressing the thanks of the societies for the co-operation they have received in their work from Mr. Hearst's papers.

British Canal Stand Scored.

Another important feature of the day was the resolution prepared in advance and passed by a unanimous vote, opposing the British contention over the Panama Canal tolls.

The resolutions strongly uphold the views of the United States that this country, having built the canal and paid for it without aid, should have the right of passing her own ships through it without paying tolls, and that this action of the United States is entirely within its rights as a nation and is not subject to the criticism of any other nation.

The work of John Redmond, parliamentary leader, in forcing the home rule bill to the verge of final passage also was commended highly.

One of the most impressive features of the occasion was the exhibition of a full-size model of the statue of Colonel F. Finerty, the famous soldier-journalist and a son of whom Erin is very proud.

Colonel Finerty wrote the story of the Custer campaign against old Sitting Bull, and the massacre in which Custer's whole command was wiped out. In his later years Colonel Finerty was editor of the Irish-American, and devoted all his energies to the home rule campaign, now so nearly won.

Work of Irish Sculptor.

The splendid statue of the old fighter is the work of Professor Charles J. Mulligan, of the Art Institute, a pupil of MacMonnies and Saint-Gaudens.

Among the speakers who addressed the enthusiastic throng were United States Senator George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon, former Attorney General Maurice T. Maloney, P. H. O'Donnell, Joseph E. Ryan, John T. Sutton, of Lincoln, Neb., and Harry W. Smith, of Springfield, Ill.

In part, Mr. Maloney said: "We of the Celtic race have always struggled for a place in the sun, and have made a good deal of history, but we have been accused in the past of not being quite what we ought to be in the old country, and did not act to our own interest. English misgovernment and oppression were solely to blame for this.

"Now I can see a new Ireland rising above the horizon, a nation once again. The Irish people had advanced with giant strides, now that the long tribulation of our night is passing away."

Senator Twists Lion's Tail.

United States Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon said:

"My people came to this country to avoid persecution in the mother country, persecution by the English Government. Ireland had no measure of freedom in those times."

Speaking on the Panama Canal, he said: "We have a perfect right to arrange to suit ourselves charges on a canal that was made in America, solely by American money. If England will not send her exhibits to the San Francisco Exposition on this account, I would say let her keep them at home.

"If we were not careful to withstand these encroachments of the British Government, we might in the end find ourselves in the same case as Ireland finds herself to-day. I foresee home rule for that country, within the next two or three years without question of doubt."

Tight Skirts Make Idle Factory Girls

Mill Men Assert Present Styles Curtail Demand for Goods and Cause Lack of Work.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS., Aug. 23.—That the factories manufacturing cloth are suffering from the present styles in women's wearing apparel, owing to the smaller sale of cloth, and that many operatives are being thrown out of work in consequence, is the opinion of many leading New Bedford manufacturers.

In the past three years the circumference of women's skirts has been cut down on the average about two yards. The smaller sales of cloth have necessitated a curtailment in the mayro and hundreds of idle operatives are waiting until the styles change before they will be put to work again.

Irish Societies Leader Thanks Mr. Hearst for Support of Home Rule

CORDIAL telegrams of congratulation and thanks were exchanged between William Randolph Hearst and James T. Clark, president of the United Irish Societies of Chicago on the occasion of their annual picnic recently. Mr. Hearst expressed his belief in the justness and the ultimate success of the cause of home rule, while the head of the Irish societies in his reply earnestly thanked the publisher for his co-operation in their work in behalf of their fatherland. Mr. Clark's message follows:

CHICAGO, Aug. 20, 1913.

Hon. William Randolph Hearst,
San Francisco.

The sentiment of the United Irish Societies toward your papers has always been one of appreciation. Often in the past we have admired your unselfish advocacy of the cause of liberty and the 15,000 Irish-Americans at the ceremony of unveiling of the John F. Finerty monument were thrilled by your message in favor of home rule for Ireland. This monument is symbolic of the revitalized Irish nation that has been the inspiration of Parnell, Redmond and other patriots, and we believe it would strengthen the home rule cause immeasurably if you would publish in your Sunday papers, in the near future, a comprehensive account of our recent demonstration here, and emphasize its significance to Irish liberty.

JAS. T. CLARK, President,
United Irish Societies.

Mr. Hearst's Home Rule Message

San Francisco, Aug. 15.

As an American believing ardently in liberty and opportunity in equal rights and equal justice, I believe sincerely in home rule for Ireland.

If I were an Englishman I would believe with even greater earnestness in home rule not only for Ireland, but for every individual integral part of the British Empire.

I would believe in genuine home rule and in general home rule. I would believe in home rule which would insure complete independence in local government for every state and in a general government which would afford every state equal rights, equal liberties and proportionate representation.

Such just and genuine home rule is the best and perhaps the only remedy for the threatened decadence and possible dissolution of the British Empire. The preservation and perpetuation of the British Empire in its full prestige and power are only to be found in a voluntary federation of independent states, not held together loosely by compulsion but molded into an imperial entity by the natural and nationalizing forces of mutual confidence, mutual affection and mutual interest.

If I were an Irishman I would take pride in this fight for home rule, first because of the benefit I was helping to confer upon my country and my own countrymen, and, secondly, because of the benefit which will inevitably ensue to all other sections of the British Empire and to other nations throughout the world.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.

'Perfect Baby' Fed on Soup and Vegetables

Hundred Per Cent Child Also Gets Abundance of Water and Fresh Air.

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 23.—"Good, substantial food, well cooked, is what I feed him," said Mrs. Thomas Watterston, of No. 110 Central avenue, when asked how she reared her son, Leslie, just declared the only 100 per cent perfect baby in the "better babies" contest in Passaic. Three hundred infants contested. He is 27 months old.

"He gets soups, fruit, vegetables, puddings, cereals," continued the mother. "I give him very little meat, few eggs, but plenty of water, inside and out."

Baby Leslie goes to bed about 8 p. m. and arises about 7:30, awakening of his own accord and bounding out into the fields before breakfast. He has a two-hour nap every afternoon, and always sleeps with the windows in his room wide open.

Women Voters Save Mayor From Recall

Committee From Their Organization Canvasses Every Ward to Prevent His Defeat.

JANESVILLE, WIS., Aug. 23.—Mayor James A. Fathers was the victor by a narrow margin to-day in Wisconsin's first recall election of importance under the commission form of government. He was elected by 88 votes, with a total of more than 3 00 votes cast, more than were ever before voted in a Janesville municipal election.

Mayor Fathers received 1,570 votes and his opponent, John C. Nichols, 1,472. Fathers carried three wards, the First, Second and Third, those chiefly occupied by the church and aristocratic elements, while Nichols carried the Fourth and Fifth Wards, the homes of the poorer people.

The election follows the trouble over saloons six months ago, when the Fathers administration started a campaign to clean up the town. Every ward in the city was canvassed by women's committees in the interest of Fathers.

Standardize Book to Simplify Grammar

Educators Work to Have Study of English Language Made More Uniform.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 23.—Standardization of grammatical nomenclature, which will do away with the confusion in the study of English, as well as other languages, in American schools, has been effected by a committee of fifteen, of which Professor Hills, of Colorado College, was a member.

The committee made a report to the National Educational Association in convention at Salt Lake City and its adoption without amendment virtually insures the following of the committee's recommendations in all schools and colleges.

According to Professor Hills it was found that in the sentence "John is good," the word "good" was called by nine different names in 20 grammars. the word "John" in "This is John," was called by nineteen terms, and in "We made John president," the word "president" was given eighteen different names in the books examined.

Philippine Hero Can't Re-enlist in Army

Batt'e-Scarred Pensioner Rejected by Recruiting Office on Account of Wounds.

SPOKANE, Aug. 23.—One of the seven heroes of the United States army who survived the bloody massacre of Balingiga, P. I., when he saw more than 100 of his comrades and officers go to their death at the hands of a savage Philippine tribe, and himself, was mutilated in many places on his body and given up for dead, John M. Newhouse, applied for reenlistment in the United States army.

Newhouse is 37 years old and came from Helena. He is now drawing $30 a month for the injuries he received in the massacre. Newhouse told of his experience while pleading with local army recruiting officers to take him into the army again.

Officials were compelled to reject the applicant on account of a stiff right arm caused by one of the cuts from a bolo.

Lightning Bug Used To Illuminate House

West Virginian Discovers New Light Medium Which He Declares Surpases Electricity.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., Aug. 23. Thornton Flowers, of Mora, claims that by treating the common firefly or lightning bug with a secret chemical process he has produced a light surpassing the tungsten incandescent. He has his home illuminated with the new light.

Several weeks ago, Flowers says, he captured an immense lightning bug. It gave out a brilliant light, and this gave him an idea that the light from fireflies would illuminate a room if they were made to glow incessantly. He hit upon a mixture of chemicals, which, he says, not only will retain the glow after the insect's life is extinct, but will increase it.

He captured the insects by hundreds, treated them with chemicals and placed them in globes throughout his home.

Blind Girl Student Marvelous Gardener

Produces Daisies Three Times Size of Ordinary Flowers and Vegetables Just as Big.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 23.—Twenty-seven deaf and dumb girls and boys, ranging from 10 to 17, are being taught to speak, read, write stories, sew, make biscuits, solve arithmetic problems, spell and garden at the Sixteenth Street school here, where an exhibition of their work was held recently.

Miss Elizabeth Kenealy, 15, is creating a sensation at the school because of her wonderful success in raising flowers and vegetables.

In a middy blouse and dark skirt, Miss Elizabeth works in her gardens, one at home and the other at school, producing daisies three times the size of the ordinary flowers, and beets and many average vegetable food like radishes in size.

SMITH URGES ZONE CURE FOR BOLL WEEVIL

Senator From South Carolina Declares South's Loss in 17 Years Is $1,000,000,000.

Continued from Page 1.

an isolated spot in Texas until it has now reached the State of Alabama, and I have been appalled by the damage wrought by its ravages. During all these years I have been hoping for the discovery by which the pest could be exterminated, or even checked, but in both I have been disappointed.

Likes Zone Remedy Plan.

Some time ago the suggestion was made to establish across the entire cotton belt, east of the areas infested by the weevil a zone of 100 miles, in which no cotton should be planted. It was argued that this would check the eastward advance of the weevil, as it subsists only on the cotton plant, and it was also argued by entomologists and other experts on plant and insect life that my moving this zone westward from year to year all the weevils in the Cotton States would be starved out and entirely exterminated until the Mexican border was reached.

The idea appealed to me very strongly, and I have given the subject a great deal of study ever since. I believe this plan is entirely feasible, and while at first thought the cost may seem prohibitive, yet when the estimated cost is compared with the estimated saving the zone plan must be looked upon as a very sound business proposition.

The Government entomologists, farm demonstration agents and others admit that if this zone plan is put into operation it will undoubtedly check and finally exterminate the boll weevil, as it will have nothing to feed upon, and they admit at the same time that no other plan that has been tried so far has been at all effective.

I have had an estimate made of the cost of the proposed zone and I think it is a very liberal one. It follows:

"The cessation of cotton growing over an area of 46,245 square miles, in which the crop is valued at $98,990,047 per annum, is at first glance such an appalling suggestion that few have even thought to look deeper.

Sees Need of Substitute.

"We must add also to this the loss in ginning business, which is computed at $2,915,518 per annum and the loss in seed products totaling $5,633,562. This means that there must be compensation for a loss in earning value of $107,539,127 per annum.

"In the first place, any scheme which would call for the cessation of cotton growing must provide the means and knowledge for growing something else in the place of cotton.

"A large crop of trained agriculturists instructing in the cultivation of new and profitable crops and in the principles of rotation, maintenance of soil fertility, etc., would help the people to double and treble the output of their land within very few years. It would also be necessary to supply seed for planting the 2,573,672 acres of cotton land in other crops. Thus the greater part of the prospective loss can be met at a reasonable expense.

"The loss of the ginners and part of the loss of the oil men will have to be assumed by the Government. This loss would not exceed $9,000,000.

"It would be necessary for the western portion of the quarantine area to remain out of cotton for possibly three years.

"East of the proposed quarantine line there lies an area of 112,027 square miles of territory in which cotton can be produced. The average yield per acre (1908-1811) for this territory has been 3,051,103 bales (500 pounds), of which 32,892 bales (500 pounds was sea island cotton. The value of the latter was $4,224,235.

Places Faith in Expert.

"The value of the remaining or upland cotton, valued at 11.9 cents per pound, was $174,345,554. The value of the equivalent amount of seed produced would be $33,943,522. Thus the annual value of the producers of the crop to be protected is $217,514,211.

"History of the boll weevil has shown that if this area is not protected its production will be lowered year by year until possibly 50 per cent of the crop is taken, and sometimes as high as 75 per cent."

The zone plan is the only suggestion that has yet been offered that holds out any promise of relief. The cost of the zone plan is undoubtedly great, but when the estimated cost is compared with the estimated saving, the protection of sections not yet reached and the ultimate eradication of the boll weevil throughout the entire cotton belt, the cost does not seem to be prohibitive. In fact, the cost of the zone system will be mild compared with the loss that will be entailed if the boll weevil is not exterminated.

Sea Island Crop Imperiled.

It is practically certain that if the boll weevil spreads to the South Atlantic States the sea island cotton industry will be wiped out entirely. This is by reason of the semi-tropical nature of the islands, the luxuriant foliage which affords a safe harbor and breeding ground for the insects during winter and summer, and the fact that there is neither extreme heat nor extreme cold, both of which are destructive to insect life. It is my deliberate judgment that if the boll weevil reaches the sea islands, there will be no more sea island cotton.

I have spoken of the aggregate loss to the country, but the feature that appeals to me most strongly is the loss to the individual. The country may eventually recover from the damage done to the cotton crop, but the individual cotton farmer whose income is cut in half or destroyed, and whose property is made to depreciate in value, may never recover. The loss to him will be irreparable.

My object in writing this is in order that the people may know just how seriously the cotton crop is being menaced, and that they may discuss and understand the only plan that has been offered, which promises to accomplish the result needed. If any other plan is suggested that promises to accomplish the result at a less cost or in a quicker manner, I will give it my heartiest indorsement.

I will be glad to have the farmers and others of the South consider this problem carefully and write me what they think of it.

WOMAN IS KEY IN STRUGGLE TO UNSEAT SULZER

New York Governor's Foes Call Wife's Illness a Sham and Confession a Ruse.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Apparently deadlocked until the High Court of Impeachment meets September 18 to try the charges of high crimes and misdemeanors against Governor William Sulzer; both the accused Executive and Lieutenant Governor Martin Glynn are busy, the one strengthening his defense, the other preparing to invigorate his attack. In the meantime, the official business of the Empire State is at a standstill.

The government of New York presents a paradox unique to republican government. The State has two Governors, and it has none. Two men maintain they have the right to transact the State's business. No business is being transacted.

And in this struggle for power, the battle seemingly centers about a woman, a woman who has no voice in the government, who is not even allowed to vote under the statutes of the State.

Wife's Illness Questioned.

In addition to the law point raised by the defenders of Sulzer that he can not be impeached or tried for things he did before he took the oath of office, the defense lays greatest stock on the declaration by Sulzer's wife that she, not the Governor, used checks he had received as campaign contributions to speculate on the stock market.

On the other hand, it is learned that the Frawley Committee, which brought to light the charges on which the Governor was impeached, will make her confession the subject of a rigid examination to shatter, if possible, the defense, which will be based largely on her statement.

In the meantime, Mrs. Sulzer, it is reported, is dangerously ill, her nerves broken, it is said, under the strain which she has experienced since the charges were brought against her husband.

Sulzer's enemies even question this illness. They question it so seriously that it, too, is to be investigated. The first step in this investigation,

Both Accused of "Shamming."

The committee believes that "talking too much" consisted of telling stories of Mrs. Sulzer's true condition which were not to the liking of the Governor. An inkling of this purpose was contained in an interview with Assembly Majority Leader Aaron J. Levy, who declared:

"Not only is Mrs. Sulzer's confession a sham, but the pretended illness of Mrs. Sulzer is a sham, of which William Sulzer is the chief perpetrator."

However, should Sulzer be removed from office by Tammany votes with all the judges of the Court of Appeals voting in his favor, he would count it a vindicaton and proof of his assertion that he is being persecuted because he would not turn over the State to Tammany Hall.

'Wild Man's' Haircut Fills Bushel Basket

Tramp That Frightened Woman and Children Gets Cleaning When Arrested.

MILLVILLE, N. J., Aug. 23.—A "wild man" was reported to the police as roaming the woods west of Millville and frightening women and children. Marshal Biggs hastened to the locality and discovered an uncouth man with shaggy beard which reached to his waist and long hair which hung matted over his shoulders.

When taken to the City Hall the man said he was Waldron Furry, of Low Banks, Canada, and that he was simply tramping.

Marshal Biggs acted as barber for the stranger and his hirsute adornment filled a bushel basket.

Pastor Adopts Wife He Had Divorced

Girl Becomes His Ward as Soon as Decree Was Granted by Court.

WOODWARD, OKLA., Aug. 23.—A divorce on unusual grounds has been granted here to B. F. Willett, who is an ordained Baptist minister, and who has served several terms as prosecuting attorney for the county.

Willett gives up his wife that she may become again, in effect, his adopted daughter. Years ago he adopted a little girl who took the name of Clara Willett. He put her in school at Enid, determined to give her the best education obtainable.

Six years ago, when Clara reached the age of 16, Judge Willett made his adopted daughter his bride.

In his petition for divorce the lawyer and former preacher set forth that Mrs. Willett had told him she never could love him as a wife should, but that she could be devoted to him as a daughter.

Girl Wins First Wireless License

She Installs Her Own Apparatus

Miss Alice McConaughy, of Cincinnati, at the key of her wireless instrument.

This girl operates under a license granted under the new wireless laws.



CINCINNATI, Aug. 23.—Miss Alice McConaughy, 13-year-old schoolgirl, is the first person to obtain an operator's license under the new laws regulating wireless telegraphy on the Great Lakes, even if she did get it on something of a fluke.

The license was issued before the inspector discovered that he had failed to notice the age of the applicant, whose father is a national bank examiner of Ohio.

"I did give them the right age," declared Alice. "I sent for the blanks and filled them out myself."

Her work on the demonstration set was satisfactory. The youthful operator installed her own apparatus at home, doing all the wiring and even erecting the 50-foot aerial.

Chester Boynton Sue By Wife for Libel

Echo of Famous Litigation Against Rev. William B. Ayres in New Case.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Helen Theresa Willet Boynton, of Wollaston, Mass., wife of Chester A. Boynton, who some time ago created a sensational church scandal by suing the Rev. William B. Ayres, pastor of the Park and Down Congregational Church, Wollaston, for $10,000 for alienation of Mrs. Boynton's affections, has filed a libel for divorce from her husband on the grounds of cruel and abusive treatment.

Boynton claimed in his suit that the minister had broken up his home after joining the Boynton household as a boarder. Mr. Ayres and Mrs. Boynton in the former's case of defense denied all of the husband's allegations and declared that the whole trouble in the Boynton household sprang out of Boynton's attentions to a choir girl at the Park and Down Church, at which Boynton and his wife were both prominent members.

Boynton lost his suit and was expelled from the Wollaston church. Boynton is now living at Los Angeles.

Has $18 Salary Cut To $10 to Spite Wife

Judge, However, Orders Bookkeeper to Pay Alimony Just the Same.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—G. Lester Pinkham, a bookkeeper of Flushing, sued by his wife for alimony, testified that he was receiving only $10 a week.

His employer, A. M. Ryon, called as a witness, corroborated him.

"Is he worth more money?" asked the Magistrate.

"He certainly is," replied Mr. Ryon, "formerly I paid him $18 a week, but he asked to have his salary reduced to $10."

The Magistrate promptly ordered Pinkham to pay his wife $5 a week and furnish a bond of $520 to guarantee payment.

College Girl Walker Goes 25 Miles a Day

Little Pedestrian Reaches Pittsburg on Jaunt From New York to San Francisco.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 23.—With a jaunty rose-colored hat, Miss Gladys Mason, a petite New Yorker, who is "footing it" from Broadway to the Golden Gate, is on her way West.

The little pedestrian left New York on June 29 and has averaged 25 miles a days. Her high mark for a day is 41 miles, made east or Harrisburg.

Miss Mason is 22, a graduate of Emerson College, Boston. She expects to reach San Francisco Thanksgiving Day.



SAYS WIFE AND MAGICIAN WERE IN DEATH PLOT

Husband Declares That Their Conspiracy Kept Him in Bed Three Years.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Alleging that his wife was madly infatuated with a man of strange, weird, magnetic powers, and that they conspired to incapacitate him by administering mysterious potions, Theodore Speaber, a former undertaker of Chicago, filed suit for divorce from Anna Speaber in the Circuit Court at Laporte, Ind.

Through the machinations of his wife and a man who represented himself as being a magnetic healer, assuming the name of Louis Odillo, Speaber avers that they tried to convince him that he had become a victim of tuberculosis. Odillo then injected a chemical in his ear, he alleges, which brought on an illness that confined him to a hospital bed for three years. This, he charges, was done with the deliberate intention of causing a fatal sickness to set in and get him out of the way.

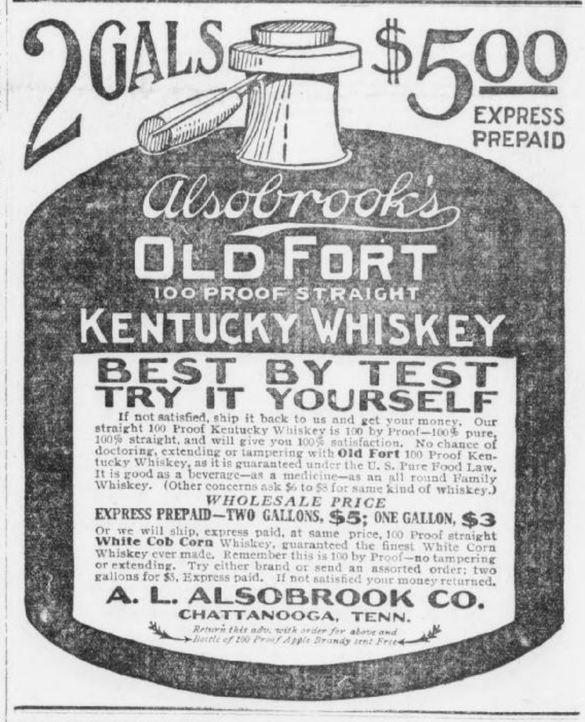
His wife then sold out his undertaking business and their household effects, he charges, for less than one-third of the real value. She then refused to see him after he had been released from the hospital.

Friends of Speaber say that he was at one time an inmate of the Elgin State Insane Asylum. But he was released later as cured.

COUNTY TO GIVE COOK BOOKS TO NEWLYWEDS

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Leaden biscuits and leather-crusted pies and all the other dinner delicacies of Mrs. Newlywed soon may cease to cause physical pain and matrimonial estrangement. Their existence is threatened.

Authorities of Cook County are considering the advisability of giving away official Cook County cook books with all marriage licenses. Robert M. Sweitzer, County Clerk, will present the plan to the County Board.



OTTLEY & KNOWLES

General Insurance

1508 Fourth National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

For the six months ending June 30, 1913, of the condition of the

Svea Fire and Life Insurance Company (Limited)

OF GOTHENBURG, SWEDEN.

Organized under the laws of the Kingdom of Sweden, made to the Governor of the State of Georgia, in pursuance of the laws of said State. Principal office in United States, 100 William street, New York, N. Y.

I. CAPITAL STOCK.

Whole amount of capital $200,000.00
Amount paid up in cash 200,000.00

II. ASSETS.

Total assets of the company, actual cash market value $1,422,807.39

III. LIABILITIES.

Total liabilities $1,422,807.39

IV. INCOME DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1913.

Total income actually received during the first six months in cash ..... $ 417,212.42

V. EXPENDITURES DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1913.

Total expenditures during the first six months of the year in cash ..... $ 379,770.04
Greatest amount insured in any one risk ..... $ 37,500,00
Total amount of insurance outstanding 121,363,329.00

A copy of the act of incorporation, duly certified, is of file in the office of the Insurance Commissioner.

STATE OF NEW YORK—County of New York.

Personally appeared before the undersigned M. L. Duncan, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the United States manager of the Svea Fire and Life Insurance Company, Ltd., and that the foregoing statement is correct and true.

M. L. DUNCAN, United States Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of August, 1913.

EDWIN F. COREY,
Commissioner for the State of Georgia.

Name of State Agent—DAN B. HARRIS, Atlanta.
Name of Agents at Atlanta—OTTLEY & KNOWLES.

MRS. GODBEE CALM; CALLS SELF A TOOL OF JUSTICE

Divorced Wife of Millen Judge, Who Killed Him and Young Bride, Shows No Remorse. Planned Shooting With Care.

Trouble Alleged to Have Started Twenty Years Ago Over Prisoner's Property—Jurist Is Said to Have Slain Brother-in-Law.

MILLEN, Aug. 23.—Convinced that she has been an instrument of justice, satisfied that the work she had planned for days has been well performed, Mrs. Edna Perkins Godbee, in her cell in the Jenkins County jail, to-day calmly and confidently awaits the hour when she will face a court to answer to the law for the slaying of her former husband, Judge Walter M. Godbee, and the bride who had taken the slayer's place in his affections.

Mrs. Godbee saw life pass from the body of the man with whom she had lived for years, and there was no remorse shown on her face. While imprisoned for his slaying she was told that she must also answer to the charge of having murdered his wife. She did not blanch.

She had determined on the death of both. She had planned her deed carefully. She believed that she was justified in resorting to arms to avenge her real or fancied wrongs, and persons who know her best declare she is ready to meet the consequences.

No effort to obtain bail has been made by her. She has waived the right of preliminary trial. She is content to remain in jail until her time of trial comes.

Started Twenty Years Ago.

The attitude of this woman, who has passed her fiftieth year, is one of the most remarkable features of this remarkable tragedy.

Twenty years ago, when Judge Godbee and his second wife found they were mismated, the foundation for the double slaying was laid. The climax came Monday morning in the Millen postoffice, when Judge Godbee was almost instantly killed and his young wife fatally wounded by pistol shots fired by the woman from whom he had been separated by the courts.

Both Judge Godbee and the woman held as his slayer are of prominent Jenkins County families. Godbee had been prominent in politics. He had been married three times.

His first wife died many years ago, but, at his request, he is buried at her side in the cemetery at Waynesboro. Soon after her death he married Miss Edna Perkins, daughter of the late Mills Perkins, and heiress to considerable property.

They lived in apparent happiness until the early nineties, when the first signs of trouble came. At this time Judge Godbee acquired rights to certain properties which belonged to his wife before their marriage. It is charged that the judge afterward sold this property and reinvested the proceeds for his own personal benefit.

Shot Brother, Is Rumor.

Then there is an old story that years ago in Burke County Judge Godbee became involved in a difficulty with a brother of the woman he afterward married, and killed him. He pleaded self-defense and was acquitted.

There is no record, though, that this trouble had any bearing on the marital differences of the couple.

Friction between the couple reached a critical stage ten years ago, when Mrs. Godbee filed suit for divorce in Jenkins County, charging cruelty on the part of her husband.

She declared that the judge had humiliated her before her children, had driven her from his room and had nailed the entrance between the two chambers in which they lived.

Even after this suit was filed there was a reconciliation, but the trouble cropped out again about five years ago, when Mrs. Godbee again entered suit. She was granted absolute divorce, but the judge was successful in resisting her plea for allmony. Mrs. Godbee was also given the custody of her minor child, Miss Sarah Godbee, with whom she lived at the time of the tragedy.

Divorce Didn't End Trouble.

The divorce decree did not end the troubles of the pair, however. Mrs. Godbee always contended that the money on which Judge Godbee was living luxuriously after the decree rightfully belong to her.

It is certain that she was in straitened circumstances at the time of the killing, and it is believed that the sight of another woman enjoying the fortune she believed hers, while she virtually was living in poverty, had no little to do with her determination to take justice into her own hands.

For after the divorce Judge Godbee married again. His third wife was Miss Florence Boyer, 25 years old, of Youngstown, Ohio. After their meeting at the sea shore Judge Godbee continued his courtship at her home, and little more than four months ago he brought her to Millen as his bride.

A crisis was reached. Soon after the judge's return, it is declared, he received demands from his former wife that he contribute to the support of her and her daughter. In these demands she cited the fact that she was entitled to at least part of the income he derived from property which had originally been hers.

Judge Feared for Life.

Intimate friends of the judge say that from that time on he feared, not only for his own life, but for that of his bride.

So alarmed did he become that on receiving a threatening letter Sunday he refused to take his bride to church, although he was a steward of the First Methodist congregation, and requested the pastor, the Rev. E. E. Rose, to come to the Hotel Estelle, where he had apartments, to conduct private prayers.

It is evident that on that same day Mrs. Godbee No. 2 decided on the deed she committed Monday. She got into communication with Marshal P. T. Foote and requested him to call on her at her daughter's home.

There, the marshal says, Mrs. Godbee showed him a .32-caliber pistol.

"Will this kill as quickly as a .38?" was the surprising question he was asked.

"It will if it hits the right spot," he replied. She seemed satisfied with the answer and the interview closed.

This same pistol was in Mrs. Godbee's handbag Monday morning when she went to the Millen postoffice. She knew that each day the judge visited there early in the forenoon to inquire for mail. She was seated writing as he entered the building, accompanied by his young wife. The slyaing followed.

Mrs. Godbee died Tuesday night in the apartments in which she and her husband had lived during the two months of their married life. Mrs. G. W. Boyer, mother of the slain bride, was en route from Williamsport to Millen when her daughter died.

Bulk of Estate to Daughter.

The will of Judge Godbee has been found in the possession of W. B. Wallace, a merchant, and one of the dead man's closest friends. The value of the estate is between $45,000 and $50,000. He bequeathes the bulk of his property and securities to his daughter by his first wife, formerly Miss Maggie Godbee, now married and living in Augusta.

Small portions of the estate are left to Frank Mills and King Godbee, sons of the divorced wife, and Miss Sarah Godbee, also an issue of the second marriage. The divorced wife is not provided for in the instrument. Frank Mills Godbee has been appointed temporary administrator of the estate of Judge Godbee, and A. S. Anderson, temporary administrator of the estate of Mrs. Florence Boyer Godbee.

The third Mrs. Godbee has been buried beside her husband and his first wife in Waynesboro. The condition of Mrs. Boyer, the slain bride's mother, is said to be somewhat improved following her collapse upon first seeing the dead body of her young daughter. Her two sons have come from Pennsylvania and will remain with her until she returns to her home at Williamsport.

Neither of the boys expresses any animosity toward the slayer of their sister and her husband, but both join their mother in hoping that exact justice will be done. Archibald and LeRoy Boyer, the brothers, have not yet decided whether they will attend the trial of the second Mrs. Godbee.

Vincent Astor Reported Captured Name Is Linked With Miss Sands Match Long Predicted by Gossips

Miss Elizabeth Sands and Vincent Astor.



Fiancee-To-Be Measures Up to Rigid Requirements of Young Multi-Millionaire's Mother.

NEWPORT, Aug. 23.—Decidedly the most interesting aftermath of the recent Newport yacht races is the persistent report that Miss Elizabeth Sands, beautiful daughter of Mrs. Frederick Sands, of this city, occupies the place of honor in the affections of Vincent Astor, head of that family and heir to its huge estates.

This report, which has been current in social circles here and in New York, took the form of a practical certainty, according to society's self-constituted soothsayers, when it was noted that in the party taken to the races by young Astor was only one of three girls to whom he paid marked attention last year. That one, of course, was Miss Sands.

It has long been known and greatly gossiped about at afternoon teas and other social functions that young Astor has felt a strong liking for the young beauty ever since they were school children.

Society wiseacres, who have long ago hung up in their mental art galleries a picture of young Astor and Miss Sands as a happy married couple, were not at all discouraged when the young man's affections at times seemed to wander from his childhood's choice.

"Just wait until Vincent's mother gets back to America and resumes her place at the 'helm,'" said these social clairvoyants, "and you'll notice a sudden slump in the fortunes of Elizabeth Sands' attractive rivals."

The prediction was based upon a firm belief that the aristocratic former Ava Willing would see to it that her son, who is now the head of the family and chancellor of its inexhaustible exchequer, should marry someone who measured up in every way to her rigid requirements as to ancestry, connections and social standing.

$175,000 TO BE GIVEN IN PRIZES FOR LIVE STOCK

Harness Race Purses at Panama-Pacific Exposition Will Total $225,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—The greatest live stock show in the history of the world is assured at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in 1915. Following the appropriation by the exposition management of $175,000 for awards for prize-winning live stock, and the news that $225,000 is offered in purses for harness races, each new announcement by Chief of the Department of Live Stock D. O. Lively discloses increasing interest in the forthcoming live stock exhibition.

The live stock department has at its disposal 50 acres of ground which will be devoted to the erection of live stock buildings, a hall for live stock congresses and agricultural meetings, a race track, and an open field upon which will be held drills, international cavalry horse contests, polo contests and exhibitions of the prize live stock of the world.

The live stock buildings will be constructed more from an exhibition standpoint than in keeping with any farm utility plan; the vast rows of barns which have characterized the live stock departments of other expositions will be avoided. Every separate section will be shown under a single roof.

In addition to the $175,000 set aside by the exposition management to be used in cash premiums, more than $45,000 has been offered by organizations representing various phases of the live stock industry. Of the prizes offered by the exposition, $50,000 will be given to horses, $50,000 to cattle, $25,000 to sheep and goats, $25,000 to swine, $12,000 to poultry, pigeons and pet stock, $7,500 to carloads of cattle, sheep and swine, $5,000 for prize-winning dogs and cats.

The department is making arrangements for holding the biggest poultry show on record, and birds from all over the world will compete for international prizes. The pigeons will take their place in the exposition not only as applied to the fancy, but as a utility, and some of the birds will be used as carriers, taking part in races across the continent from San Francisco.

Under the auspices of the Pacific Coast Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, the exposition will give two harness race meets, one in the spring and one in the fall of 1915, at which there will be offered $225,000 in stakes and purses. With one or two exceptions, the special stakes included in the grand aggregate of $225,000 will be the greatest that ever have been offered.

America's Oldest Church Discovered

Ruins of Centuries-Old House of Worship Off Yucatan Visited by Explorers.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 23.—The ruins of the oldest Christian church in America have been discovered on the Island of Cozumel off Yucatan by Professor Morley and Jesse Nusbaum, of the Sarvard-San Diego expedition.

Cozumel has not been visited by white men for almost a century, and Morley and Nusbaum had thrilling adventures, but deny that its people are cannibals. The scientists were equipped with a moving picture outfit, but in leaving the island for the mainland their canoe was upset and much of the photograph material was spoiled.

While Cozumel is only 30 by 7 miles in extent, it was found extraordinarily rich in monumental and architectural remains. It was here that Cortez had a fierce battle with the natives and erected what is declared to have been the first Christian church in America.

Repeats His Wedding Date as Punishment

Husband Who Told Court He Wished to Forget Marriage Has New Litany.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 23.—"June 14 1887," Philip Leborski will have to repeat ten times a day for the next 60 days in order to keep out of the house of correction, by sentence pronounced upon him by District Court Judge Elsner.

Leborski, who is a wealthy real estate owner, was arrested when a patrolman found him shaking his fist and swearing at his wife, while she was perched on the gable of their residence.

In the trial Leborski told the Court he was trying to forget he was married and that he had succeeded in forgetting the date of the ceremony. The Court informed him that no man had a right to forget such a date and then ordered his case continued 60 days and told Leborski to recite the date of the wedding ten times daily or he would have to go to jail. Leborski started his recitations before he was out of the courtroom and his wife was doing the counting.

Crusade Started on Big Sunday Dinners

Domestic Science Teachers of Kansas Schools Are Enlisted in The Campaign.

TOPEKA, KANS., Aug. 23.—The custom and the physical requirements that a man must rest at least one day in seven have brought about a campaign in Kansas against the big Sunday dinners that have so long been the delight of the average man. The domestic science teachers of the schools have enlisted the aid of domestic science students throughout the State and the big Sunday dinner is going the way of the hard biscuit and the underdone meat in the Kansas homes.

The campaign was started a year ago at the University of Kansas, but it now has the support of every high school and college with domestic science courses.

Maryland Jews to Raise Shaft to Friend

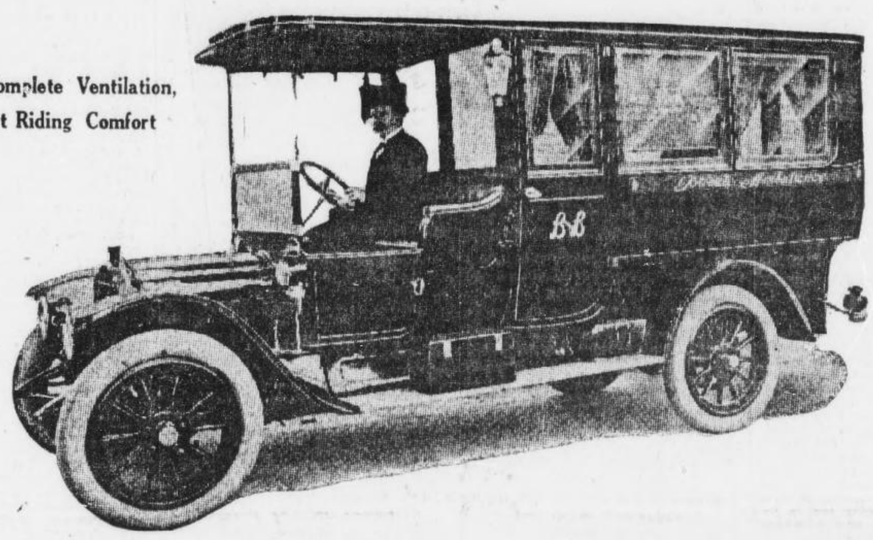
Thomas Kennedy, Who Passed Law Giving Them Right to Hold Office, To Be Honored.

HAGERSTOWN, MD., Aug. 23.—Mendes Cohen, of Baltimore, a grand-nephew of one of the first Jews elected to office in the State of Maryland, will act as treasurer of the fund to be raised to build a monument to Thomas Kennedy, author of the law passed in 1826 that gave Jews the right to hold office.

Kennedy was famous in several other respects than as champion of the cause of political equality, for which he fought as a member of the Legislature eight years. He wrote many ballads that aroused the martial ardor of his fellow citizens in the days preceding the War of 1812.

Barclay & Brandon S-E-R-V-I-C-E

Most Complete Ventilation, Fullest Riding Comfort



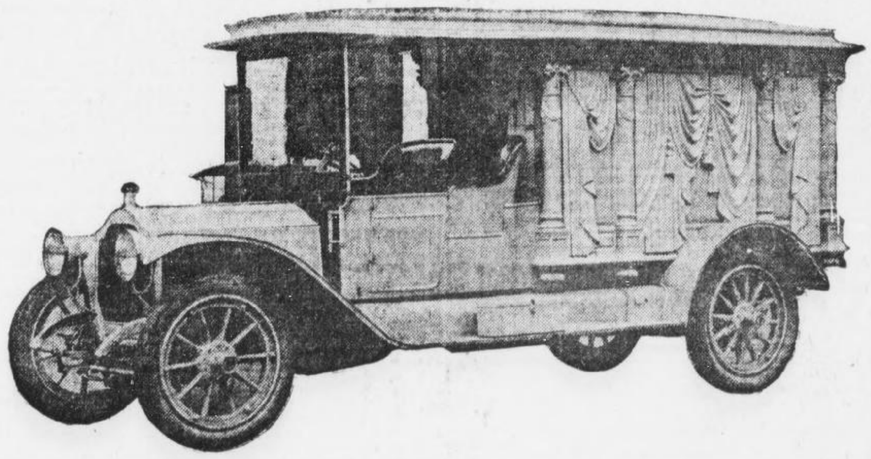
Equipment — Electric Fan, Running Hot and Cold Water, Ice Water, Steam Heat

This Picture Shows the Very Finest and Best Equipped Ambulance in the Entire South

The Barclay & Brandon PRIVATE AMBULANCE is positively the very last word in up-to-date Ambulances.

Nothing could be more complete—not a single thing can be suggested that might tend to give further and more complete comfort to the patient, that is not already a part of its wonderful equipment.

This most complete Ambulance is at your immediate service at all times, whether you live in Atlanta or suburbs. For white people only.



BARCLAY & BRANDON Service as Funeral Directors is Widely Known for Its Dignity and Exclusiveness

One very important point is that Barclay & Brandon **alone** can furnish you with a COMPLETE AUTOMOBILE FUNERAL, as they have just purchased a $7,000 Packard Hearse, the only Auto Hearse in the State. Choice of either auto or horse-drawn hearse.

In time of bereavement it is assuring at least to know that there is some one to whom you can intrust all the details of a funeral service, secure in the knowledge that every requisite will be carefully attended to.

This you may expect AT ALL TIMES from

BARCLAY & BRANDON

246 Ivy Street, Corner of Baker **Phones** *Bell, Ivy 788, Ivy 168. Atlanta, 788*

Athens — Latest News of North Georgia — Rome

ATHENS JUMPS TO TOP NOTCH IN BUILDINGS

Figures for Year To Be $1,250,000—Nine-Story Structure Is Ready.

ATHENS, Aug. 23.—The classic city of Athens, once considered an educational community only, is fast assuming an aspect that will be as commercial as academic, with tall business buildings fast going up. A few years ago the tallest building here was about four stories, and at present there is a handsome seven-story structure completed and a $400,000, nine-story structure which will be ready for occupancy about October 1.

Building permits for the year will probably total $1,250,000, which is as good a record in proportion to population as Atlanta's banner year, and perhaps a little better. The million and a quarter will be the highest that Athens has yet attained.

Commerce Chamber Active.

The Chamber of Commerce is concentrating its efforts along constructive lines, and as evidence of what the city is doing points to new industries that have located here in recent months.

Among the new plants is that of the Athens Pottery Company, which, after an investigation of raw material supply in various parts of the country, located in Athens because of the high quality and large quantity of clays in this section. This plant came from East Liverpool, Ohio, which is one of the old pottery centers of the country. There are within nineteen miles of Athens white silica clay deposits that are well suited for the manufacture of high-class clay products, and efforts are being made to have manufacturers locate plants to utilize this valuable raw material.

The Allen-Moss Tannery Company also was secured by the Chamber of Commerce. This plant is costing $50,000, and will manufacture sole leather and by-products of soap and glue.

The Georgia Plow and Implement Company, which has been in operation about seven months, has a new plant and equipment costing about $10,000, including cupola, woodworking and ironworking shops and foundry and machine rooms.

Extensive Building Operations.

Prominent among buildings in course of erection is the Holman Building, 65 by 200 feet, and nine stories in height. This structure is of reinforced concrete, with an exterior of dark red tapestry brick. Stores will be located on the first floor and offices above, with a ballroom on the top floor. The cost will be $400,000. C. M. Strahan, of Athens, is the architect, and the H. J. Carr Construction Company, of Atlanta, the builders. This building is very near completion, and will be ready for occupancy about the middle of September or first of October.

This is the second office building to be erected in Athens. The other is the Southern Mutual Insurance Company's building, seven stories in height. Office space in both of the buildings is fully taken.

Athens is also to have a new Y. M. C. A. building to cost, complete, about $140,000. It will be of fireproof construction. The architects are Shattuck & Hussey, of Chicago. The Y. W. C. A. also has a new building, costing $35,000.

Demand for Office Space.

James Smith is erecting a new structure three stories in height, 125 by 225 feet. This will be of fireproof construction, the exterior of white brick and ornamental terra cotta trimmings.

There will be five storerooms on the ground floor, and these storerooms have already been leased for long terms, notwithstanding the fact that the building will not be completed until near the middle of September. J. W. Barnett, of Athens, is the architect, and the L. C. Smith Construction Company, of Athens, is the builder.

The Athens firm of H. T. Huggins & Son is building a four-story store building. This building is being finished in light colored brick and is quite an addition to the business district.

Atlantan Is Architect.

The new county courthouse, designed by A. Ten Eyck Brown, of Atlanta, will cost $150,000. This building is to be of reinforced concrete, with exterior of red brick and stone trimmings. It will be four stories high, and one of its interesting features is that the county jail will be located on the top floor. This will replace the structure at Prince avenue and Hill street, known to thousands of university men over the State.

The Athens Ice Company, a new industry for Athens, has just completed its plant at a cost of $30,000.

Several new churches are included in the building activities, among them being a Catholic church costing $20,000, a Baptist tabernacle costing $10,000 and a Presbyterian church costing over $25,000.

Costly New Residences.

Quite a number of new residences are being built, prominent among them being one for W. T. Bryan of fireproof construction, costing over $30,000, and a number of small residences being erected by John E. Talmadge to cost $75,000.

Athens streets are exceptionally well paved, and in the last ten years the city has spent $300,000 in this work, and not long ago voted $75,000 additional for further street improvement. The expenditure of this amount is now under way, and it is conceded that when the work is completed Athens will be one of the best paved cities in the South.

The city has also voted $100,000 for new schools, $25,000 being for a new building and $27,000 for asite for a modern high school, the remainder to be used for improvements and additions to established schools. With this expenditure Athens can boast of one of the most up-to-date city school systems in the State.

The Athens Gas Light and Fuel Company has recently expended about $30,000 in laying new gas mains throughout the city.

Miss Ruby Gillen

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Gillen, of Athens, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. S. D. Fambrough, at Bishop. Miss Gillen is a 1913 graduate of the State Normal School at Athens.



Auto Traded for Horse Wouldn't Go

Doctor Calls on Other Man to Swap Back, and He Says Was Cheated Again.

ROME, GA., Aug. 23.—Dr. W. A. Wright's fondness for automobiles was the cause of trouble with A. W. Williman, of Cave Spring, which resulted in the arrest of the latter on a warrant charging him with cheating and swindling.

Dr. Wright has discovered that an automobile, which looks as good as new standing still, easily could be not worth anything running. It is alleged that William traded an automobile to the doctor which, after the deal, refused to move.

A horse and buggy was given in exchange. When the physician called upon Filliman to trade back, he was quite willing, but had sold the horse. He, however, agreed to give him another. This horse was defective, Dr. Wright alleges. The case will be aired in the September term of the City Court.

TICK ERADICATION WORK IS PROGRESSING RAPIDLY

DALTON, Aug. 23.—Petty thievery has annoyed housekeepers here during the last week, for all articles of food possess an irresistible attraction to the depredators.

Pantries have been raided of flour, meal, potatoes, etc., while fresh meats, vegetables, butter and eggs have been taken from refrigerators. Many have been forced to worry through breakfast without bread. The citizens are becoming desperate.

TIFT COUNTY VETERANS TO HOLD ENCAMPMENT

TIFTON, Aug. 23.—The annual encampment of the Tift County Camp, U. C. V., will be held at Murrow Springs, four miles west of Tifton, on Little River, September 3.

Arrangements will also be made for holding a big barbecue on September 4, in which the Charlotte Carson Chapter, U. D. C., of Tifton, and the Sons of Veterans will assist the veterans.

ASKS $5,000 DAMAGES FOR INJURIES IN MILL

COLUMBUS, Aug. 23.—Because of alleged injuries Charles Wiggins claims to have sustained while employed by the Swift Manufacturing Company of Columbus, on July 7, he has brought suit against the mills for $5,000. He claims that he has been unable to earn a livelihood since he received his injuries.

LUMBER-LADEN SHIP SAILS.

PENSACOLA, Aug. 23.—The steamship Etolia has sailed for Buenos Ayres, loaded with 2,640,000 feet of pitch pine lumber. It also took on 847 tons of bunker coal in this port.

Begin Married Life With 24 Chlidren

Moultrie Bride and Bridegroom Had Even Dozen Each.

MOULTRIE, Aug. 23.—It is a very rare thing for newlyweds to begin keeping house with 24 children to make things lively from the first day of married bliss, yet this was the experience of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Truit, who were recently made man and wife by Justice J. J. Serrell in the Lee district of this County.

The bride was Mrs. M. J. Flowers, a widow with twelve children, and Mr. Truit, whose first wife has been dead for some time leaving him with an even dozen motherless children. Both of the participants in the recent wedding were bereaved about the same time and, living in the same community, they naturally turned ot one another for comfort, and finally agreed that the best thing to do was to marry.

FOOD THIEVES HARASS RESIDENTS OF DALTON

DALTON, Aug. 23.—The report made by E. M. Nighbert, inspector in charge of the tick eradication work, shows rapid progress the last month. Twelve dipping vats are in operation. There are now 372 herds, containing 2,347 cattle, free of ticks. The herds under local quarantine number 175 and contain 1,224 cattle.

The county has appropriated money to assist in the work, and it is believed the quarantine will be raised from this county by next year at the latest.

ALBANY GETS ANOTHER LARGE OIL COMPANY

ALBANY, Aug. 23.—Present indications are that another large oil company will make Albany a distributing center in the near future. N. H. Cook, of Atlanta, district superintendent of the Texas Oil Company, one of the largest of the independent companies, has looked over the situation here with a view of locating a distributing plant for the company.

BAPTIST ASSOCIATION TO MEET IN COLUMBUS

COLUMBUS, Aug. 23.—The Columbus Baptist Association will meet in its annual session on Wednesday after the third Sunday in September in Manchester. Dr. B. W. Bussey, the moderator, will preach the doctrinal sermon. There are more than 30 churches in the association.

FIRST BALE BRINGS 14 1-4 CTS.

ELBERTON, Aug. 23.—G. P. Hall sold the first bale of cotton here. It was bought by T. O. Tabor & Son for 14 1-4 cents per pound, and it weighed 466 pounds. It was classed as strict middling.

ATHENS MAYOR URGED TO RUN FOR 3D TERM

H. J. Rowe Petitioned by Hundreds of Citizens to Enter Race Again.

ATHENS, Aug. 23.—Despite the fact that he has already served two terms as mayor of Athens, H. J. Rowe, who is now at the head of the city government, is being urged strongly by his hundreds of friends here to enter the race again this fall. A petition is being circulated freely by his friends and many are signing it, but as yet the Mayor has kept quiet as to his decision, and it will probably be several days before he gives out a statement as to whether he will stand for re-election again.

A bill providing a commission form of government for Athens passed by the general assembly is to be voted on by the people this fall and what bearing this will have on the mayor's race is still problematical.

Bumper Cotton Crop In Albany District

Several Hundred Bales Have Already Been Received in Market.

ALBANY, Aug. 23.—That about 50 per cent of the cotton in the Albany territory is from ten to fifteen days earlier than last year is the estimate of well-informed cotton men in Albany. The fact that Albany has received several hundred bales already, not counting that moved direct to the compress, is considered evidence that its estimate is approximately correct.

Last year, in addition to making a poor cotton crop, the farmers had no forage and have had to buy high-priced feed for eight months. While the acreage in feed crops this year is not much greater than it was last, the farmers have paid more attention to its cultivation, therefore making a better crop. With a bumper cotton crop and plenty of feed for their stock, the farmers expect a season of prosperity.

COUPLE REWEDS AFTER HAVING BEEN DIVORCED

GAINESVILLE, Aug. 23.—After living together for twenty years and having several children born to them, Mrs. Lizzie Cooper sued Thomas Cooper for divorce, which was granted. Then he sued her for the amount of earnings, claimed as $1,800 in value, during this twenty years, she having possession of it all, and the husband not a penny.

The Supreme Court this week granted him a half interest. The wife claimed she had paid out $1,000 in fines for selling whisky, etc., but admitted she had also sold liquor. The two have become reconciled and have again married.

TWO CRAZY MEN ENGAGE IN FIGHT IN HALL JAIL

GAINESVILLE, Aug. 23.—Two crazy men, allowed the freedom of the hallway in the Hall County jail here, became engaged in a fight, and J. C. Johnson was choked and walloped severely. W. C. Stephens, whose form of mental derangement is on the order of melancholia.

Screams for help and the sound of blows were heard and a large number in the neighborhood of the prison were attracted. Johnson was beat up and bruised considerably by Stephens.

COTTON RECEIPTS SHOW DECLINE AT COLUMBUS

COLUMBUS, Aug. 23.—Taking the position that Columbus has suffered the past few years because her cotton receipts have fallen off materially, the Columbus Board of Trade has inaugurated a campaign for the purpose of bringing more cotton to this city. Last year an effort was made to stem the tide of cotton going elsewhere by placing buyers on the streets, and while it had some effect, it did not counteract all the damage that has been done. An effort will be put forth to make the cotton market one of the most attractive in the State.

NEGRO SLAYER IS GIVEN LIFE SENTENCE AT ALBANY

ALBANY, Aug. 23.—In Superior Court of Baker County, which convened at Newton this week, several cases were tried. Simon Johnson, a negro, who killed his stepson on the Grant place in July, was found guilty and given a life sentence. Will Bodiford, a negro, was found guilty of attacking a negro girl and sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary. Jake Rhoades was found guilty of violating the prohibition law and given a six months' sentence or a fine of $200.

CITY RESERVOIR TURNED INTO A SWIMMING POOL

CORDELE, Aug. 23.—Those of Cordele who like an occasional dip into the water to alleviate the suffering of the summer heat probably will have their desires satisfied during this season of next year.

It is proposed to convert the reservoir at the old waterworks station into a swimming pool when the new plant is constructed.

COLQUITT LIKELY TO VOTE $400,000 BONDS FOR ROADS

MOULTRIE, Aug. 23.—A bond issue of $400,000 soon will be submitted to the voters of Colquitt County. The money is for public roads. Prominent politicians are firm in the belief that the issue will carry.

MASONS FROM 3 COUNTIES TO MEET AT ETON

Members of Order in Whitfield, Murray and Catoosa to Hold Convention Thursday.

DALTON, Aug. 23.—Masons of three counties—Whitfield, Murray and Catoosa—will gather at Eton, in Murray County, next Thursday for the annual meeting of the Tri-County Masonic Convention, Dr. S. A. Brown, worshipful master of the organization, having issued the formal call.

The day will be devoted to speaking and other matters of interest, to be featured at noon by a big picnic dinner. It is expected that several of the Grand Lodge officers will be in attendance, and plans are being made to entertain hundreds of visiting Masons.

The elective officers of the convention are as follows: Dr. S. A. Brown, Eton, worshipful master; H. B. Farrar, Dalton, senior warden; F. J. Vining, Dawnville, junior warden; W. M. Sapp, Dalton, secretary and treasurer.

Invitations have been extended to neighboring Masonic lodges to meet here Monday, when the grand master of the State Grand Lodge, Robert L. Colding, of Savannah, will be the guest of Dalton Masons. Plans are being made to entertain a large number of visitors at the afternoon and evening receptions for the distinguished visitor.

Columbus Fights For Better Service

Board of Trade Wants Central of Georgia to Put on More Passenger Trains.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 23.—The Columbus Board of Trade has inaugurated a campaign to secure better passenger service over the Central of Georgia to points east and west from Columbus, it being claimed that the service that is now being given by the road is not satisfactory.

The Board of Trade is anxious to have the Central put on an additional train or two, or to have trains that come to the city reach Columbus in time to allow the people coming to the city an opportunity to do their shopping and return home if they wish in the afternoon of the same day. The trade organization has the backing of practically every business man in the city.

SEABOARD CONDUCTOR GIVEN $10,000 DAMAGES

CORDELE, Aug. 23.—After a strongly contested trial, both sides being represented by able counsel, a verdict was returned yesterday afternoon in Crisp Superior Court for $10,000 in favor of W. B. McMichael, of Jackson, against the Seaboard Railroad Company. McMichael had been in the employ of the road as a freight conductor and in an accident near Birmingham on the Atlanta and Birmingham division he lost a leg. He entered suit for $25,000 and the case was brought to this court for trial under the Federal employees' liability act.

NEW SCHOLARSHIP AT WOODBERRY SCHOOL

THOMASVILLE, Aug. 23.—Miss Rosa Woodberry, of Atlanta, has notified the Thomasville Study Class that she has given a scholarship in her school in Atlanta to the class to be awarded by them to any deserving girl that they may select.

This action on the part of Miss Woodberry is appreciated by the members of the class, as it will afford advantages to some deserving girl here who is not able otherwise to have them. It is not known yet who has been selected for the place, but the class has the matter under advisement.

CAMILLA TO VOTE ON SCHOOL TAX SEPT. 30

THOMASVILLE, Aug. 23.—September 30 has been set by the City Council of Camilla as the date for holding an election to ratify the schol tax bill for that town recently passed by the Legislature.

The election will be held under the same rules as elections for members of the General Assembly and the same qualifications will be required in registering. It is probable the opening of the school of Camilla will be deferred somewhat on account of this election.

RULES FOR PRIZES AT FAIR DECIDED UPON

THOMASVILLE, Aug. 23.—The Directors of the Thomas County Fair to be held here this fall have received from the committee in charge the rules and regulations for measuring all crops to be exhibited for premiums and they will be followed closely.

J. Willis Moore has been named general director and will measure all acres and crops free of charge. It is said all indications point to the finest exhibit at this fair that has been known since it was organized.

THOMAS COUNTY FARMER EXHIBITS PRIZE CORN EAR

THOMASVILLE, Aug. 23.—J. P. Cary, residing near Coolidge, had on exhibition here this week some corn grown by himself which is an example of what Thomas County can do in that line. One ear of this corn weighed two pounds and nine ounces and when shelled the grains filled a quart measure. The ear was twelve inches long.

Mr. Cary has a half acre of this corn which he will exhibit at the fair here this fall. He thinks his chances for first premium are fine.

Cupid Hits Old Mark; Children Wed, Too

One Pair Experienced in Matrimony, While Other Had to Run Away.

DALTON, Aug. 23.—The northern part of the county was this week the scene of two weddings of interest, owing to the wide difference in age of the couples, together with their popularity.

At Cohutta the Rev. W. C. Haddock and Mrs. Mary Ann Hartley were married. The wedding proved "Uncle Billy" Haddock's fourth venture, while his bride, Mrs. Hartley, was marrying for the third time. The Rev. J. C. Parrott performed the ceremony.

On the same date Miss Nola Starks, of Concord, became the wife of William Crain, of Beaverdale, the ceremony being performed by 'Squire J. D. Brackett. Mrs. Crain is 14 and her husband is just two years her senior.

While the wedding of Miss Starks and Mr. Crain was a runaway match, witnessed by only a few intimate friends and coming as a distinct surprise, there were fully 100 friends assembled to witness the Hartley-Haddock nuptials.

Thomas Farmers Can Own Products

Vegetables Put Up at Home Find Ready Sale in Thomasville Market.

THOMASVILLE, Aug. 23.—Thomas County canned vegetables are on sale here at many of the grocery stores and are proving very popular.

There were more vegetables canned in this county this year than was ever known before, and it has been found to be quite a profitable business, the stores in Thomasville taking them readily and paying the highest market price for them.

Tomatoes especially have been canned in large quantities, and they are unusualy fine, better than the best quality bought heretofore by the merchants from wholesale houses in the North.

The advantage of the home product is that the tomatoes are gathered fresh from the vines and canned before they have had time to get old or damaged.

One farmer, who recently sold about 2,000 cans, said that he had received many compliments in regard to their quality by those who had used them.

GRIFFIN AFTER MEETING OF HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

GRIFFIN, Aug. 23.—Through its secretary, W. B. Royster, the new Griffin Board of Trade has extended an urgent invitation for the State Horticultural Society to appoint this city as its place of meeting in 1914. The invitation is heartily indorsed by the Georgia Experiment Station. This is the first invitation sent out by the newly organized Board of Trade.

Another move by the board is to make Griffin the city beautiful. To this end a committee has been appointed to employ a civil engineer to look over the situation and make suggestions for improvements.

DALTON PRESIDING ELDER BEGINS FINAL ROUND

DALTON, Aug. 23.—Presiding Elder W. T. Irvine, of the Dalton District, to-day began his final round, and will visit the thirty-seven churches in the district before the annual meeting of the North Georgia Methodist Conference.

For society news of the South see page 10 of this section and the Society Section.

SUNBURNT SKINS NEED



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And Cuticura Ointment. For heat rashes, itchings, sunburn, wind irritations, redness and roughness of the face and hands, Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, has no rivals worth mentioning. No others do so much for the complexion, hair and hands.

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PLANS NATIONAL MERCHANTS AND FARMERS' UNION

Louis S. Daniel, of Rome, Boosts Organization Similar to American Federation of Labor.

ROME, Aug. 23.—The organization of a National Farmers and Merchants' Co-operative Association for the mutual benefit is the plan conceived by Louis Spencer Daniel, the well-known booster and director of the local association and former director of the Rome Merchants and Manufacturers' Association.

Daniel states that he is sure of the success of the national organization. He has already received hundreds of letters from all parts of the country.

The National Farmers and Merchants' Association would have an organization similar to that of the American Federation of Labor and Farmers' Union that would be absolutely free from politics.

WOMAN'S MISSION UNION CONVENES IN GAINESVILLE

GAINESVILLE, Aug. 23.—The annual meeting of the Woman's Missionary Union, auxiliary to the Chattahoochee Baptist Association, was in session at the First Baptist Church here several days the past week, bringing a number of prominent women church workers to this city. It is said that the work of this union has become one of the most important in the denomination.

HALL SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION TO MEET

GAINESVILLE, Aug. 23.—One hundred delegates representing 65 Sunday schools of Hall County will come together in an interdenominational association, the first annual session to convene in this city next Tuesday morning for a two days' session. Hammond Johnson is county president, Henry H. Estes county secretary, and J. T. Telford, treasurer.

FLAG AND BIBLE ARE PRESENTED TO SCHOOL

DALTON, Aug. 23.—The Patriotic Order Sons of America of Dalton yesterday afternoon gave to the Dug Gap School a handsome American flag and a Bible.

Appropriate exercises marked the flag raising, Senator M. C. Tarver and the Hon. T. R. Ridley being among the speakers.

REVIVAL AT ELBERTON.

ELBERTON, Aug. 23.—The Rev. R. C. Cleckler, pastor, is conducting a series of meetings at the First Methodist Church. P. M. Boyd, of Nashville, is in charge of the singing.

$151,000 SUIT FILED TO TEST OLD STATE LAW

Former Dublin Merchant Defendant in Case Brought by Arthur H. Codington, of Macon.

DUBLIN, Aug. 23.—An unusual suit to test the validity of an old statute which has been codified in the Georgia laws since 1837 and which is said to be the first suit of its kind ever filed in the State, has been filed here against G. A. Baynard, a former merchant of Dublin, by Arthur H. Codington, of Macon, for the sum of $151,000.

The law upon which the suit is based says that no business partnership may insert in their firm name the name of any individual not actually a co-partner nor continue in such firm the name of a retired partner, under the penalty of $100 a day for each day the name is so used. In his suit Codington alleges that Baynard indorsed certain notes with an old firm name of G. A. Baynard & Son and secured credit in this manner after the original partner had retired from business.

The case has excited a good deal of interest here, and much discussion as to whether the old statute can be enforced and Baynard be made liable for the full amount of $151,000 or that the statute can not be enforced now. It is said that Codington has filed the suit more to test the validity of the law than for any other purpose, and does not think that he has been damaged to the extent of the sum named.

CONFEREDATE MEMORIAL STANDS ON FEDERAL LAND

GAINESVILLE, Aug. 23.—The only monument to a Confederate soldier which has been erected upon Federal grounds, except in national military parks, is that to be unveiled here August 27. It stands on the postoffice building square. This memorial also bears the distinction of being the first monument to a Confederate soldier erected by Children of the Confederacy. It is the monument to Colonel C. C. Sanders. Miss Katherine Dozier will present the monument to the chapter. There will be interesting exercises and addresses.

FRONT END OF MULE WAS "LOADED;" TALLEY IS KICKED

DALTON, Aug. 23.—Not dreaming that the front end of a Georgia mule could be "loaded," Sam Talley, of Harmony, came near being seriously injured when his mule jumped at him and struck him down with his fore feet. Mr. Talley rolled out of reach of the mule after suffering a number of severe bruises.

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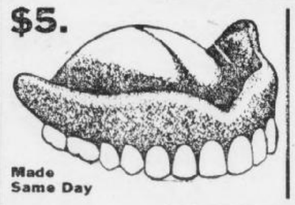

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LATEST NEWS OF MIDDLE GEORGIA

3 CANDIDATES SEEKING TO BE MACON MAYOR

Miller, Dasher and Smith Promise Live Campaign in Central City. Outcome Very Uncertain.

MACON, Aug. 23.—Wallace Miller, Arthur L. Dasher or Bridges Smith will be the next Mayor of Macon. The entry of Mr. Miller a week ago assured a spirited three-cornered contest, the outcome of which it will be hard for anyone to forecast.

Mr. Dasher announced his candidacy eight months ago, running on an independent platform. Mr. Smith is the candidate of the administration faction. Mr. Miller heads a young men's ticket. The campaign has just opened, but it will become exceedingly active and interesting with the announcement this week of the Aldermanic tickets.

Mr. Dasher proposes to make a vigorous speaking campaign. Mr. Smith, on the other hand, will not make a speech or write a card, according to his present intention. He will simply depend upon his record and his friends for election. Mr. Miller will likely make a number of addresses setting forth his views on municipal questions.

Mr. Dasher has already begun his speaking schedule, having addressed various meetings of the laboring men.

Mr. Dasher is one of Macon's best-known lawyers. His practice is large and lucrative. Until elected Alderman two years ago, he had never held, or asked for, political office. In Council he took such a prominent stand on leading issues that he leaped into the limelight, and before he had served a year he was freely asked to run for Mayor. He announced last December. Eight years ago Mr. Dasher was president of the Chamber of Commerce, and that organization, under his administration, made a splendid record. Previously he had been chairman of the board of directors, and was for a number of years one of the recognized leaders of the trade body. He is a married man, with a large family. His eldest son, Arthur L., Jr., is associated with him in the practice of law.

Bridges Smith is perhaps as widely known as any Macon citizen. Since 1888, with the exception of two years, 1908 and 1909, he has been connected with the city government. In 1888 he was elected City Clerk, under Mayor Daisy Price. He served in that capacity until 1899, when Mayor Price died in office, shortly after being re-elected. Mr. Smith was then chosen as his successor, and he stayed in office until 1908, when he voluntarily retired. His friend and Alderman, John T. Moore, then ran against Judge A. L. Miller, and the latter was elected. At the ensuing election, Mr. Moore was again a candidate, and this time he beat Judge Miller. Mr. Moore held office two years, and was opposed at the expiration of his first term by Alderman N. I. Brunner, whom he defeated. A charter provision, which restricts a Mayor to two terms, debars him from running again.

Mr. Smith is avowedly the candidate for the administration, and in his announcement he declared his intention of continuing the policies of the Moore administration.

Before entering politics, Mr. Smith was a newspaper reporter, and during his quarter of a cenutry in public life, he has maintained a newspaper association. He writes special articles and local news for the Macon Telegraph. He has never been defeated for office. Mr. Smith is 66 years of age, though very active in both mind and body.

Mr. Miller, if elected Mayor, will be the youngest executive this city has ever had. He is only 28 years old. He is a graduate of the University of Georgia. He began the practice of law here, but later became manager of a provision house. Two years ago he resumed law, announced his candidacy for the Legislature, and was elected, although it took a recount of the ballots to establish his victory.

It was Mr. Miller's father, Judge A. L. Miller, who served as Mayor of Macon four years ago, defeating John T. Moore, who in turn defeated him. However, Wallace Miller is not running on his father's strength, as the elder Miller is opposed to his son's present political venture. He will get his father's support, however.

Mr. Miller's candidacy was first suggested two weeks ago, but in a very few days the boom became so substantial that Mr. Miller could not resist.

Waycross Council Asked to Explain

Claimed Number of Transactions Were In Violation of City Charter.

WAYCROSS, Aug. 23.—Is became known to-day that some time during September City Council would be requested for information of a number of transactions which have taken place within the past eighteen months, many of the alleged to have been in direct violation of the city charter. It is further alleged that a city employee while drawing his full time salary from the city looked after other work for which he was amply paid.

No namese have been disclosed as yet, and it is not known who will be mentioned when the request reaches Council. Some members of Council are inclined to demand an explanation of the published reports, but have not done so.

DENIES DISCRIMINATION CLAIMED BY SAVANNAH

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—J. C. Whitney, president of the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company, is in Savannah for a conference with the directors of the Board of Trade, to go over the allegations of discrimination against Savannah in favor of Jacksonville. Whitney asserted that there was no discrimination against Savannah. Except in a very few instances, he said, the freight rates to Jacksonville from Baltimore and other points in the North are higher than the rates to Savannah.

Dublin to Hold Big Agricultural Fair

Entire Twelfth Congressional District Will be Asked to Participate.

DUBLIN, Aug. 23.—Plans are well under way for holding a large fair in Dublin this year, to be known as the Twelfth District Agricultural Fair, in which exhibits will be open to all of the counties in the Twelfth Congressional District, of which there are thirteen. The dates have been set at October 14 to 17, inclusive, the week previous to the State fair.

At a meeting held here this week organization of the corporation to handle the show was effected and the officers elected, as follows: President, W. B. Rice; vice presidents, Izzie Bashinski and M. S. Jones; secretary and treasurer, N. G. Bartlett.

The board of directors is as follows: W. B. Rice, M. S. Jones, N. G. Bartlett, Izzie Bashinski, T. W. Hooks, Frank Lawson, F. N. Watkins, H. E. Ray and H. G. Stevens.

Governor John M. Slaton will be invited to make an address during the fair, along with State School Superintendent M. L. Brittain and other prominent men of the State. A delegation of Dublin citizens will go to Atlanta Tuesday for the purpose of extending an invitation to Governor Slaton personally to come down and make an address during the fair.

Runs Small Farm In Heart of Griffin

Young Man Makes Large Yield of Irish Potatoes and Corn.

GRIFFIN, Aug. 23.—James C. Nutt, one of Griffin's best-known young men, is running a small farm in the heart of the city, and is making good at it. On a plot of land adjoining the cemetery, Nutt planted four acres of Irish cobbler potatoes. So many Irish potatoes in one field had never been seen in this section before.

For some time now the crop has been in process of harvesting. Up to date only a portion of the crop has been disposed of, but 400 bushels of the potatoes have been sold at a price ranging from 80 cents to $1 per bushel.

To increase the returns from the land, Nutt has planted rows of corn between the rows of potatoes, and the corn is now over shoulder high. The corn gives promise of making not less than 25 bushels to the acre, and if season is propitious, a good deal more.

JUDGE DANIEL TOO ILL TO PRESIDE OVER COURTS

GRIFFIN, Aug. 23.—Judge R. T. Daniel, of the Flint River Circuit, who was so ill last week that he had to adjourn the August term of Spalding Superior Court, and who has not been able to attend the Butts County Court this week, continues quite ill at his residence here on Poplar street. He will not be able to preside over the Monroe Superior Court, which is to convene at Forsyth Monday.

Judge H. A. Matthews, of Macon, presided over the Butts court for Judge Daniel, and it is likely that he again will preside for ihm next week.

RURAL MAIL CARRIERS TO MEET AT MILLEDGEVILLE

MILLEDGEVILLE, Aug. 23.—The rural mail carriers for the Tenth Congressional District will meet here on Monday, September 1.

A barbecue dinner will be served to the visiting carriers, and plans are being perfected to make their visit an enjoyable one. The following program has been arranged: Prayer by the Rev. Harold Major. Address of welcome by Mayor M. S. Bell and Postmaster R. B. Moore. The response will be made by G. D. Braddock, the president of the association.

BIG BUILDING BOOM CONTINUES IN DUBLIN

DUBLIN, Aug. 23.—There are in Dublin at this time in course of erection one six-story building, two three-story buildings five large warehouses and one large livery stable, which will be the largest in any city in this section of the State. The building boom has held up unusually well in the city this year despite the dull times that have been experienced in some other cities. These buildings are in addition to a large number of residences erected this year, also.

DUBLIN'S NEW THEATER TO OPEN SEPTEMBER 1

DUBLIN, Aug. 23.—Dublin's new theater, "The Bertha," which has been in course of erection for the past few months, will open for the season in the second week in September next, the first play being "The Rose Maid."

Other plays booked for the coming season include the "Trail of the Lonesome Pine," "Polly of the Circus," "The Blue Bird," "Everywoman," Fields' Minstrels, "The Leopard Spots" and a large number of other famous plays.

DUBLIN PUTS TIGHT LID UPON IMMORAL SHOWS

DUBLIN, Aug. 23. This city has put the lid on tight on shows, both motion picture and regular theaters, and has just created and elected a board of censors, whose duty it shall be to supervise the theaters of the city and rule out all immoral plays and pictures. The members of the board were elected by the City Council Tuesday night last.

SAVANNAH SHRINERS PLAN BIG RECEPTION

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—Completing preparations for the reception of William W. Erwin, of Wheeling, W. Va., Imperial Potentate of the Shriners of North America, other members of the Imperial Divan of the Shriners and visitors from various temples, who will come to Savannah next month, the entire seventh floor of the Hotel Savannah has been reserved for them.

The Shriners of the Imperial Divan came in response to an invitation from Potentate Robert L. Travis, of Allee Temple, of this city, to attend a ceremonial session of that temple on September 12.

$8,000 IN CASH PRIZES IN LIST OF STATE FAIR

More Than Five Thousand Displays To Be Made at Macon. Nine County Exhibits.

MACON, Aug. 23.—Officials of the Georgia State Fair Association are enthusiastic over the prospects for this year's show. Already more exhibitors have applied than ever before, and the indications are that in all of the departments there will be a total of more than 5,000 different displays. The prizes this year aggregate more than $8,000 in cash, in addition to the special premiums given by individuals and corporations.

Nine counties have contracted to make county agricultural exhibits, and probably three more will enter the competition. Cobb County, represented by Gid Morris, has taken the first prize of $1,200 for three successive years, but this year Houston County proposes to contest for this award. W. C. Lewis, of Houston, is arranging that county's exhibit.

Racing will be a special feature this year, and purses awarded will amount to several thousand dollars. This will be the first State fair racing since 1908. A motordrome also is being erected for motorcycle racing.

Secretary Harry Robert is booking individual attractions for the midway instead of engaging a carnival company. More than 50 shows have already been secured, and more will be provided.

Judges Are Named.

Announcement has been made of the judges for the various departments, as follows:

Farm Implements—W. W. Elfe, Morris Putzel and W. G. Lewis.

Poultry and Pet Stock—Loring Brown.

Textile—John A. Porter.

Horticulture and Floriculture—Dan C. Horgan.

Flour, Tea and Coffee—Mrs. John C. Dietz, Miss Henrietta Glover and Mrs. Sol Hoge.

Carriages, Buggies and Wagons—W. A. Goodyear and W. P. Welsiger.

Musical Instruments—Mrs. I. H. Adams.

Canning Clubs—A. W. Smith, Mrs. W. D. Lamar and J. Walter Collins.

Fine Arts—T. O. Chestney and Rufus W. Evans.

Dairy and Beef Cattle—Sam N. Warren.

Swine and Sheep—Professor H. B. Carpenter.

Dairy—Sam N. Warren.

Apiary—W. V. McCook and C. E. Glisson.

Horses, Mules, Ponies and Colts—Professor Milton P. Jarnigan.

Machinery—W. W. Elfe, Morris Putzel and W. C. Lewis.

Textile Machinery—John A. Porter.

Cakes, Pies, Breads, etc.—Mrs. John C. Dietz, Miss Henrietta Glover and Mrs. Sol Hoge.

Needle and Fancy Work—Mrs. J. Ross Bowdre, Mrs. J. C. Morton and Mrs. W. E. Cookerly.

Fight Over Waycross Fire Department On

Council Likely to Pass Bills to Enlarge Brigade Over Chairman's Protest.

WAYCROSS, Aug. 23.—Unless Chairman H. Hengeveld, of the Police and Fire Committee, changes his opinion, a resolution providing to enlarge the Waycross fire department will be passed over his head. Two resolutions on the subject have been introduced in City Council, one by Alderman Beaton and the other by Alderman Morton.

Chairman Hengeveld claimed the city's financial condition would not permit any further expense for the fire department. Alderman Morton replied that when there was talk of making former Fire Chief Thomas Ballentyne, of Savannah, chief of the Waycross department, Chairman Hengeveld was willing to pay more money to get Ballentyne, and it seems the city is as well off now as when Mr. Hengeveld wanted to make the change.

The resolution for the employment of more men has enough votes to pass, according to Mr. Morton, but he will make no effort to get it through Council until Mr. Hengeveld makes a report.

Edwards Approves Military Highway

Savannah to Tybee Road Would Cost About $300,000—Congressman Sees Benefit.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—That the construction of a military highway from Savannah to Tybee, as advocated by Congressman Charles G. Edwards, would be of great benefit to the entire State, is the belief of J. N. King, well-known cotton factor of Rome.

At interior points the project is not looked upon as one that will be of benefit to Savannah alone, but is considered a movement on the part of the Government that would result in good to the State at large.

The propcsed highway will cost approximately $300,000, but it is believed that it would be money well expended since all sections would be benefited.

WARE COUNTY TAX RATE REDUCED 10 PER CENT

WAYCROSS, Aug. 23.—Because of the big increase in the taxable property in Ware over last year's returns, the county tax rate was to-day reduced from 80 cents a hundred to 70 cents a hundred, with prospects bright for the same decrease another year. Approximately $50,000 will be spent by the county on road work this year, according to the budget announcement.

MERCHANTS OF AUGUSTA PLAN BIG TRADE BODY

Chamber of Commerce and Merchants and Manufacturers' Ass'n to Quit Field.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 23.—The Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Augusta has accepted the proposition of A. W. McKeand, of Atlanta, to take charge of a new commercial organization. To do this Mr. McKeand states that $60,000, or $20,000 a year for three years, must be secured.

The object of the new movement is to replace the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, which, with practically the same object in view, have been working at cross purposes for some years. It is stated that the Chamber of Commerce is making arrangements to wind up its business. This would leave the new organization planned in full command of the field.

At a meeting of citizens Mr. McKeand told them his proposition and some details of the work. It was agreed that his method was good. The new organization, which the officers and directors of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association agreed to, will be a consolidation of the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association.

Five Departments.

The new organization will have five departments.

First, the wholesale trade department, which will direct the trades trips; the salesman's school reports of trade openings; rebates on fares, and will foster a spirit of friendly rivalry between the merchants.

Second, the retail trades department, which shall handle all things pertaining to the retail trade. Especially will the credit bureau, now such a valuable asset of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, come under this department.

Third, the publicity department, from which will come all such literature as that pertaining to the city, its advantages, etc., and through the department conventions will be secured, special feature weeks arranged, etc.

Fourth, the industrial promotion department, which will handle all business pertaining to industrial work.

Fifth, the transportation department, under which will come the freight bureau, the most valuable asset of the Chamber of Commerce.

To begin this organization will entail much preliminary work, including a campaign of local men, directed by Mr. McKeand.

Augustans of all classes, whether in sympathy with the Chamber of Commerce or the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, have taken kindly to the new organization plan, and it bids fair to begin a new and entirely prosperous era for the city, whose natural advantages are such that with proper handling little is needed to make her the truly progressive city she deserves to be.

Waycross to Vote on Government Change

Hard Fight To Be Made by Both Sides—Election October 4.

WAYCROSS, GA., Aug. 23.—Voters of Waycross on October 4 will decide whether to change the form of city government to a combination city manager-commission form or retain the aldermanic form with a board of aldermen of twelve members instead of six.

A special election will be held then and the registration books are now open. It is known a strong fight will be made by both sides, and at this time it is hard to predict which will win. The city manager form of government has much support, but it is doubtful if those in favor of the change will work as hard to get the new charter approved as the opponents will work to defeat the measure which the Legislature passed this year.

If the city manager plan is approved Waycross will be the first Georgia city to adopt it.

Gov. Slaton Vetoes Chatham Land Grant

Says Resolutions Had Not Been Properly Passed by the Legislature.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—Savannahans were surprised to read that Governor Slaton had vetoed a resolution providing for land grants to the trustees of the Chatham Academy.

Governor Slaton explained he vetoed the resolution because it had not been properly passed. It relates to disposition of ungranted lands in the county. Acts passed in 1788 and 1856 vested in the Chatham Academy and the Union Society considerable ungranted lands in Chatham. The purpose of the resolution is to authorize these institutions to claim the lands under the old acts.

G. M. C. OPENS SEPTEMBER 1.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Aug. 23.—The Georgia Military College will open for the fall session on September 2. President Horton is expecting the largest attendance in the history of the institution. The Hon. Roy Stubbs, of Eatonton, will make the opening address.

FIRST BALE AT MILLEDGEVILLE.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Aug. 23.—The first bale of cotton was marketed here yesterday by Mike Jackson, a negro, living in Wilkinson County. The cotton was sold to Mr. John Barrett, and brought 15 cents a pound.

HON. RALPH O. COCHRAN DELIVERS ∴ ∵ OPENING SPEECH AT CLAYTON, GA.

Candidate for United States Senate in Strong Address Outlines His Views On State and National Issues.

I am glad to be in Clayton and have an opportunity of addressing the people of Rabun County. You have heard the expression, "From Rabun Gap to Tybee Light," and it is fitting that in my campaign for the United States Senate I should deliver the keynote address in this county—the address that in a substantial measure carries my position on the questions that the people of Georgia will be interested in in casting their votes in the election next summer for a United States Senator—and this for the reason that I will show considerable activity in this campaign which will extend from the mountains to the sea.

It is further true that you people of Rabun live in a county that was established in 1819, almost a hundred years ago, and it bears the name of one of the Chief Executives of this State. This county has furnished many men in the public arena during its history who have been worthy sons and distinguished servants of the people.

I am here to-day in advocacy of my candidacy for the United States Senate. At the suggestion of some zealous friends, I entered this race some time ago. It is an undertaking worthy of any man's highest ambition, and I entered the field conscious of the great responsibilities that will rest upon me if elected, and also conscious of the difficulties that confront me in achieving this ambition.

I want to tell you here to-day that I am going to Washington. I expect to win this race, and I have every confidence in ultimate success. It is a big undertaking, but I believe that the sentiment of the people of Georgia to-day is in favor of electing a business man, a man in the best vigor of his life, and one who will endeavor to represent all people alike and all interests alike within the borders of the State.

It is true that probably in point of years, as I am only 39 years of age, I am the youngest man who has ever offered in the State of Georgia for this high position. During the progress of the campaign I will be confronted with the charge that I am too youthful, and further that I have not had sufficient experience. I want to say in advance in answer to any such criticism that may be raised, that many of the best political servants that this country has ever had have been men who have achieved success and attained high political positions early in life. With a long stretch of years before them they well used them, and therefore their services were of inestimable worth. As a matter of fact, it is common knowledge that any man is in his prime from thirty-five to fifty years of age. In fact, the Constitution of the United States requires that one must be only 30 years old to be eligible for the United States Senate.

I am frank to tell you that at no period in life do I anticipate ability for greater labor or clearer thought. It is true that I am inexperienced on many matters pertaining to state affairs, but I do insist that I am capable of learning and that I can count upon a reasonable number of years in which to be of service to my State and country if honored with this high position.

In advocacy of my candidacy, I place before the people of Georgia the proposition of electing a business man. I can properly call attention to the young business men of this State and to the fact that in these times of industrial growth and progress that the best thing that the people of any State can do is to elect a larger percentage of the men of the business circles of their State. If there is any question that requires business ability and skill to properly settle, I should say that those which pertain to the nature of the laws under which we shall live are pre-eminently the ones where business experience, understanding of the people's wants and the ultimate effect are the ones that literally demand the business man to pass upon. A slogan of the day in which we live is more business and less theory.

Prejudice and Demagogy to Play No Part in Campaign.

I want to tell you here and now that as far as I am concerned you will never see any trace of demagogy in anything that I may say or do. I shall deal frankly with the people of Georgia, and my campaign will be devoid of tricks and makeshifts. My candidacy will be put up to the people of Georgia strictly on its merits, without frills or deception. I am nothing more than a plain business man. I have no pre-eminent ability on any lines, but I assure you in advance that if I am elected I shall ever endeavor to follow the paths of right and do my duty. This campaign as far as I am concerned will never be marred with the demagogism that arouses the prejudices of the rich against the poor, the city man against the country man, or the young man against the old man. I shall take the position in the beginning and shall maintain it throughout the campaign that if I am elected I want to be elected by all classes of our citizens, and if elected I pledge you most sincerely and earnestly that I will represent all the people of Georgia and all the lawful interests within her borders.

Under my political canopy, so to speak, all classes of our citizens can rally. No prejudice has ever taken root in my bosom against the Jew in favor of the Gentile, against the Catholic in favor of the Protestant, against the Third party man in favor of the Democrat or against any man or class of men within our State who may belong to different parties, political faith, social circle or other relation contrary to that I occupy. I am frank to say that any man who harbors hatred for any class of our citizens is unworthy of the high position to which I now aspire. The bigot, the maligner of character, he a small man, should have no place in shaping the policies and destiny of this country. The same sun shines on all of us alike, we are the children of the same Creator, and in its last analysis there is no great difference in us anyway.

I have always endeavored to be fair to all the interests of capital; I have always endeavored to be fair to the cause of labor; I shall endeavor to be fair in all of my relations with my fellow man, whether that relation be in private business matters or in public position, and if I go down in defeat contending for the wisdom of such a position I shall do so gladly and you shall have my approbation. It is well that I state on this occasion that I have never been aligned with any of the political factions of Georgia. During the past few decades when partisan heat reached high water mark I have always stood, since the early years of my manhood, as a free man and have acted on every election day in the way that I thought my vote would count for most looking to the best interests of the people of this State. We have been confronted at a number of elections with partisan politics and partisan issues. I thank God that we are now living in a more desirable day.

I am in favor of no class legislation. All legislation should be founded on the idea of the greatest good for the greatest number, irrespective of nationalities, wealth, education or anything else. However, if there is to be any class legislation, it should be in favor of the biggest class, and I should say that this class is composed of those of moderate means. If I ever cast a vote, if elected to the United States Senate, for any class whatsoever, it will be for the class here designated.

In my campaign for the Senate throughout the entire time I shall remain absolutely a free man. I shall not tie myself up with promises and political alignments. If elected I want to be a free man to represent the entire people of Georgia.

To men of experience and men of business affairs it is an accepted truth that no man need be a Croesus or an intellectual giant to represent well his people in legislative halls. What counts most is industry, integrity and sound common sense. If these elements are united in a candidate, he deserves well at the hands of his people. The making of laws and the administration of government is largely a business matter where good judgment and good conscientious service avail much.

Permit me to say also that God has endowed me with a degree of manhood and independence, so much so that I can tell you in all frankness and truth that if you do not see fit to elect me that it will be perfectly all right and I assure you that no scars will be left behind over which I will brood through the coming years. In this independence and manhood that I declare to you, there is no place for mudslinging and assassination of character. I will not indulge in any of this nor will I permit any of my friends to do so if within my power to prevent. The campaign does not involve personal issues. The issues are more substantial and more worthy of the intelligence of the people of Georgia.

I stand for good government in all of its forms, and I shall ever be the enemy of those principles and practices that are opposed to its preservation and promotion. I shall ever stand for the principles of government that represent the best interests of the farmer as well as the merchant, and in general, the best interests of every man of every class of citizens within the confines of this great State. I was born and reared on a farm in Campbell County, and I feel that my years of association with the people of the rural districts, their needs and their interests, have made me to know once for all the important recognition that should be accorded to them. Then with the business experience that I have had elsewhere, as an education in after years, I feel that I can represent the entire people of this State with fellowship of feeling and wisdom and justice to all.

Economy in National Expenditures Insisted Upon.

At this time I want to put the people of Georgia on notice that, if elected as one of the United States Senators from Georgia, I will become in a measure a watchdog of your treasury. I have long been convinced that the practices that we are following of continuously raising taxes on property, businesses, corporations, and otherwise, should be stopped. There is hardly a session of the Georgia Legislature or a session of the United States Congress that some new form of taxing the people or else increasing the old forms is not projected. I ask you, in the name of reason, when and where will these agitations and practices stop? There is an eternal cry of more money, that our institutions are being throttled and that the State and nation are lagging in progress on account of insufficient funds. You know as well as I do that if the State of Georgia had five times as much revenue for the Legislature to spend that every dollar of it would be spent and they would still be in need of more money.

As a matter of fact, unless the increase of the burdens of taxation is not halted, taxes will become very oppressive to the people of this country. Take your State tax, your county tax, your city tax, your professional tax, your corporation tax, your inheritance tax, your income tax, your occupation tax, your road tax, your local school tax, your poll tax, and possibly others, and I tell you when any man gets through at the end of the year with paying these various amounts he has done a fairly good year's work to have made profit enough out of his business to meet them. The philosophy of all taxation, according to my thinking, is that instead of the everlasting increase in the forms of taxing the people and also the amounts, that the revenue of the State should only increase with the enhancement of property, more money coming into the State, and more citizens as our common population. With an increase of revenue along these lines, with a corresponding limitation of appropriations, our State and country will always be in a solvent condition and our people will be prosperous and happy.

I have all along been of the opinion that our people should not look too much for support to the Government under which they live. The greatest men that this State or country have ever produced have been men who have worked their way through difficulties and hardships. The best principle of government that can be advocated is that of throwing every citizen that is able-bodied upon his own resources. Therefore, the sentiment that is rapidly taking root in the States of this country that we should look more to the bounties of the Government is a cancer in the body politic and will ultimately prove fatal if it is not checkmated. History records the fact that the decline of the Roman Empire set in with the free corn that was distributed to the population. It has been estimated that at one time more than 300,000 people were fed at public expense. The manhood of this country has always been honest and hardy, and we have builded a republic that is the light of the world, and if it continues in its leadership the same manhood and independence that led us into freedom must care for the affairs of state through the coming years.

Opposes Unnecessary Legislation.

In our zeal for this cause or that cause that may be advocated, we should always be conservative in our thoughts, speech and actions. There is no business, much less a government, that can go forward in splender and success where fits and spasms characterize those who are interested. Sanity should characterize every man's discussion of public questions, and I tell you that when your vote is cast on the side of conservatism you will seldom err from what is best for your family, yourself and your country.

It is true that State laws and National laws, in fact laws of all kinds, should be somewhat in the vanguard of actual practice and in a measure be some high ideals for the manhood and womanhood of this State and country, as well as for the rising generation. However, we all know that laws that are not supported with public sentiment are of no avail and become nullities on our statute books.

I am further of the opinion that we are passing too many laws in our State and Nation. It seems that we have arrived at the point where we are law-ridden; almost unnumbered laws that everybody is presumed to know, but on the other hand there is no one who does know. There is much legislation that is transgressing the inalienable rights of property and person and much of that that is suggested tends too much this way. I took occasion not long ago to count the sections of laws that compose the Code of Georgia. It is astounding but true that there are approximately 8,000 sections of laws under which we are living this day. It has almost gotten to the point where a man's mind must be an encyclopedia to carry the innumerable laws governing cities, counties, State and Nation. It reminds one of the old adage that that people is best governed which is least governed.

Favors Federal Aid for Good Roads.

I want to say on this occasion that, if elected to the United States Senate, I shall stand at all times for the cause of good roads. If we ever expect to have great systems of roads traversing this entire country the National Government will have to take hold of the proposition. It strikes me that money appropriated for this purpose is just as much within the Constitution of this country as the right to appropriate funds to deepen the waterways and improve harbors. By navigation the products of the country are distributed and it is a method of travel. The public roads of the country are the avenues of distribution whereby the products of the country reach the centers and are ultimately distributed throughout the country and the world. Furthermore, public roads are used by everybody, and the benefits derived from appropriations for this cause are participated in by all the people of the country. What cause more equitable or more worthy could be mentioned for the appropriation of public funds? The additional circumstance associated with improved public roads is the enhancement of property. Down in my country it is generally estimated that property on a macadamized road is never worth less than double as much as property on a road that has not been so improved. Also think of the convenience, pleasure and general benefits that are derived by reason of the construction of such thoroughfares. Think of the benefits to your county or any county that might be mentioned that would be derived from the construction of such highways. In consideration of these substantial reasons, I shall ever be a friend to the cause of good roads.

High Cost of Living Caused by Not Producing Enough.

Any people or any legislative body has lost sight of the greatest cause when they do not cultivate and improve the great agricultural interests of their county and State. You may talk of laws that curb vice, you may ponder over measures that involve appropriations, you may consider well laws that look to the raising of revenue, but back and more fundamental and of far greater importance is the great proposition of production. What we need most is more corn, more cotton, more of all the farm products, more manufacturing, more businesses that produce, businesses that feed and clothe the world. That is to-day, in my opinion, the prime reason for the high cost of living. We are just not producing enough.

The people of Georgia will never reach that point of prosperity that is most desired until they have learned to produce enough to get the other man's money and then have enough to live on so as to save them from the condition of having to buy the other fellow's products. I trust that I will live to see that day when by education and disposition the people of Georgia will learn and desire to produce more than they consume in the way of farm products, that splendid cash crop, the staple product, will be the surplus crop, that new era when every town and hamlet can boast of numerous manufacturing enterprises, when Georgia-made goods are sold around the world. Let us make the people of other States become the buyers of our products, and we the recipients of the splendid income.

If elected to the United States Senate I shall always do the best that in me lies to get increased appropriations for the educational interests of the various States of the Union where agricultural training is taught. The National Government, in wisdom, through the Agricultural Department has started up a system of education and scientific experiment along agricultural lines which will prove, I have no doubt, to be of the greatest service to the material interests of this country of any department known to the National Government. It will be my purpose to work for and to vote for all measures and appropriations which look to the improvement and enlargement of this great cause in the dispensation of National funds.

If I am elected to the United States Senate I want to pledge you here and now my unswerving support of all measures that look to the general betterment of humanity. We are living in times when the humanity of man is manifested in its most splendid form. Laws that are humanitarian in their nature, just in their spirit, broad in their conception of human rights will always find a friend in me. The old idea has long since passed away that every man should live for himself. Thank God that we live in a better and brighter day when the living and the hopes of humanity are upon a more just basis and there is recognition of the higher laws of nature and the beneficent conceptions of the Creator of us all.

As an incentive to high purpose and lofty achievement, we should bear in mind that the names and memories of those only are revered and live in history who lived and worked to do something for others. Selfishness, living for self, has never made any man great in the estimation of his fellowman. The world has gotten rid of much of the tyranny that has characterized it in the past, but the tyranny of brain and the tyranny of worth should continue and will continue as long as civilization endures. Ambition to do something for others as well as self should characterize the life of every man.

Favors Exploiting the Great Resources of Georgia.

There is another matter that I wish to speak of to which I will give as much of my ability and time as possible if elected. I refer to the advertising of the resources of Georgia and the entire Southland. This advertising by one in this exalted position by speech and otherwise can be made of inestimable worth to this State and section. Georgia and the entire South needs more capital and more people. Any man who is in favor of any law or laws that tend to antagonize capital and mistreat the institutions in which it is invested is the enemy of the State. In addition, what county in Georgia would not be better off if it had twice as many people in it as it has to-day? The multiplication of population means better roads, better schools, better churches, better mail facilities and better communities in general. These ends are worthy of note and should always receive the attention of the representatives of this State in these high positions.

If elected to the United States Senate, it will be my purpose to perform well what might be termed the small duties incident to this high office. Those who might desire positions either for themselves or their boys, who might at any time wish information concerning any matters in the city of Washington pertaining to the Government, or local matters, those who desire appropriations for this purpose or that purpose in their respective cities and districts, in general those who want ready service of their representative in getting something or doing something where their United States Senator can be of service to them, I will be the man to call upon. I pledge you in advance that no considerable amount of my time will be taken up in the study of foreign questions or the preparation of what might be termed big speeches, but, on the other hand, I will try to inject as much business in the situation as possible and serve in a business way the people of Georgia, not only concerning such matters as I hear mentioned, but in promoting and voting for legislation which will promote the general interests of the State, as well as the country at large.

I am deeply interested in the cause of education in all of its forms. Our public schools are the greatest institution that has become a part of the government of this State. Public schools touch every man's interest, and in them is involved the element of an elementary education which means better citizenship and more happiness on the part of our entire population. Almost as essential are the institutions of higher learning of this State. Also our colleges of technical training which prepare the young man and young woman to make a living have probably become the most popular institutions in the way of higher training that we have in the State. The old idea was to educate the smart boys in classical training either for the ministry, medicine or the law. This conception of higher learning is in a measure passing away, and technical training is largely the slogan of the times in which we live.

I do not know how you people in Rabun County feel about it, but I imagine that you have about the same feeling and sentiment that we people of Fulton have, as well as the people of all the other counties of this State—that is the constantly recurring panics that disturb and distress the business interests of this country. I do not know whether or not any man can assign with accuracy the immediate causes of these recurring panics. However, I am inclined to believe that the most prominent cause is the drastic reform legislation that sets up about every eight or ten years. I am in favor of a certain amount of reform. We all know that in the great economy of nature change must take place either for good or ill. The country that does not improve its condition must of necessity retrograde. On the other hand, I am opposed, and I shall always vote accordingly, to reforms and reform measures which come in bunches and have the inevitable effect of upsetting the entire business of this State and country. As far as I am concerned, I want a little rest so that I may have an opportunity of accumulating some of the world's goods while in the vigor of manhood, and not look too much to the eradication of all evil and the improvement of our institutions and country on the Utopian idea for our children and our children's children. As I see it, the present epoch we now call recent is the most prosperous and happy period that the world has ever known.

We often lose sight of the untold good that has been accomplished by the people of our day and our fathers before us. In fact, we live in the best times and we constitute the greatest people that this world has ever seen. Six thousand years of recorded history does not find a parallel. There is not so much ill in man and the human race as we are often led to believe. I have often said that the good man in any community is the good fellow after all. Think of man in this day of enlightenment and the society in which we live. He works hard and usually by the sweat of his brow he provides for wife and children. He is interested in educational advantages of his family, he looks forward with a feverish mind to the ultimate condition when no longer he will be the mainstay of these loved ones. We are rich in charity, we are humane in the treatment of those who are unfortunate, our ideals are high, and we are recipients by reason of our intelligence and industry of most of the good that the world affords.

Another point that I wish to bring out: Too much experiment is always dangerous. The people of any State or country that is experimenting with this law, this institution, and this new idea are apt to fall into the ways that will lead them into departures from the fundamentals of their institutions which probably will prove dangerous and fatal. It is always better to let other people, other States and other men work out the issues of state, experiment and ascertain the truth, and then the wisdom of its adoption becomes clear and of no loss to that people who follow in the light of this experience. Of course some experiment along sane and conservative lines is good for all people, and if such is not indulged in they are liable to become laggards and drones. However, the people of Georgia should never become distinguished as a people of experiment, and the State should never be known as an incubator of new ideas.

If I am elected to the United States Senate, I shall always stand for clean government, wise laws and pure administration. We live in a country where in theory every man's chance is alike. God has made us unequal in body and mind, but under the Constitution and laws of the United States, as drawn by those immortal men, the fathers of this country, whose names shall live as long as recorded history is preserved, imbedded in that great instrument and laws, the general principle of equal rights to all and an equal chance in the struggles of this life. No man should ask for more than justice and an equal chance. No man should be willing to surrender to any other man his equal chance and justice in the race of life. I shall always be opposed to plunder in any form and shall ever stand for the best laws to perpetuate and preserve the Government as founded by the fathers of this country.

However, it is true that it does seem like something is wrong at times with our institutions when one man in the short space of a lifetime can accumulate a billion of dollars. We have in these United States one-sixteenth of the population of the world and we possess one-fourth of its entire wealth. Such a splendid commentary upon the people who in only a century or two past found the vast expanse of our country a wilderness and here the institutions and wealth to which we are heirs.

Amid the masterful strides made by this country within the past fifty years, on account of a serious handicap, the South is just now coming into her own. Georgia and the entire Southern States are rich in natural resources—we have the climate, we have the soil, we have the minerals, we have the water power, and, thank God, we have the brain and the industry that will yet make of our Southland the fairest spot beneath the sun.

There is no use for history except the lessons that it teaches. We are living in the light of many experiences of the past, and as the light of these experiences falls upon our pathway our days will be splendid and our accomplishments beyond the dreams of men.

I love Georgia and her people. Born within her borders, educated within her institutions, associated with Georgia people, I bear to her the warmth of sympathy and childish affection that I trust will continue unabated during the time that I shall live. The mountains lifting their lofty peaks amid the skies, the old red hills of Georgia, dear to the heart of all, the table lands, rich and fertile, and extended in area, her rippling streams in music, wind their way to the mighty sea, seven out of the nine climates with which the Nation is characterized, I am devoted to this people and this mighty State.

With renewed purpose, and a common ambition, let us press forward in the mighty causes of civilization and the accomplishment of higher ideals.

(Adv.)



SOCIETY NEWS of the SOUTH



Waycross

WAYCROSS, Aug. 23.—Mrs. V. L. Stanton and Miss Mary Stanton have returned from a visit to Atlanta and points in North Georgia.

Miss Clifton Wing, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. B. Thorpe, has returned to her home in Macon.

Mr. and Mrs. Dessau Bunn, en route to their home at Fairfax from St. Simons Island, where they spent the summer, were guests of relatives in Waycross this week.

Miss Jessie Lou Stanley visited relatives in Brunswick this week.

Miss Leila Paschall, who has been visiting in Atlanta, will spend some time in Rome before returning home.

Mrs. R. E. Brown and children have returned from a visit to relatives in Scranton, Pa.

Mrs. J. P. Dukes and children visited in Savannah this week.

Misses Viola and Ruby Clemens are visiting relatives in Savannah.

Following a short visit in New York City, Mr. L. Volney Williams will join Mrs. Williams and children in Michigan for an extended visit. Mr. Williams sailed for New York from Savannah Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Gaston Lewis, of New York, are in the city for a visit of several months.

Mrs. E. J. Seay and Miss Elwood Seay have returned from a visit to Columbia, S. C.

Mrs. J. P. Moody, of Florida, is the guest of Mrs. W. T. Seaman.

Mrs. A. J. Miller left Thursday for Wilmington, N. C., where she will visit relatives.

Mrs. M. Z. Hinnant and children have returned to Wilmington, N. C., after a visit to friends and relatives in Waycross.

Mrs. C. R. Powrie and little daughter, Jean, of New York, arrived Wednesday to join Mr. Powrie and will make Waycross their home.

Members of the Friday Club were entertained yesterday by Misses Lucile and Susie Sutton.

Miss Aline Jeffers is expected home shortly from a visit to her sister, Mrs. John D. Tucker, in Birmingham, Ala.

Crawfordville

CRAWFORDVILLE, Ga., Aug. 23.—Miss Virginia Butler, of Madison, is the guest of Miss Frances Burgess. Several delightful entertainments have been given in her honor among them receptions by Misses Melton and Asbury.

Miss Mattie Jordan, of Atlanta, spent a few days here the past week the guest of Miss Blanche Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Golucke, Mr. A. G. and Mrs. R. W. Golucke and daughters, Anna Catherine and Mary Gordon, are spending the week at Hot Springs, N. C.

Miss Lillian Asbury leaves this week for Elberton to visit Miss Allen, who was one of Miss Asbury's attractive guests last week.

The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Owens and daughter, Aileene, of DeLand, Fla., are spending some time here with friends.

Colonel and Mrs. J. Frank and daughters, Cornelia and Nell, of Dothan, Ala., spent several days here as the guests of Mr. W. P. Rid.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Leary and Guy, Jr., have returned to Augusta after spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Gee. Miss Martha Griffith returned home with them.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Anthony and Mr. L. P. McCord, of East Palm Beach Fla., are here visiting.

Miss Mary Fannie Harris, of Augusta, is the guest of Miss Emma Chapman.

Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Gunn have returned from Augusta and Atlanta, where they spent several days last week.

Colonel and Mrs. J. A. Beasley are visiting in Atlanta.

Mesdames J. V. Andrews, J. H. Callahan and W. C. Andrews, all of this city, are spending some time at Borden Wheeler, Ala.

Miss Minnie Olive Park will entertain a house party this week. Those invited are Misses Mary Holden, of Athens; Anita Sanford, of Augusta, and Kathleen Kendrick, of Sharon.

Milledgeville

MILLEDGEVILLE, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Joseph Cleveland Cooper entertained on Thursday evening in honor of her sister, Miss Carrie Talbot. Hearts-dice was played, after which a delightful salad course was served. Those present were the Misses Susan Myrick, Jesse Allen, Maggie Bivins, Floride Allen, Isabella Allen, Pauline Nisbit, Helen Maxwell, Hattie Pottle, Mary Amos and Francis Conn, Edwin Allen, James Sibley, Erwin Sibley, John Sibley, Malcolm Flemister, Charles Conn, Henry McAuliffe, Charles Brown, Arthur Carr, Stewart Wootten and James Clark, of Atlanta.

Miss Marguerite Joseph entertained on Monday at a suit-case shower for Miss Katherine Scott, who leaves soon for an extended trip through the North. Each lady brought some gift for the honoree.

Mrs. Frank Bone entertained at her home on Greene street Wednesday afternoon in honor of Miss Francis Stevens, of Macon, when "42" was played, after which a salad course was served. Those present were Mrs. W. T. Garrard, Mrs. Y. A. Little, Mrs. Cleve Cooper, Mrs. Lodrick Jones, Mrs. Culver Kidd, Mrs. John Barrett, Mrs. I. C. Case, Mrs. E. A. Tignor, Mrs. E. E. Bass, Miss Carrie Talbot, Miss Beuna Barrett and Miss Annie McKinley.

Another social event of the week was a party given by Miss Katie Cline on Tuesday afternoon, her guests being Mrs. L. M. Jones, Jr., Mrs. Harry Bone, Mrs. Frank Bone, Mrs. Logan Griswold, Mrs. Bee Bethune, Mrs. George Brantley, Miss Francis Conn, Miss Frances Stevens, Miss Pauline McKinley, Miss Annie McKinley and Miss Hattie Pottle.

Covington

COVINGTON, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Clarence Terrell entertained at the Lyric Theater on Thursday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Alva Cooper, of Savannah, who is the guest of Mrs. J. O. Cooper. Mrs. Terrell's guests included Mrs. Alva Cooper, Mrs. J. O. Cooper, the Misses Eloise Cooper, Ida and Annie Higgins, Eleanor Butler, Frances Henderson, Hyda Heard and Bonner Sims, Mrs. H. D. Terrell and Mrs. J. Bain Terrell.

Miss Louise Whitehead entertained on Tuesday evening at her home on Monticello street with a progressive conversation party in honor of her house guest, Miss Ella Mae Ellis, of Macon. The guests included the Misses Natalie Turner, Annie Pauline Anderson, Lartrelle Meadors, Dorothy Lee, Ruth Weldon, of Talladega, Alabama; Frances Dearing and Marion Sherman, James Lester, Jim Wells, Rufus Franklin, Charles Ellis, Guy Robinson, Candler Harwell, Ivey Smith, Lamar Smith, Reginald Robinson, Perrino Dearing, Fred Bush and Guy Rogers.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Fowler, Miss Louise Fowler, Mrs. J. W. Stephenson, Miss Eva Stephenson, Mrs. Lillian Stephenson Weaver, Roy Stephenson, of Tampa, Fla., and Hugh Wright were among those from Covington who attended the Duffy-Stephenson wedding, which was a pretty event of Thursday, taking place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Parker Ernest Duffy at Morrow.

Mrs. Thomas Berry entertained a number of relatives last week at a family reunion, the guests including Mr. and Mrs. John P. Blanton, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Harris, of Alabama; Mrs. J. W. Loyd, of Dawson, Ala.; Mrs. R. L. Tye, of Mansfield; Mrs. H. B. Thacker, of Oxford, and Mrs. A. J. Blanton.

Moultrie

MOULTRIE, Aug. 23.—Miss Lucile Autrey entertained the members of the Entre Nous Club on Saturday morning. Assisting Miss Autrey were her sisters, Mrs. Roy Autrey and Mrs. Clyde Taylor.

Complimentary to her sister, Miss Mary Walker, of Atlanta, Mrs. T. W. Maddox entertained at a "42" party on Tuesday morning.

Mrs. A. W. Chase entertained a number of her friends on Thursday afternoon at a domino party.

Sylvania

SYLVANIA, Aug. 23.—Miss Nelle Davis entertained at cards on Tuesday morning for the Misses Willie Christie and Lucile Evans, of Savannah. First prize, a box of stationery, was won by Miss Ruby Mauldin. Those present were the Misses Mary Lizzie and Annie Dixon Homer, of Atlanta; Bertha Pearson, Maud Hilton, Jupnita Williamson, Ruby Mauldin, Kate Patrick, Lucy Morel, Sadie Lovett and Esther, Ruth and Kathleen Mimms.

Mrs. John C. Hollingsworth entertained the Ladies' Culture Club on Tuesday afternoon. The program consisted of a study of "Famous Georgians."

A party enjoying an outing at Brannen's Bridge on Wednesday included Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Powell, Mesdames A. T. Perkins, Lecie Davis and J. W. Overstreet; the Misses Mattie Zoe Mallory, Willie Christie, Lucile Evans, Nelle Davis and Mary Lizzie and Annie Dixon Homer, Julian Cooper, Willie Robbins, Spencer Powell, Bates Lovett and Edward Overstreet.

Mrs. R. F. Jarrell, Jr., entertained the Civic Club on Wednesday afternoon. An interesting program was rendered, followed by delicious refreshments.

Mrs. J. C. Hollingsworth entertained at cards on Tuesday evening for Miss Mattie Mallory and Paul Mallory, of Clyo. Those present were the Misses Mary Lizzie and Annie Dixon Homer, of Atlanta; Miss Mattie Zoe Mallory, of Clyo; Miss Ruby Mauldin, Miss Nelle Davis, Paul Mallory, of Clyo; Abe Greenberg, Spencer Powell, Edward Overstreet and Bates Lovett.

Miss Margaret Flood

of Savannah, one of the popular members of the school set. Miss Flood is also taking an active part in the girl scout movement, being captain of a patrol.



Tallahassee

TALLAHASSEE, Aug. 23.—Mrs. H. T. Felkel entertained informally at her home on College avenue Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. W. E. Shackelford, of Jacksonville, was a recent visitor to the Capital City.

Governor Park Trammell left Thursday for a ten days' vacation at Waynesville, N. C., where he joined Mrs. Trammell.

Mrs. S. D. Chittenden at her beautiful home on Park avenue on Wednesday morning entertained at auction bridge in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Walter Wight, of Cairo, Ga., who is visiting her for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Winthrop returned Thursday from Atlantic Beach, having made the return trip from Tallahassee in their automobile.

The regular Thursday night's dance was enjoyed by the society folk at the Elks' Club.

Pensacola

PENSACOLA, Aug. 23.—Pensacola society was much interested in the marriage on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock of Mrs. Mary Dallas Strong, formerly a social favorite in Pensacola, to William F. Quicksall, which took place in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Strong recently visited Mrs. Albert Hyer at her beautiful Bayshore residence, Virginia Lodge, and while here was entertained by Mrs. E. J. Wilson and many other of her old friends.

Mrs. W. H. Northup, who has been spending the past month in the North Carolina mountains, in the beautiful Sapphire Country of Saluda and Waynesville, returned home on Tuesday. Mrs. Northup stopped a few days in Atlanta, where she met Mrs. Pat McHugh, formerly Mrs. Pebley, of Pensacola, at the Hotel Majestic.

Miss Madge Cushman, of Knoxville, Tenn., accompanied by her nephew, Robert Daniels, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Daniels, arrived Saturday on a two weeks' visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Carlton H. Cushman.

The North Carolina mountains are a favorite summer resort for Pensacolans, and at Waynesville this summer there is quite a colony. Mrs. C. W. D'Alemberte, who is now in Rome, Ga., and Mrs. W. H. Northup spent some time at Waynesville, and Mrs. Smithwick, two children, William and Mary, and Mrs. Smithwick's sister, Miss Verren, are now there. Mrs. Alice Aylward, who formerly made her home here and who was recently the guest of Mrs. J. J. Hooton, is also at Waynesville.

Griffin

GRIFFIN, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Carlton Jones entertained her bridge club Tuesday afternoon at an al fresco party. On Wednesday afternoon she was hostess at a domino party.

Miss Mamie Slade and Miss Carrie Slade were hostesses Wednesday evening at a lawn party in honor of their guests, Miss Irene Dempsey, of Cedartown, and Miss Inez Hyman, of Cordele.

Miss Mary Bass was hostess at an automobile party to Barnesville in honor of Misses Mamie and Carrie Slade, Irene Dempsey and Inez Hyman.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Baxter were hosts at a lawn party Friday evening in compliment to their guest, Miss Jessie Robertson, of Forsyth.

On Wednesday morning Miss Olive Boyd was hostess at a rook party in honor of her guest, Miss Mary Watkins, of Atlanta.

Mrs. James Nutt entertained Monday afternoon at a bridge party in honor of Miss Katherine Wooten, of Washington.

Mrs. John Henry Newman entertained fifty ladies Friday afternoon at a theater party especially in compliment to her sisters, Mrs. H. L. Wheat, of Macon, and Mrs. Idus C. Doe, of LaGrange.

Mrs. James Kimbrough entertained Wednesday evening at a dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Burr, of Atlanta. Invited to meet Mr. and Mrs. Burr were Mr. and Mrs. John B. Mills and Mrs. James Mills.

Mrs. Charles Murray and Mrs. Frank Ingram were hostesses Wednesday morning at a sewing party in compliment to Mrs. James Porter and her daughter, Mrs. Everts. Miss Della Porter and Miss Laura Porter, of Houston, Texas.

Little Miss Ethelyn Ison entertained twenty of her little friends Friday morning in honor of the fifth birthday.

Master Ernest Carlisle was host Wednesday afternoon in celebration of the fourth anniversary of his birth.

Little Miss Lily Rivers Griffin entertained a party of her young friends celebrating the fourth anniversary of her birth.

Cordele

CORDELE, Aug. 23.—A congenial party of young people enjoyed a picnic and fish fry Monday afternoon on the Flint River, the affair being in honor of the Misses Ruth and Clara Mae Jefferson, of Columbus.

Mrs. I. J. Lamb and daughter, Miss Mae Lamb, entertained Tuesday afternoon in honor of Miss Grace Dill, of Ocilla, the guest of Mrs. P. C. Dill and Misses Jefferson.

Mrs C. E. Todd was the hostess Monday afternoon to the Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church.

Durham

DURHAM, Aug. 23.—Misses Margaret and Bessie Erwin, with W. A. Erwin, "cotton king" of North Carolina, gave an elaborate dance at the Durham Country Club in honor of guests who were attending a house-party at "Hillcrest," the Erwin home. It was the most brilliant social affair of the season and was attended by young folks prominent in society through the State.

The guests of honor were Miss Agnes Tinsley Harrison, Atlanta; Miss Sadie Willham, Augusta; Miss Katherine Overman, Washington, D. C.; Hamilton Jones, Charlotte; Hugh Thompson, Raleigh, and Terry Lyon, Fayetteville.

West Point

WEST POINT, Aug. 23.—Miss Mary Booker entertained at rook Thursday evening in honor of Mrs. John T. Ivey and Miss Eloise Sikes, of Luverne, Ala. After the game sandwiches and tea were served.

Dublin

DUBLIN, Aug. 23.—Miss Ruth Toole, of Macon, was the guest of honor at an auction bridge party which Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Toole gave Tuesday evening. Playing were the Misses Ruth Toole, Mabel Harvard, Dorothy Hooks, Mamie Ramsay, Frances Webb and T. W. Hooks, O. G. Sparks, J. B. Hicks and W. R. Brigham.

A much-enjoyed affair of the week was the auction bridge luncheon which Miss Dorothy Hooks gave on Wednesday for Miss Ruth Toole. Miss Hooks' guests included Mrs. E. S. Street, Mrs. J. M. Finn, Mrs. T. R. Ramsay, Mrs. H. P. Shewmake, Mrs. A. J. Toole and Miss Frances Webb.

Of much interest socially will be the wedding of Miss Mary Lee Randall, of Grovania, and Richard P. Hicks, of Wrightsville, next Tuesday evening at the home of the bride's parents in Grovania. A party of friends from Dublin and Wrightsville will go over for this event. A reception will follow the ceremony.

The visitors in the city were honorees at a dance on Wednesday evening at East Lake. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Graham, Miss Lucy Gibson, of Macon; Miss Pearl Dowling, of Lake City, Fla.; Miss McLendon, Miss Otelia Gibson, of Macon; Miss Algie Prince, Miss Leonora Starr, Robert Hightower, Ramsay Fuller, S. Dixon, Paul Williamson, Dewitt Varnadoe, Cliff Holcomb, Clay O'Neal, Alex Blackshear, Claude Brantley, Alex Burch, Patrick Roach and William Brunson.

Senoia

SENOIA, Aug. 23.—Miss Lena Hand entertained a large party of Shorter and Wesleyan girls at a party at her home Monday evening.

The Methodist Missionary Society was royally entertained Monday afternoon by Mrs. H. B. Sasser.

The caming party given at Starr's Mill by Misses Lois and Annie Lou Hardy the past week was one of the most enjoyable events of the year. Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Hardy chaperoned the party. The out-of-town guests included Misses Helen Carpenter, Newnan; Elizabeth Baker, Macon; Minnie McMichael, Buena Vista; Sallie Thompson, Hawkinsville; Mary and Lena Render, Greenville; Messrs. Tom Tolleson, Fayetteville; Kendal Fielder, Cedartown; Albert Jelks, Hawkinsville; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Freeman and Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Hunter.

Miami

MIAMI, Aug. 23.—Miss Josephine Bravo, one of the first children born in Miami, was united in marriage on Monday night to Dallas D. Hoffman, of this city. The ceremony took place at the bride's home in the presence of a number of friends and relatives and was followed by an informal reception.

One of the pretty dinner-dances of the summer was that given Tuesday night at the beach by Clement and Bazil Brossier, in honor of the Misses Frances and Jane Tatum, two of the charming buds of the city, who leave soon for an exclusive girls' school in the North. The guests were the Misses Frances and Jane Tatum, Jewel Green and Ruth Rose, and Victor Moffat, Merle McLeannon and B. B. Tatum. The affair was held at the Casino at the beach.

Complimentary to the Misses Maude and Alice Reilly, of New Haven, Conn., who are visiting their brother, John B. Reilly, a luncheon was given at the Dade Club by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coleman Romfh. Roses were used for the decorations. Covers were laid for the Misses Reilly, Miss Flavia DeCamp, R. B. Black, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Reilly, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McDonald and Mr. and Mrs. Romfh.

A Cooncan Club has been organized by a group of the young women of the city. Miss Cornelia Leffler was hostess at the last meeting of the club. Those present were the Misses Myrtle Rose, Hilda Baile, Christine Worley, Ruth Rose, Helen Skelly and Mildred Taylor.

Mrs. Everett George Sewell is spending the latter part of the summer at Asheville, N. C., where many other Miami people are stopping.

Jackson

JACKSON, Aug. 23.—Mrs. L. M. Crawford complimented her guest, Mrs. James Crawford Nutt, of Griffin, with a "42" party on Thursday morning.

The young men of the city gave a moonlight picnic at Indian Springs on Tuesday in honor of Miss Sarah Wylie, of Cartersville, the guest of Miss Mary Land.

In compliment to her niece, Miss Julia Collier, of St. Louis, Mrs. Levi entertained four tables of bridge on Wednesday evening.

Tampa

TAMPA, Aug. 23.—Dr. William Monroe Rowlett and Miss Gregory Walker, daughter of Mrs. Julian Walker, of New York City, will be married at the cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York on September 10. Dr. Rowlett's brother, Calus Rowlett, and the bride-elect's brother, Hewitt Walker, will be best men and will be the only attendants. Dr. Rowlett and his bride will take a trip to Canadian resorts before returning to this city about October 1 to make their home. Dr. Rowlett is one of the young physicians of the city and is very popular. Miss Walker is related to many families here, and she and her mother spent last winter here, taking a house on the Boulevard. This summer they have been spending in the Berkshires. She is an accomplished pianist.

Two well-known young couples of Winter Haven, one of the fine resorts and orange grove towns of interior Florida, are to be married at the same time on September 14. They are Norman Wyckoff and Miss Larra McCrary and Leslie Winston Anderson and Miss Kathleen Winston Pepper. The double ceremony will take place at the First Christian Church of Winter Haven, and the young couples will go for a wedding trip together.

Mrs. A. B. Gerner, of this city, is chaperoning a house party at Wall Springs. The party is made up of Tampa and Dade City people, and they are enjoying the bathing at this resort. Among the Dade City members of the party are the Misses Lulu and Ethel Cochrane. A number from Dade City motored over to the camp at various times during the last week or so to spend a few days.

Buchanan

BUCHANAN, Aug. 23.—The recital and reading given at the Methodist Church Tuesday evening by Miss Shirley Sutherlin, of Cave Springs, was enjoyed by all present. Miss Sutherlin has accepted a position with the Southern Female College at LaGrange next year.

Tifton

TIFTON, Aug. 23.—Miss Aline Shipp entertained in honor of her guests, Misses Julia Williams and Florence Parks, with a Japanese party Monday night. Those present were the Misses Julia Williams, Florence Parks, Annie Howard, Marie Garbutt and Vernice Kennedy, James Pate, Roy Thrasher, Robert Hall, Louie Monk, Watson Holmes, Joe Gammon and Mark and Conrad Shipp.

Miss Josie Golden entertained Friday afternoon at four tables of salmagundi in honor of her guest, Miss Kate Harrell, of Doerun.

Miss Annie Howard entertained Tuesday night in honor of Miss Aline Shipp's house guests.

St. Augustine

ST. AUGUSTINE, Aug. 23.—A pretty event of the week was the wedding of Miss Elizabeth Josephine Masters and Marcus Pappy, at the Cathedral Tuesday afternoon, the Rev. Father James O'Brien officiating. Both are among the best known young people of the city and are members of old Florida families.

Captain and Mrs. Henry Marcotte left yesterday for Williamsport, Pa., where they will spend several weeks.

Miss Nell Edmonds and her mother have gone to Miami, where they will reside in the future. They were social favorites here.

Miss Ruth Green, a popular member of the younger society set, has returned from an extended visit with friends in Tallahassee.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald White have returned from a several months' honeymoon trip spent in England. Mr. White's old home. Mr. White is a well-known banker. Mrs. White was formerly Miss Elizabeth Frazer, of this city. Their wedding was a social event of the early summer.

Mrs. G. H. Bruer has returned from Syracuse, N. Y., where she visited her daughter, Mrs. Ernest Johnson.

Gainesville

GAINESVILLE, Aug. 23.—Miss Elizabeth Kimbrough will entertain at a house party next week, her guests to include Miss Jamie Hall, of Graniville; Miss Cora Candler, of Dallas, Texas; Miss Marie Dinkins, of Atlanta; Miss Emily Dorsey, of Opelika, Ala., and Miss Laura Mae Kennimerg, of Cleveland. Among the social attention planned for her guests are a masquerade party at the home of Miss Kimbrough and a reception, with Miss Mary Florence McKinney as hostess.

A social affair of the week was the bridge luncheon Wednesday morning which Mrs. Pillow gave for her daughter, Mrs. French, of New Orleans. About twenty guests were present.

A compliment to Mrs. J. B. Fitzgerald, who leaves this week for her future home in Augusta, was a porch party given Tuesday morning by Mrs. M. C. Brown and her mother, Mrs. Flanders.

Mrs. J. E. Jackson was hostess at a sewing party at her home on Academy street in honor of her sister, Mrs. H. W. Campbell, of Atlanta.

Miss Jone and Louise Jackson entertained eight couples at a dinner party Friday evening in honor of Miss Marjorie Wilkes, who was a guest of Mrs. J. H. Banks.

Acworth

ACWORTH, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Daniell Humphries Collins entertained on Thursday afternoon in compliment to Mrs. Norman Smith Kitchen, of Birmingham, Ala.

Mrs. Zollie L. McLain, Mrs. W. Arthur Nichols and Mrs. Charles Gribble were hostesses on Friday afternoon at a reception at the home of Mrs. Gribble, in honor of Mrs. D'Armand Breard, of Monroe, La.; Miss Aris Elgin, of Anderson, S. C., and Mrs. Norman Smith Kitchen, of Birmingham, Ala.

Washington

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—In honor of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Newsom, whose wedding Monday afternoon in Atlanta was a social event of cordial interest to a large circle of friends and relatives in Wilkes County, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Armstrong entertained a number of friends Thursday with a barbecue at their country home five miles north of Washington.

Tuesday's meeting of the Bimonthly Bridge Club, composed of the young married set of Washington, was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Clement E. Sutton. It was decided to call it further meetings until October on account of the number of members who are spending September out of town.

Lanark

LANARK, Aug. 23.—The residents at the Byrd cottage and a few invited guests enjoyed an excursion to Dog Island on Thursday evening. A delicious lunch was served on the island and a dip in the surf was enjoyed.

On Wednesday night at the hotel Willie Byrd was host at a crab supper.

Making up a pleasant house party at Lanark for a week or ten days are Mrs. B. H. Hardaway, Miss Slade, Miss Gerge, Charles Porter and B. H. Hardaway, Jr., all of Columbus, Ga. The house party is given by Mrs. Hardaway in honor of her son, B. H. Hardaway, Jr. The party is occupying the cottage of Mrs. Hardaway.

The party of Tallahassee campers at St. Theresa, composed of John McDougall, Abe McDougall, Guy Haynes and Phil Caldwell, on Saturday evening sailed over to Lanark, enjoyed the Saturday night dance at the hotel and remained over Sunday, taking the members of the Columbus house party for a sail. John and Abe McDougall returned to their camp at St. Theresa and Guy Haynes and Phil Caldwell to Tallahassee.

A party of campers at Lanark occupying the Phillips-Culley cottage is made up of Walter Culley, Humphrey Gwynn, Horace VanBrunt and Harbert Keith, of Tallahassee.

Gainesville

GAINESVILLE, Aug. 23.—Miss Mamie McGrew has returned from a four-weeks outing, during which she visited friends in Jacksonville, Augusta, Ga., and Hendersonville, N. C.

Mrs. J. I. Blake and children are now in Atlanta on a visit to relatives.

Miss Birdie Wood, of Fernandina; Miss Gussie Steindorff, of Greenville, Ala., and Miss Nellie Dekle, of Tampa, are guests of Mrs. Robert E. Lee on West Arlington street.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Harris, of Haverhill, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Marion Carr, to Lee Graham, of Gainesville, Fla. This announcement is of great interest to the social circle of this city. Mr. Graham is cashier of the First National Bank of Gainesville, a member of the City Council and a most popular citizen. It is said the wedding will be some time in October.

Cartersville

CARTERSVILLE, Aug. 23.—On Tuesday evening a dance was given at the Opera House by the young men of Cartersville to the visiting girls. The out-of-town guests were Misses Marion Perdue, Ruth Blackman and Ruth Barry, of Atlanta; Kathrine and May Stiles, of Brunswick; Addie McCollister and Ida Moody, of Piedmont, Ala., and Mrs. Keith Carson, of Tifton. The chaperons wer Mr. and Mrs. E. Strickland, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hammond and Mr. and Mrs. Madison Milam.

Mrs. Walter Holcombe, of Nashville, entertained at an afternoon tea at "Roselawn," the home of her mother, Mrs. Sam P. Jones, on Saturday. The guests were Mrs. John G. Simpson and Miss Hattie Jones, Charlotte, N. C.; Mrs. Bert Sims, Murfreesboro, Tenn., and Mrs. Conyers Fite, Washington, D. C.

Nashville

NASHVILLE, Aug. 23.—A lawn social was given on the courthouse square by the ladies of the Civic League yesterday evening from 6 to 9 o'clock. The proceeds will go for the benefit of the public library.

Ocilla

OCILLA, Aug. 23.—At the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. J. W. Layfield, Miss Meta Clair Sibley and Edwin E. Howell were married on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, and left immediately for Atlanta and other points in North Georgia to return in ten days, when they will make this city their home. The Rev. Mr. Ansley, Baptist minister at this place, officiated.

Claims To Be Heir To Cooper Estate

Henry D. Ritch Says He Was Adopted Son of Savannah Man. Files Suit.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—A suit in which Henry David Ritch seeks to establish himself as an heir-at-law of the late Clem T. Cooper so that he may inherit one-third of the $43,000 Cooper estate, has been filed in the Superior Court of Chatham County.

The obstacle in the way of Ritch's claim is Mrs. Lillian Hamilton, formerly Mrs. Lillian Cooper, wife of the man who died intestate, leaving this desirable property. Ritch says he was legally adopted by Cooper and is entitled to inherit one-third of the estate, as well as to share in the net proceeds from the estate since the death of Cooper on January 14, 1903.

The petitioner is 19 years old. He began the proceedings through J. J. Rahn, Jr., a friend. He shows that when a child 6 years old he was adopted by Cooper, and that he took the name of his foster parent. At that time Cooper was a widower. Ritch continued to live at the Cooper home until six months after the death of Cooper.

FORGOT TO CLOSE WINDOW; GAS FAILED TO KILL MAN

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—Because he forgot to close a window in the back of his store when he attempted to kill himself by inhaling illuminating gas, Laurence Louis, a confectioner, will probably recover.

Louis had removed the burners from a gas stove, and placing a rubber tube in his mouth, turned on the gas. Despondency because of business affairs is said to have been the cause of the act.

BIG DISAPPEARING GUN ARRIVES IN SAVANNAH

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—Occupying four freight cars, the carriage for the 10-inch disappearing gun in the dummy fortifications in the park extension has arrived from Bethlehem, Pa.

The total weight of the carriage is 225,000 pounds. It will support a gun weighing 30 tons and measuring 35 feet in length. The gun will be mounted inside the fortifications which will be used by the Savannah Volunteer Guards in practice work.

The "Ice Kist"

APPROVED BY
Good Housekeeping Institute



No Crank
No Dasher
No Handle
No Cogs
No Wheels
No Wood
No Hoops
No
Hard Work

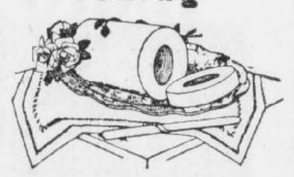
$1.95 POSTPAID 15 DAYS' TRIAL 2-QUART SIZE **$1.95**

PACK IT — THAT'S ALL

For the ICE-KIST all you have to do is to pour in the cream, sherbet or whatever refreshment it may be, and pack in the ice as in the ordinary freezer. Then the work is ended. There is ***no working a dasher, no turning a handle or crank, no straining*** your ***arms*** and ***back, no opening*** the freezer to "see" ***if*** it is freezing, ***no extra packing in of ice.*** All you do after packing is to open the freezer and serve the refreshment. It saves work, time, trouble and—***you.***

Perfect Freezing

The **Ice-Kist** has no dasher or crank because it has ***two freezing surfaces.*** The old-fashioned freezer had only ***one*** freezing surface—that is why a crank and dasher were necessary. The **Ice-Kist** has a metal freezing tube that extends directly through the cream to the bottom. This gives the two freezing surfaces. The "cold penetrates from the ***center*** and from the ***outside,*** too. The cream is frozen with a smoothness that will delight you.



The Ice-Kist makes a beautiful and perfect-frozen mold.

Special 15-Day Offer

We want you to know the joy of having an **Ice-Kist Crankless Freezer** in your home. We will send it *post-paid* upon the return of the coupon together with **$1.95**—our introductory price. If, after trying the ICE-KIST for 15 days, you are not delighted with it, return it and we will return the $1.95. Don't let the coupon get lost. Send it *NOW.*



Western Merchandise & Supply Co.,
326 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed is money order for $1.95. Please send the ICE-KIST CRANKLESS FREEZER for 15 days' trial.

Name.....

Address.....

.....Ex.

FRANKLIN WILL FOUND INTACT AND RESTORED

Document Contains Severe Arraignment of Custom of Wearing Jewelry in This Country.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—All controversies regarding the disposition of the estate of Benjamin Franklin have been settled by the restoration of his will by the manuscript repair department of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

The document, recently resurrected from a vault under the City Hall for the purpose of verifying an office copy, was found to have deteriorated so much during more than a century of obscurity that it was practically indecipherable. Through the renovating process to which it was subjected it has regained much of its original freshness and legibility, making it possible for every detail to be understood.

In a finely-worded passage he makes disposition of his best cane as follows: "My fine crabtree walking stick with a gold head curiously wrought in the form of the cap of liberty I give to my friend and the friend of mankind, General Washington. If it were a scepter, he has merited it and would become it. It was a present to me from that excellent woman, Mme. de Forback, the Dowager Duchess of Deux Ponts."

A small painting of the King of France, presented to him by that monarch, which was mounted in a frame containing 408 diamonds, he bequeathed to his daughter, with the following curious proviso: "The King of France's picture, set with 408 diamonds, to my daughter, Sarah Bache, on the condition that she is not to form any of the diamonds into ornaments either for herself of daughters, and, therefore, countenance the expensive, vain and useless fashion of wearing jewels in this country."

TOLD HE'D DIE WHEN 29, BUT LIVING AT 101

Centenarian Walks to Church on Last Birthday and Gives Sunday School Advice.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Aug. 23.—William T. Osborne, of this city, was 101 years old to-day and he didn't mind it a bit.

Answer to "Old Subscriber," "Vox Populi," "Constant Reader" and "Friend of the Paper:" NO, HE NEVER SMOKED OR DRANK.

In the spring of 1841—when he was 29—four physicians visited him at different times to give him some concrete idea of how much longer he was going to adorn the earth. All said he was firmly in the grip of consumption. Three said he'd be lucky to last more than a few days. The fourth said Osborne didn't have a chance of picking anything off the next Christmas tree.

The four doctors are dead.

Five generations gathered at his home to-day. Naturally, he was delighted. Being a regular communicant of Trinity Methodist Church, he went there this morning. He wanted to walk, but the temperature made that seem unwise. Before the service he addressed a class in the Sunday school and told the scholars to be clean in their habits, stick on the sprinkling cart and keep up a strong activity in labor. He thinks that if he hadn't worked so hard he would not have taken part in to-day's party.

The old man didn't dance any jigs to indicate that he was as lively as he used to be, but he gave plenty of evidence that he was around the place. A natural decline in the power of his eyes recently forced him to give up reading, but he still writes, can hear well, enjoys walking and has a good memory.

He was born nine miles from Newburgh. He has been a farmer, tanner and storekeeper. His wife Sarah died eleven years ago at the age of 91.

WAR IN MEXICO BLOCKS WEDDING OF PAIR 5 TIMES

Young Engineer Kept From Love by Succession of Revolutions in Republic.

DENVER, Aug. 23.—What chance has a little fellow like the god of love in a mix-up with a big bully like the person who holds down the job of god of war?

The young man is Arthur N. Zwetow, a mining engineer employed in Mexico. He and the young woman, Miss Mildred Lowin, have tried to get married five times, to use their own expression, and each time that god of war person has "butted in" and dealt Cupid a knock-out blow.

Young Zwetow is in Concepcion del Oro, a mining camp near the border of the State of Coahulla. Six months ago he wrote his betrothed that he had obtained a leave of absence and the wedding bells would ring any time she said. The young woman got her trousseau ready and set the wedding day. But the bridegroom did not come. A letter from him said the Federals had started a war, the railroad had quit running, bullets were flying and he had to stay.

So it has been for five successive attempts.

Girl Chases 8 Cows With Auto; Gets $4

New Jersey Chauffeurette Uses Machine to Hustle Bovine Trespassers to Pound.

PETERSON, N. J., Aug. 23.—Four dollars of the money Joseph Smith paid for the wanderings of his cows yesterday went into the purse of Miss Minnie DeGray

Eight Smith cows entered her garden and were eating her corn. She chased them in her auto out of the field, across a lot, into the road and a half-mile to the poundmaster's yard. Smith paid $8 for their release. Miss DeGray received half of it.

OREGON 8-HOUR BILL HITS EVERY WORKING CLASS

Professors, Trades, Occupations and Even Day Labor Limited to 48 Hours Weekly Work.

SALEM, OREG., Aug. 23.—If the universal eight-hour bill, filed under the initiative to be voted on at the next general election, should become a law it would revolutionize the industries of the State.

The measure is drafted to apply to every industry, every business or vocation or profession in the State. No one is to be permitted, under its provisions, to work for more than eight hours out of nine consecutive hours a day, or more than forty-eight hours a week.

By this law neither manual labor, trades, nor the professions shall be exempted, but every form of labor, skilled or unskilled, as well as every trade and profession, and persons working therein or thereat, shall be included, in, by and under this law, and the same shall be included, in, by and under this law, within the State or Oregon.

The measure provides that the Labor Commissioner must see to the enforcement of its provisions, and if he does not do this immediately it becomes mandatory upon the Governor to remove the Labor Commissioner from office.

AGED FATHER THRASHES SON WHO THINKS HIM EASY PREY

EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO, Aug. 23. When Francis Beaver, 30 years old, charged his father, Henry Beaver, aged 65, with having spoken in an uncomplimentary tone of the former's wife, the father resented the imputation and soundly thrashed his son.

The son, thinking he could easily worst his aged father, began the fight with a hard blow on the elder man's nose. Thoroughly aroused, Beaver, Sr., then started in and soon the son was lying on the ground with a fractured ankle and a fractured right leg.

ANNIVERSARY CLUB MEETS WITH THE SOUTHERN STATES LIFE

Leading Life Insurance Agents Hold Convention Here—Every Man Produced Over $100,000 Worth of Paid For Business in Twelve Months — Interesting Sessions Held.

There was a feast of reason, a sparkle of wit and a flow of soul at the brilliant banquet given at the Hotel Ansley last night when the Sixth Annual Convention of the Anniversary Club of the Southern States Life Insurance Company brought that gathering to a close.

Over one hundred guests were present.

This convention is celebrated by those members of the agency force of The Southern States Life Insurance Company who produced over $100,000 worth of paid for insurance during the year which ends June 30.

This convention had been in session two days, business sessions being held in the morning, the afternoon and evening being given over to entertainment.

Opening Session.

The first session of the Convention was held in the assembly room



J. C. WALDEN, SR., President.

of the Hotel Ansley on Friday morning. The largest attendance in the history of the club was present.

President Wilmer L. Moore, of The Southern States Life Insurance Company, greeted the club membership in a warm address of welcome, in which he congratulated them upon the



J. R. WILLIAMS, Vice President.

splendid work just closed, and the beginning of the new year of the Anniversary Club, the first month of which saw the agents break all producing records.

Officers are not elected by the Anniversary Club, but office is won by the amount of insurance written. The agent writing the most business is President, the second man is Vice President, the leaders in each State are State Vice Presidents.

J. C. Walden, Sr., of Alabama, won the coveted honor of President. J. R. Williams, of South Carolina, was installed as Vice President.

Officers Installed.

The State Vice Presidents installed were T. Peters, Jr., of Georgia; B. B. Murray, of Florida; H. Clay Smith, of Alabama, and G. J. McDowell, of South Carolina.

In addition to these there were present other members of this Club who qualified for 1912-13: H. N. McAfee, of Georgia, a member for the sixth time; H. Willis Hogg, of Georgia, a member for the third time; J. T. Weems, of Georgia, the oldest member of the agency force of the company in point of service, for the sixth time; Fred Hines, of South Carolina, for the fifth time, and L. E. Black, Jr., C. S. Gurr and J. R. Munroe, for the first time.

Joe W. Vinson, whose absence from the meeting, owing to ill health, was greatly regretted by all present, completes his fifth year of membership.

He also signalized his intention of making his election for next year sure by not only leading the agency force in the month of July but by beating his own and all other previous records of written business in any one month, and thereby establishing a high mark for agents to aim at.

Brief addresses were delivered to the club by the President and Vice President of the Club.

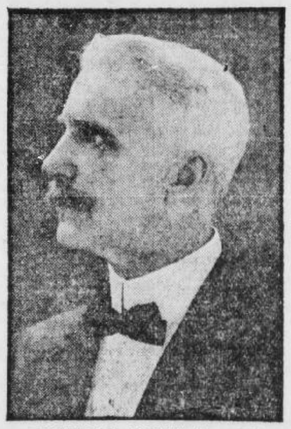
Unanimously Re-elected.

Robert F. Moore, Agency Secretary, was unanimously re-elected Secretary of the Anniversary Club, which position he has held with credit since the beginning of the organization.

Following the roll call of the Anniversary Club badges and certificates were distributed, after which the first "Keystone Degree" was conferred.

"New Policy" was the subject of an interesting paper by Supervisor of Agents, W. S. McLeod, which was followed by discussion and questions.

Agency Secretary Robert F. Moore followed with an interesting paper on "Items of Expense Charged to First Year's Business—Economy, What it Means to the Agent and the Policy-holder." His paper was followed by discussion and questions.



ROBERT F. MOORE, Secretary.

The photograph of the Anniversary Club, which appears on this page, was taken, after which the Club was entertained at luncheon at the Capital City Club by President Moore. Friday afternoon the Club attended the baseball game and Friday evening occupied boxes at the Forsyth theater.

Concluding Session.

The concluding session of this interesting convention was held on Saturday morning, at which time a symposium of talks entitled "Confidential Chats With Medical Department," was participated in by E. M. Veatch, Dr. Gaines, W. S. Kendrick and Samuel Barrett, Actuary. This was followed by discussion and questions.

"The Company's Method of Payment of Death Claims—What It Should Mean to the Supervisor, the Agent, the Company and the Beneficiary," was delivered by Supervisor Frank E. Brodnax. This was followed by a discussion on the analysis of this subject under the following heads: (1) Bankers Agents Contracts, (2) Local Advertisement; (3) Draft on Local Bank, and (4) Follow Up of Prospects from Payment.

J. E. McLauchlin, Director of the Metropolitan Agency, followed with an interesting talk on "Systematic Following Up of Prospects."

A symposium of actual experiences by all agents came next and the formal addresses of the Convention were concluded with a most interesting address by Hon. Hervey W. Laird, former Assistant Insurance Commissioner of Alabama, and now Assistant to President Wilmer L. Moore.

Entertained at Luncheon.

The Club was entertained at luncheon at the Hotel Ansley and again attended the baseball game in the afternoon.

The Banquet at the Hotel Ansley last night was probably the most brilliant gathering held in the history of the Club and the Hotel.

Over one hundred guests were entertained. The colors of the Southern States Life Insurance Company—Red, Blue and White, and the Keystone Arch, the insignia of the Company, were carried out in the flowers, ices and place cards.

President Wilmer L. Moore presided as toastmaster, and introduced the speakers.

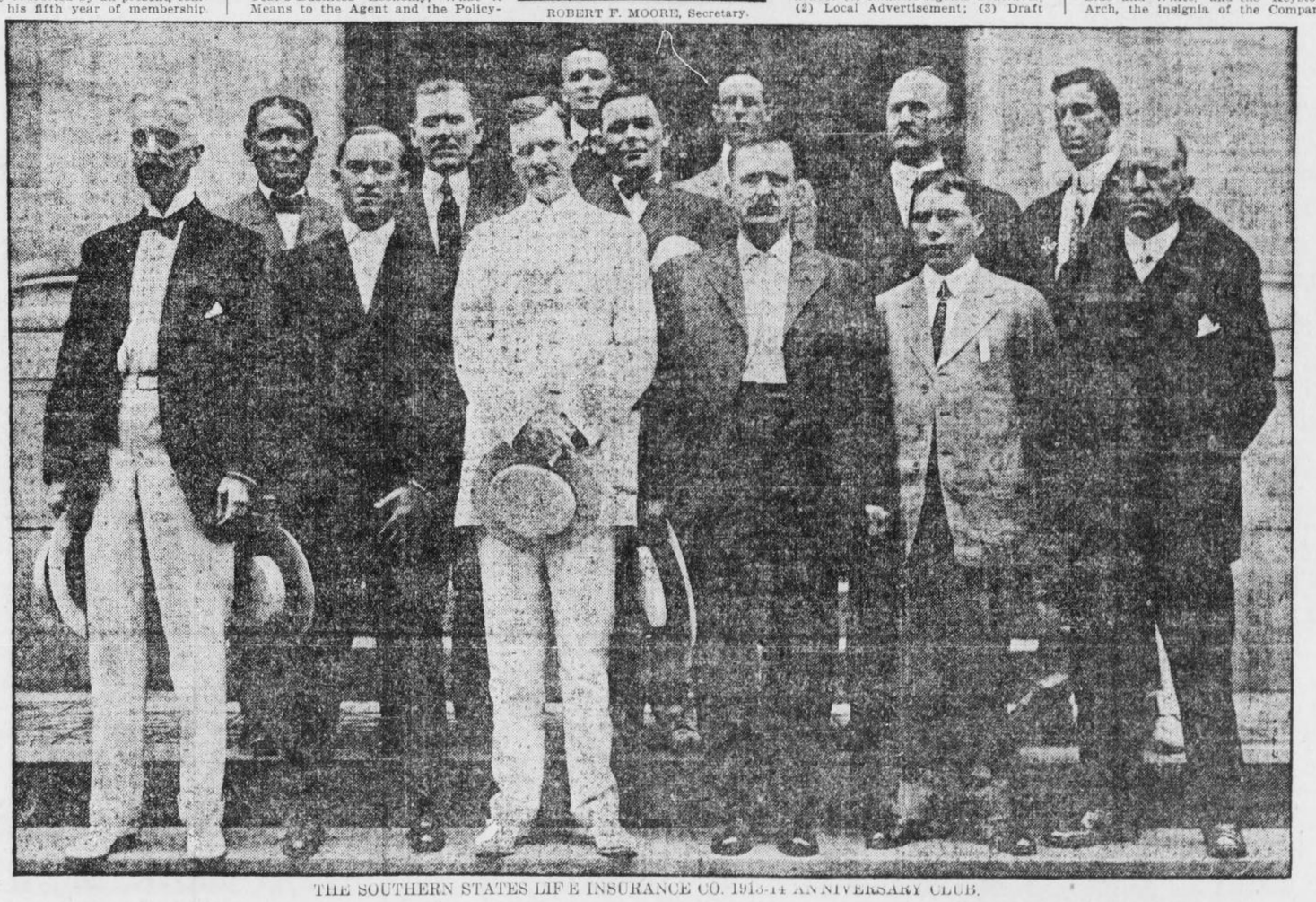
J. C. Walden, Sr., President of the Club, was the first and his response to the toast, "The Anniversary Club—the Top Rung," was warmly received.

He was followed by J. R. Williams, Vice President, whose subject, "The Southern States Life—Confidence Begets Loyalty," was handled in a splendid manner.

G. J. McDowell, a member of the Anniversary Club, and a familiar speaker at these banquets, responded to the toast, "The Keystone Degree—An Incentive to Work."

Burwell Responds.

Speaker W. H. Burwell, of the General Assembly of Georgia, delivered a splendid toast in response to President Moore's cordial introduction, on



THE SOUTHERN STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO. 1913-14 ANNIVERSARY CLUB.



T. PETERS, JR., Georgia Vice President

MENU

GEORGIA CANTALOUPE

CELERY QUEEN OLIVES ALMONDS

CONSOMME FLORENTINE
CHEESE STRAWS

POMPANO A LA CARONDELET POTATOES ANNA

CALVE'S SWEETBREAD ST. CLAIR
MOYENS PEAS

CHICKEN FILLET, LUCULLUS
PEELED ASPARAGUS HOLLANDAISE

LETTUCE, RUSSIAN DRESSING
BEATEN BISCUIT

MOUSSE A LA PARISIENNE
PETITS FOUR

CHEESE AND BENT'S CRACKER

DEMI TASSE

APOLLINARIS
CIGARS

Banquet Menu.



B. B. MURRAY, Florida Vice President.

Hotel Ansley Scene of Wonderful Banquet to Club Last Night—Toasts Were Made by Speaker Burwell, Hon. C. B. Brown, of Alabama, Hon. W. S. Witham and Clark Howell.



G. J. McDOWELL, South Carolina V. P.

"Success Is Measured by Ambition."

He was followed by Hon. Clark Howell, who responded to the toast, "Civic Duties—Every Man Has His Part."

Hon. Cyrus B. Brown, Assistant Commissioner of Insurance for the State of Alabama, represented that commonwealth and responded to the



H. CLAY SMITH, Alabama Vice Pres.

toast, "Alabama—Her Part in the Nation's Progress."

Hon. W. S. Witham concluded the evening's gayety with a wonderful potpourri when he was presented to his hearers, with the following title for his toast, "A Toast, Like a Text, Is Given to Talk From."

EUROPE TROTS, BUT CAN'T KEEP STEP TO MUSIC

Syncopated Tunes and Dances Beyond Ken of Old World, Says American Composer.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Armand Vecsey, composer and director of music at the Ritz-Carlton, has returned fresh from a European trip with lots of new music and some comments upon the musical situation abroad which may act as balm to the souls of American composers, and a joy for those who are not musicians, but like to hear the scream of the American Eagle.

Mr. Vecsey has not lived on this side of the Atlantic long enough to have taken out final naturalization papers, but there is nobody on this side of Weehawken who is more intensely and enthusiastically American in a musical way. He says American music and American motifs have spread over all Europe, but the music the natives over there don't know how to play.

Opera in Europe, as Mr. Vecsey has viewed it this summer, is poor as compared with what is given at the Metropolitan Opera House, and there isn't anything now between London and Vienna that has to do with music or the stage which local talent can't beat hands down.

"I have been in Paris, London, Berlin, Munich, and Vienna," said Mr. Vecsey, "and everywhere I have found American music the most popular. Then the turkey trot one finds all over the Continent. Yet nowhere did I hear the music played correctly, although they try hard, and when it came to fitting German or French words to a typical trotting tune, the effect was ludicrous.

Recognize the "Truthahn Tanz?"

"Think of what the result was in Berlin, when they turned 'When the Midnight Choo-Choo Leaves for Alabam' into German! In Germany they call the trot 'Truthahn Tanz,' and in France it is the 'Pas du Dindon.' Who would recognize the original under such appellations?

"Then the French can not dance the trot, nor can the Germans. Somehow they can't just find out the character of it. Of course their bands and orchestras can not get the time right in the first place. Why, at the Folies Bergere in Paris, I saw two of the best French dancers giving what was supposed to be a most perfect rendition of the trot, and I assure you it was ridiculous. It was a very poor imitation of the real thing.

"Yet, I was astonished to find that all the new French music and most of the new German operettas are either in the American style, as nearly as their composers could approach it, or have American motifs. The tango seems to be breaking up the trot over there, partly, I suppose, because their dancers can come nearer to dancing it than the purely American steps. In Paris I saw a couple trying the Texas Tommy, and it was a sight to cause a horse to double up.

"Why can't they play a turkey trot? For the same reason that nobody except a Hungarian can play Hungarian music. Almost every musical country has something that is peculiarly its own—a style of music that when played correctly is infectious.

American Style Has Call.

"Hungary has its csardas, Austria its waltz, and America its syncopated time. When each is played properly, it is bound to move an assemblage of people, and just now the American style has the call everywhere.

"At the Palais de Danse, in Berlin, I first heard a turkey trot played by a German orchestra. It was very bad. I want to tell you that in Europe this summer there is no music, no opera, no Philharmonic concert, and no play that can compare with what has been heard here in New York this year."

"In Paris," went on Mr. Vecsey, with a trace of feeling, "when they see an American trunk, they lie in wait to rob the owner, and go crazy over the thought of loot. It is the same in Berlin.

"I must tell you that not anywhere are women so generally chic in their costumes nowadays as right here in New York.

"True, I did see many smartly gowned women, but investigation showed that most of them were Americans."

Rector Denounces Paid Choir Singers

Clergyman Declares There Is No Worship in Their Strange and Unutterable Music.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Aug. 23.—The Rev. E. J. Craft, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, caused a sensation while addressing a meeting of the parishioners of Calvary parish by telling them what he would do if he were entering upon a new pastorate.

For one thing, he said, he did not believe in paid singers for church choirs "The service of the church was designed for the people as a whole and not alone for the choir," he said. "These modern choirs take the worship away from the people of the congregation and do all the worshiping themselves. They sing in wild and strange ways and in unutterable tongues the praises of God."

Veering of River Threatens Farms

Every Laborer Available Is Rushed to Head Off Flow of Missouri.

FREEMONT, NEBR., Aug. 23.—Every laborer available is being sent by the Burlington Railroad to Folsom to fight the Missouri River, which is again eating into the valuable farm lands of that section and threatening to cut its way to the railroad tracks. Many carloads of stone have been dumped into the river.

The river suddenly began veering from its channel a few days ago. Inside of two days it had swamped 20 acres of land. Fear is now felt that the river will eat its way back to the extensive farms within the last year at a cost of more than $500,000.

Tame Trout Craves Petting; Fed by Hand

Feels Insulted if Food Is Not Served in Manner to Which He Is Accustomed.

ESTES PARK, COLO., Aug. 23.—Sunbeam, the pet speckled trout in the fish hatchery at Estes Park, has just recovered from an indisposition caused by stomach trouble or rheumatism, and is again able to take its place as the only pet trout in captivity.

The fish, now a 3-year-old and about eleven inches long, is as good an example of gentle and loving trouthood as it is possible to find. Fed from the hand from the time it was hatched, it feels insulted now unless its food is given to it in that way.

It is very fond of being stroked and petted, and will swim around and rub itself against a person's hand whenever a chance is given it.

Stranger Is Son, Gone for 20 Years

Father Turns Wanderer Away, but Mother Calls Him Back, and Reunion Follows.

GLASGOW, KY., Aug. 23.—Virgil Huffman had been away from home twenty years, seeking his fortune in Alaska, and the father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. James Huffman, were sitting in a room of their home near here discussing him and wondering if he would ever come back.

There was a knock at the door and Mr. Huffman opened it to see a dusty traveler, who said he was tired and was seeking lodging for the night. Mr. Huffman thought he could do nothing for him, but Mrs. Huffman "reckoned" they could manage somehow.

Then they led him into the hall, under the swinging lamp, and as the light fell on his face the aged couple recognized him as their son.

African Chieftain Is Harvard Student

Begins Stupendous Task of Reducing His Own Language to Written Form.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Aug. 23.—A full-blooded African chieftain has just passed his entrance examinations at Harvard with flying colors and will enter the university next September as a member of the class of 1917. He is P. Gbe Wolo, and his people, 300,000 strong, are the Krus of Liberia, on the west coast of Africa.

They have no written language, so that the only way he can communicate with his family is through traders on the coast, who send the message by word of mouth along the trail. He has begun the stupendous task of reducing his language to writing.

Goes to Cemetery Instead of Ball Park

Fan Mistakes Funeral Hack for Omnibus on Its Way to Diamond.

MONTGOMERY, MO., Aug 23.—A baseball rooter came here from a distance to attend the St. Charles-Montgomery game, and by mistake he got into a hack at the depot filled with pallbearers going to a funeral.

As he had crepe on his hat, the pallbearers thought he had come as a mourner and he was taken to the cemetery instead of the ball park.

Finding himself in a funeral procession, he woke up and escaped. He got to the ball grounds just in time to see the home team win.

'Star Baths' Latest Complexion Remedy

Young Women Campers Take Nightly 'Plunge' in Milky Way Beams on Tower.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Star baths are the fad at the summer camp of the Young Women's Christian Association in Blauvelt, N. Y. Miss Marion Hopkins, the camp leader, is given credit for the innovation. The baths are taken on top of a high tower in the center of the camp. It will accommodate a dozen bathers.

There is a long waiting list of young women campers who are anxious to enjoy the reported benefits of immersion in starlight. Chief among these is said to be the "star-shine complexion."

Husband in Prison; Wife Willed $20,000

Richmond Woman Given Share of Estate After Helpmate Is Sentenced for Embezzlement.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 23.—Mrs. Maud Kent Rowley, whose husband, William J. Rowley, formerly connected with a hotel here, was recently sentenced to serve two years in State prison for embezzling $8,000 from the Jefferson Hotel in this city while auditor there, inherits $20,000 from the estate of her aunt, Mrs. Junius A. Morris, of Richmond, who died August 3 at Atlantic City.

The value of the estate is placed at $496,000.

Woman Works as Circus Roustabout

Breaks Down While Handling Heavy Tent Pole and Her Secret Is Revealed.

LA CROSSE, WIS., Aug. 23.—Mrs. Ada Broughton, unable to support her two children and invalid husband on wages paid a woman, donned a man's attire and labored beside farm hands in Dakota wheat fields. She broke down under the strain and came to La Crosse to seek lighter employment, becoming a circus roustabout. Lifting heavy poles and canvas resulted in her complete breakdown. Then she told her story to the police and collapsed. She was taken unconscious to a hospital. Relatives are on the way from her home at Rice Lake.

HEARST'S SUNDAY American Advertising Contest

$10.00 Given Away!!

Last Sunday only the trade-marks or distinguishing characteristics of the advertisers below were given. $10.00 in cash was offered to the person sending in to The American, in the fewest possible words, a description of the advertisers whose "slogan" appeared below. Thousands of these replies were received and the prize goes to *Mrs. O. D. Gorman, Jr.*, 79 W. 15th St., her answers appearing below:

WALL-PAPER

Thirty years in the wall-paper business have made us proficient. Ask our customers. Before you buy, try us. :: ::

"Better Be Safe than Sorry"

71 South Pryor Street

BURNETT WALL PAPER CO. BURNETT

"Go Where the Crowds Go"

AND

You will be delighted with the cool, comfortable Montgomery Theater. Absolutely the latest pictures.

Anna Von Hoffman is now singing

AT

The Montgomery

The easy way to buy clothes

Your Credit is Good at

DOLLAR A WEEK DAY 14 W. MITCHELL ST.

"Truly Duffy's"

The home of low prices, on the corner of Mitchell and Forsyth Sts. Attend our immense Clearing-Out Sale now going on. :: ::

DUFFY'S

"The Velvet Kind"

The kind of Ice Cream you really like. It's pure, clean and wholesome. Try it once. ∴ ∴ ∴

PHONE IVY 6849

VELVET ICE CREAM CO.

26 E. North Avenue

27 years in the same stand.

Shoes for the Entire Family

See our Fall and Winter stock of Men's and Ladies' models. Just from the Eastern style centers.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

R. C. BLACK

35 Whitehall Street

WHAT ATLANTA MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS ARE DOING

ATLANTA HAS SUPPORT FOR HOME-GOODS EXPOSITION

Spirit Which Makes City Famous Prevails, and Enough Exhibitors Sign Agreements to Take Space to Assure Success of Project.

Decision Necessary Tuesday So That Plans for New Commerce Building Might Be Changed. Manufacturers Are Responding.

It was a close shave, everyone admits, but as usual the Atlanta spirit prevailed, and the "Made in Atlanta" exhibit is assured.

Tuesday's luncheon at the Ansley was the "clincher." Several years of agitation, a year of actual work, brought to a climax by a vigorous campaign of three months, developed the exhibit project to a point where about 36 manufacturers had signed their names to agreements binding them to take floor space for a period of three years.

Thus matters stood Tuesday. Meanwhile the contractors were at work in the new Chamber building remodeling it. The plans called for offices. If a change were to be made, a decision was necessary at once.

The case was put squarely up to the Atlanta manufacturers Tuesday, and on Tuesday's luncheon was staked the entire plan. The result of the appeal was success.

To Have Four Floors.

Four floors will be devoted to the exhibit. One floor will be given over to the cotton industry—textiles, oils and by-products. Furniture made in Atlanta will take another entire floor. Building materials probably will take a floor, kindred lines of manufacture will be grouped together as far as is consistent with economical disposal of space.

Who will be in charge of the exhibit in the new building at Pryor street and Auburn avenue has not been determined. Neither has it been decided when the exhibits will be installed. All this remains to be done.

This much is certain—there will be telephone service on each floor, an expert in charge and an intelligent effort to make the exhibit pay in dollars and cents for every participant.

Had the project fallen through, it would have been lamentable, for Nashville, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Hartford, Conn., St. Louis and other cities have such exhibits; others are planning them, and Atlanta would, for the first time, be forced to admit itself less progressive than its rivals.

Those Already Pledged.

The following firms had signed for space up to Saturday, the nature of the business being suggested where the name is not self-explanatory:

Southern Engraving Company.
Frederick Disinfectant Company.
J. K. Orr Shoe Company.
E. VanWinkle Company (motor trucks).
Atlanta Gas Light Company.
Southern Upholstering Company.
Atlanta Stove Works.
Southern Spring Bed Company.
Burnett, Bell & Klapper (furniture).
Gholstin - Cunningham Company (bed springs).
All-star Manufacturing Company (neckties).
Byrd Printing Company.
Norris, Inc. (candies).
Willingham-Tift Lumber Company.
Tripod Paint Company.
J. P. Stevens Engraving Company.
Atlanta Paper Company.
Atlanta Blank Book Manufacturing Company.
White Provision Company.
Dowman-Dozier (metal workers).
Foote & Davies (office furnishings).
Golden Eagle Buggy Company.
Metzger Mattress Company.
Whittier Mills (textiles).
Marcus Loeb & Co. (overalls).
Nunnally & McCrae (overalls).
Phoenix Planing Mills.
Parian Paint Company.
Atlanta Show Case Company.
Greer Manufacturing Company (jewelry).
F. J. Cooledge (building materials).
M. D. & H. L. Smith (awnings).
Reed Oil Company.
Atlanta Metal Bed Company.
Atlanta Auto Top and Trimming Company.
Monerief Furnace Company.
Coca-Cola Company.
Walter Baillard Optical Company.
Hagan & Liddd Co. (soft drinks).
Atlanta Art Glass Company.
K. E. Hill Manufacturing Company (razor blade strops).

In addition to the above, the Southern Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, the cotton oil mills, the textile and other cotton interests have an entire floor, where they will exhibit the cotton plant and all of its various uses.

ENGLISH MAKERS INVENT CAP WHICH KEEPS SHAPE

A problem that has engaged English cap manufacturers for some time has been how to produce a cloth cap that will keep its shape after it has been in use for some time. An enterprising firm of manufacturers now claims that they have solved the problem and that the shape of their caps is not affected by rain. The idea introduced consists of placing a flat plate of straw plait in the cap between the lining and the cloth crown.

This makes the top of the cap sit flat, and as the straw is not affected by wet it is said the cap can be worn for a much longer period than the ordinary

Sweet Potato Crop Yields Big Returns

Would Bring Much More if Southern Farmers Did Not Glut Market at Harvest.

Each year the sweet potato is becoming of greater importance as a money crop in the South. The value of this crop in the United States in 1900 was $34,429,000. 90 per cent of which was produced in the Southern States. The total area devoted to sweet potatoes in the United States increased from 537,000 acres in 1899 to 641,000 in 1909, and the yield increased from 42,500,000 to 52,200,000 bushels. The total value of the crop increased at a much more rapid rate than either the acreage or the yield, showing an increase of 78.3 per cent in ten years.

With better methods of storing and marketing the potatoes, it is said, their value could be doubled without increasing the acreage or production. This is especially true in the South, where the potatoes are either rushed on the market at digging time, when the price is low, or stored in outdoor pits or banks, where a large portion decays.

Very few of the sweet potatoes stored in pits or banks ever reach the market, for from 25 to 50 per cent spoil, and those that remain are not of good quality. Even if the pit or bank method of storage would keep the potatoes, it is not economical.

Too much labor and expense are required to make these banks every year and to get the potatoes out when wanted for market. Sweet potatoes can be marketed more economically and to much better advantage from storage houses.

Green Shirts Shown For Winter Wear

Long-Pointed Collars in White and Self-Striped Effects Continue in Vogue.

New features are noted among collars and shirts shown by leading manufacturers for fall and winter. Imported dress shirts, in soft laundered effects with musnroom tucks and semi-French cuffs are selling readily. Shirts with a short stiff bosom in various color combinations are also featured.

White self-striped effects in French pique with stiff and unstarched bosoms are also meeting a good demand. A soft bosom with cross-striped plaits, in various color combinations, is a new fall feature that has been well received.

Woven madras in colored effects will be strong.

The demand for silk shirts is increasing and they are becoming more of a staple than formerly. Green will be a popular shirt color for the new season

The long pointed collars in white and self-striped effects are continuing into the next season.

A departure in them is the wider two-inch band instead of the narrow one now worn. These new collars have a three and a half inch point.

The wider band is claimed to give them more the appearance of a standing collar, besides causing them to sit better and afford greater comfort.

Stocks of Iron Not Above 100,000 Tons

Accumulation in Yards Reduced Rapidly in Southern Territory. Curtailment Continues.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Aug. 23.—Small sales of pig iron continue in the Southern territory, with a satisfactory aggregate.

The price of pig iron holds around $11 per ton, No. 2 Foundry. There have been a number of sales made for delivery during the last part of the year and some inquiries are in hand for iron to be delivered the first quarter in 1914.

There still is curtailment of the make. It is believed Alabama will produce during August almost as much iron as in July. Furnace companies are expressing the belief that before the end of the year a buying movement is likely to call for an immense tonnage. The furnace and warrant yards inventory will show now over 100,000 tons on hand. A few months ago there were 150,000 tons on the yards.

Basic iron demand is more satisfactory. Charcoal iron price is above $23, with the make as low as it ever was in the South.

Steel operations are steady, the several plants in Alabama working on practically full time. Fabricated steel is going out in all directions. Cotton tie manufacturers have had a prosperous season.

Fertilizer Concern Has Splendid Year

American Agricultural Chemical Earns Close to 7 Per Cent on Its Common Stock.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—American Agricultural Chemical for its year to June 30 is understood to have earned something better than 6 per cent on the $18,330,000 common. In fact, it is barely possible that the final figures will come nearer 7 per cent on this issue.

Unless conditions in the fertilizer trade become very much worse than for the last two years, the company can continue to earn and pay the present 4 per cent dividend. This dividend rate is, by the way, a testimonial to the wisdom of directors in making the initial distribution on the common stock rather modest. If a 5 per cent or 6 per cent rate had been adopted two years ago, the future outlook would not be nearly so happy as it is to-day.

A very strong feature of American Agricultural operations is the high percentage of branded or trade-marked goods which it sells. It is safe to state that 90 per cent of the company's tonnage consists of trade-mark goods, which farmers buy on the reputation of a particular brand for the specific purpose desired,

SAMPLES COST DRY GOODS MEN MANY DOLLARS

Dealers Feel Something Should Be Done to Stop Incessant Drain on Their Profits.

There is strong feeling in dry goods circles that something should be done to curb the increasing demands of buyers for samples. In most quarters there is a strong opinion expressed that the giving of samples is a necessary evil up to a certain point, but there is also a strong opinion that this point has long since been passed.

Few manufacturers and wholesalers take the trouble to find out just what samples cost them. In only a few cases are definite records kept and the cost of the samples figured.

A New York silk firm gets out about 250 styles a season and the buyers got fair-sized samples of each style they bought. This is really necessary, but it is trade custom, the house follows the general path.

A big woolen firm in New York which does business with the cutting-up trades and larger retailers is one of the best informed on the subject of sample expense.

"On our books," the head of the firm said, "there are about 2,500 accounts. Of these about 1,800 are manufacturers of clothing. To each manufacturer we give five or ten sample books. The cloth in each book is valued at about 20 cents, and the expense of getting them up brings the cost to about 50 cents. This means that each manufacturing account costs us about $3.75 a season for samples. With two seasons a year and 1,800 manufacturers' accounts it is easy to see what samples mean to us without trying to figure the cost of samples for the retail accounts."

In another quarter of the woolen goods trade it was said that the samples given out mounted up to a tidy sum in the course of a year, but that the expense had not been so great of late because several houses had agreed to make clothiers pay for most of the samples they got.

"One of the worst features of the sample business in this industry," this agent said, "is the way some members of the clothing trade use them. Many of them have no scruples at all about taking our samples to a competitor and asking him at how much less than our price he can get the goods made up by his mill. This is a little off the subject, perhaps, but it illustrates one of the worst phases of the woolen industry."

Among the cotton goods houses the evil is seen in its worst form so far as quantity is concerned, but the cheaper qualities of these goods tends to lessen the aggregate loss as compared with wool and silk goods. Lace and embroidery firms also pay tribute to the sample god at the rate of several hundreds to several thousands of dollars a year.

Last, but not least, comes the big department store. Inquiry at several of them in New York brought out the assertion that samples cost them from $30,000 to $60,000 a year. Only 15 to 20 per cent of the people who take these samples from the stores really buy anything afterward, and the resultant loss necessarily is heavy.

N. O. T. & M. Receiver May Ask Big Loan

Frisco Subsidiary Almost Certain to Default on Interest Due September 1.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—As soon as New Orleans, Texas and Mexico receivers know whether Frisco receivers will or will not pay the $700,000 interest due September 1, they will make application for permission to issue approximately $1,000,000 receivers' certificates. In the meantime the Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company is making temporary loans to the receivers' comprising $100,000 for debt falling due August 1, and about $200,000 additional to middle of September.

The engineers employed to examine the properties which make up the Frisco's South Texas lines have not yet made their report, but the most favorable statement would show that at least 18 months of steady work and adequate funds would be necessary to put New Orleans, Texas and Mexico in a position to earn interest on its bonds. Others believe at least three years would be consumed in putting the line on its feet, and between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 expenditures would be needed.

Under these circumstances assumption is made in certain quarters that Frisco will default its guarantee of the interest due September 1. In fact, it is said that any other course would be improper.

KNITTING YARNS SLOWER BECAUSE STRIKE IS ON

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Buying of knitting yarns has slowed up, due to the knit goods strike in New York and Brooklyn, but prices show no change. Just how the strike will affect the market is a matter of conjecture, although most dealers admit that prices will drop if it is continued.

Spinners were unwilling to raise quotations on worsted yarns materially, as it would result in advancing the prices for worsted goods and so kill the prospective demand for them.

Cotton yarns were quiet, the small demand for them being attributed to the spinners' high prices. Weaving yarns were selling at lower figures than for several weeks, but only small orders were placed. Buyers, influenced by favorable cotton crop reports, were holding out for still lower prices.

There were no changes in Southern frame-spun knitting yarns, but there was less activity noted in the coarser counts of single combed yarns.

SUMMER TRADE DEVELOPED BY BRAINY EFFORT

August Dullness of Years Ago Is Overcome by Teaching Public What to Buy Then.

"Summer isn't the terror to us that it used to be," remarked a white-haired veteran of the department stores of Atlanta—a man who is an interesting talker and a consistent advertiser, but who keeps his own name and his own personality persistently in the background.

"There was a time," he went on in reminiscence, "when we might almost as well have closed up the store during July and August. That was years ago.

"In the summer all the well-to-do customers went out of Atlanta, and did not return until fall. Fall was a mad scramble for customers and stores alike.

"The less wealthy, who stayed in town, did little shopping. Everyone thought it was too hot. No one ever paid any attention to buying in midsummer. The stores were unattractive. Usually the proprietor was vacationing—if that's a good word—himself.

"I do not know who had the inspiration first in Atlanta. But a change came about. The wisest merchant, whoever he was, decided there were people in town with money to spend, even in the summer time.

"He schemed out the way to get it, which is followed almost universally by Atlanta stores nowadays.

"To make the story short, he offered bargains so attractive that shoppers simply had to come to town for the August sales. The custom has grown until to-day the things which have no season of necessity have been exploited so skillfully that the public believes summer is the season for them.

"That may sound obscure, but I do not intend it to be.

"Take furniture, for instance. There is no more reason why one should buy furniture in January than in August. Nor is there any reason why one should buy furniture in August in preference to January.

"But the summer furniture sale has become so much a fixture in the leading stores that people wait for it. It is good business for all concerned. The merchant is striving toward the ideal condition, which would be sales and collections of an unvarying amount every month in the year—unattainable, but none the less an ideal state of affairs.

"The customer, likewise, is winning. She effects economies by midsummer buying of furniture and blankets, and distributes her expenditures more evenly over the year."

Textile Furs Being Featured for Fall

Wide Variety of Pile Fabrics Shown in Cloaks for the 1913-14 Season.

Many new effects in pile fabrics are being featured for the fall and winter seasons. Matelasse plushes in brocaded effects and high colors, to be used for cloakings and millinery, as well as other brocaded effects, are prominent features in present trading.

There is also a tendency to moires, in Scotch plaids and checks, for dresses, cloaks and trimmings. A wide variety of Oriental and Bulgarian effects in plushes and velvets are also shown for vestings, collars and cuffs.

A new item is the jasper effect, which has a rich woolen appearance and is featured for cloakings.

The fabric is of an indefinite striped appearance, and is shown in black and white and blue and brown mixtures.

Imitation Persian lamb is also popular among the more expensive fabrics, being made to retail at about $7.50 for 50-inch widths.

FRENCH CALICOMAKERS MAKE 20-YEAR COMPACT

Several years ago an attempt was made to organize the French calico printing trade, a cartel being formed which included the principal producers, and an effort was made to fix standard prices. The results were not altogether satisfactory, and the agreement was allowed to expire. The matter was taken up again recently, and it is now reported that a new cartel, comprising seven of the leading French firms whose works are situated in Rouen, Epinal, Bolbec and Valenciennes, has been formed.

A central sales bureau, which will transact the entire selling business of the concerns interested, has been established under the style of the Comptoir de Vente des Tissus Francais Imprimees.

According to the Daily Consular and Trade Report, the agreement is for twenty years.

SMALL TOWN SECURES NATIONAL BANK CHARTER

STOCKTON, CAL., Aug. 23.—Announcement is made that application the first bie rubber factory to be eat Riverbank has been granted.

This is the first time in California that a town of 600 inhabitants has secured a charter for a national bank. The bank is capitalized at $25,000.

TURNING TO FRENCH MODELS.

Fall models for men's lounge suits show complete ignoring of English fashions and tend toward the French for the first time in many years. Cheviots yield to unfinished worsteds, and the colorful textures to the plainer. The popularity of dark greens and browns in "off" shades is evidenced by the earlier selections of tailors, while inconspicuous plaids and gun club checks are also well in demand.

Southern Hosiery Buyers in Market

Winter Goods Reported Scarce and Stringency May Become Acute by Fall.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Southern hosiery buyers are visiting the local market. Although mill agents report cheap goods sold up, some provision is evidently being made for the newcomers. The Southern jobbers have waited this year until the indications of the cotton crop were fairly certain before operating. They are not taking 84-needle bundle goods, as they predict lower prices on those lines. There are said to be fewer orders for extracts booked this year than formerly.

This is not affecting the valume of sales, as extracts are made up only to order, and customary buyers of those lines are simply seeking a different finish. Winter goods are already reported scarce, and, as the duplicating period has not yet begun, the stringency will probably be acute before the end of the fall.

Cotton Goods Buying Seems to Lack Snap

Limited Number of Desirable Spring Dress Fabrics Taken by Purchasers in East.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—While certain cotton good sellers are satisfied with conditions, nearly everywhere is the complaint that the market is without any snap save for a limited number of desirable spring dress fabrics.

A number of buyers are reported to have gone home without purchasing, while others took only sample pieces. Such wide lines were shown that, in some cases, buyers got the impression that there was plenty of goods back of them. This was not the case, but the buyers were frightened off.

Staples are not in demand as they should be at this time, and specialties are holding the lead. Fancies in ratines, crepes and voiles have shown little tendency to lose their popularity.

According to The Textile Manufacturers' Journal, several larger selling agencies have opened their spring lines of dress ginghams, zephyrs, seersuckers, madras, krinkles, cheviots and shirtings.

MEN WANT AMERICAN STYLES IN THEIR CLOTHES

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—During the past few weeks several English clothing manufacturers have had representatives in the local market with their garment samples. While some interest was displayed, it was mostly for obtaining information.

The sales made were principally on overcoats, and were intended only to add a few imported garments to the lines regularly offered. The English salesmen learned that the majority of retailers in the larger cities of the United States prefer American styles.

A local manufacturer said that foreign competitors will have to realize this still more and make their clothing which they intend selling here more on American lines, or else there will be little business developed in this country.

He also said that foreign ready-to-wear garments would not have to be seriously reckoned with by local merchants for some time to come.

LONDON STYLES FAVOR LOOSE ENDS FOR TIES

According to a London report there will be increased activity in the neckwear trade there this fall. The marked style tendency now is not toward color, but toward shape. The loose ended knot is favored, but many four-in-hands are also shown. Various shades of blue and gray constitute the color trend at present.

In London men are wearing either a jacket suit or a frock coat with a small black bow tie. The start with black will probably extend to other colors as the season continues.

It is thought, however, that this vogue will not be generally adopted, as it is entirely out of keeping with the fall ideas advanced by English haberdashers.

Once-overs and Ascots are being revived in a small way.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The United States ranks fourth as purchaser of English goods, with $146,000,000 last year.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation is seeking bids in England and Ireland to build nine iron ore carriers of 15,000 tons dead-weight capacity.

The Canadian Government, in contract with the United Fruit Company of Nova Scotia, has established a new steamship line between Canada and England, in order to secure more satisfactory access to the English market.

The Chicago and Northwestern, with proceeds of $4,000,000 equipment trust certificates recently sold, will pay for switching engines, 2,000 gondola cars and 2,005 box cars.

WHITCOMB CO. IMPORT MUCH CORNED BEEF

Soaring Prices of Meats Bringing South American Product to the United States

Meat is going up, and up, with no end in sight.

This has led to a curious state of affairs. Corned beef, peculiarly a product of the United States, now is being imported from South America in great quantities, and Libby, McNeill & Libby, the Chicago packers, advise their representatives in Atlanta, H. H. Whitcomb & Burke Company, that nothing but the South American product now is to be had.

The quality is declared to be excellent. The steers of the Argentine prairies are fully equal in quality to those of our own Western ranges, and the only difference the consumer can detect is that instead of saying "U. S. Inspected and Passed," the labels bear the stamps, "Inspected under the Food and Drug Act of June 30, 1906"—in other words, the customs service now does the inspecting instead of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Never before, so far as anyone remembers, has it been profitable to import tinned meats. This could take place only under exceptional conditions such as the present, when corned beef in 14-pound containers is quoted to retailers at $37 per dozen or thereabouts, while two years ago it was quoted at about $21.

Libby, McNeill & Libby were among the first to foresee the inevitable shortage of American meats and to establish a packing house on the other side of the equator. They now are reaping the benefit.

While it is believed that corned beef never before has been imported direct from South America, last year the same packers, after shipping large quantities of the product to Europe, reimported it at a profit because of a sudden bulge in prices in the United States.

Vienna sausage and potted ham, the Whitcomb company advises, have advanced 5 per cent in the past ten days, and pork sausage, pure, has advanced 28 per cent in three weeks.

Temporarily, the live stock market is depressed by the heavy shipments from the West, East and South, due to the great damage to the corn crop in the West and to the hay crop in the East. The shipments from the South were attracted by the high prices buyers paid when they made a "raid" on Southern cattle a month or so ago, which attracted the attention of the United States Government.

The Government warned the farmers of Georgia and Florida to keep their cattle, not deplete their herds, and to fatten them for market at home instead of selling them lean for fattening in the West and North.

NEW KIND OF PIPE LINE.

One of the most remarkable mechanical devices ever used in connection with the manufacture of paper is being installed at Orange, Texas. This is a "blower," more than a mile long, through which the waste yellow pine timber from a local lumber mill will be sent to a paper mill. The slabs as they come from the mill will be ground into small particles and forced by means of compressed air through the long pipe to the paper manufacturing plant. This paper mill is said to be the only plant in the world that makes paper from yellow pine pulp. It has a daily output of thirty-three tons of wrapping paper.

DEMAND FOR RAMIES TO IMPROVE IN THE SPRING

The fall linen season is shaping up well. The demand for ratines has hurt ramie linens, but it is pointed out that the former soil more easily and do not hold their shape as well as ramie suitings, and that a better demand for ramies is looked for next spring. Light blues, pinks and browns will lead the color demand for ramie goods.

ENGLISH TRADE GROWS.

The July statement of English Board of Trade shows increases of $17,436,500 in imports and $25,880,000 in exports. Imports of foodstuffs increased $8,875,000, and raw material about $5,000,000.

RUBBER FACTORY FOR BRAZIL.

Within a year the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company wil have in operation in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, first big rubber factory to be established on the South American continent, to cost $1,300,000.

Women's Footwear Seen in Many Colors

Leather and Cloth Combinations Shown—Men's Shoes Made Along English Lasts.

Imported models on which fall and winter styles for women's evening slippers are based are leather and cloth color combinations, among which red, green, gray, white and champagne are to be featured in strap and colonial effects.

There is a tendency to drop cut steel buckles, and those of jet will be much used. Another popular buckle will be of oxidized silver, in colonial design, with a satin filler to match the panel.

Panel effects are featured in the smartest slippers. A model well thought of is of patent leather, has a modified duck bill, too, and a jet buckle filled with satin matching the narrow panel extending from the buckle to the side seam. The heel is full Louis-Cuban. Featured suede slippers are of taupe, also with color combinations.

Women's street shoes shown have the long French vamp and square throat combined with cloth top color combinations. They are made with a plain toe, are fitted with the full Louis-Cuban heel and are of the button variety.

Men's shoes for fall and winter are made along the straight, laced, English last, and the color tendency is toward dark tan and gunmetal. Low, flat heels are shown almost exclusively. The blucher style is taboo.

Arizona Grows Fine Egyptian Cotton

Salt River Valley Experiments Reach Stage Where Gin and Oil Mill Are Needed.

Excellent results are being obtained in the growing of long staple Egyptian cotton in the Salt River Valley of Arizona. Under the direction of Mr. E. W. Hudson, of the Department of Agriculture, the industry has come to include over 4,000 acres in planted cotton, yielding in most cases a net profit of $100 an acre.

While the severe drouth throughout the entire West has made inroads on every other crop, the Arizona cotton has prospered to such a degree that a ginning plant and an oil mill to make use of the cotton seed are to be established by the time the crop is ready.

The subcommittee of the American commission which has been making a study of cotton growing and cotton marketing in Egypt, shows that not only can American methods applied to the raising of Egyptian cotton reduce the cost approximately 50 per cent, but that our progressive farmers, although handicapeed by the quality of our soil as compared with that of the Nile Delta, can bring our long staple cotton yield per acre up to that of Egypt's.

Long staple cotton brings from 21 to 25 cents a pound on the spot.

Already the irrigation system employed in the Delta lands has been employed in Arizona. The rest must be worked up by American intelligence and American industry, for Egypt with her antiquated methods of cultivation offers little further guidance.

FIRST BALE BRINGS 12 CTS. PER POUND IN SAVANNAH

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—Before the entrance to the Cotton Exchange the first bale of upland cotton grown in Chatham County was auctioned. The bale brought 12 cents a pound, 3 cents better than current values. The first bale was grown by W. M. Kennedy and ginned by Floyd & So. The staple graded good middling.

FANCY SHOE BUCKLES.

The wearing of elaborate slipper buckles was particularly noticeable during the Grand Semaine racing week, as the prevailing style of short skirts allows the entire shoe to be seen. The custom is now quite the craze, and many society people are adopting special buckle designs to be worn with various costumes. They are appearing daily with a different buckle to harmonize with each different gown.

MEN'S COLLARS ARE INVENTION OF A HOUSEWIFE

Ingenious Woman Contrived Familiar Article to Lessen Amount of Washing in Home.

The detachable collar now worn by men the world round was the invention of a thrifty housewife 83 years ago. It sprang from sheer necessity, and yet it was so simple an article of wearing apparel that its first maker never looked upon her production as an invention, and it is doubtful if the other early manufacturers thought of patenting the idea.

During the succeeding years, in which the manufacture of collars and their allied products has become a great industry in and around Troy, N. Y., the incident of the invention of the collar had almost been lost until recently brought to light by the unearthing of a family tradition.

It is now certain that Mrs. Hannah Lord Montague was the maker of the first detachable linen collar. Mr. Montague was engaged in the manufacture of fine shoes for women. He was a large man, very particular in matters of dress, and in those days before the invention of the sewing machine and before great public laundries were established, the making, washing and ironing of the shirts formed quite an item in the work of the household.

Mrs. Montague was resourceful, and in endeavoring to lighten her household duties she hit upon the idea of a detached collar, which could be fastened to a neckband of her husband's shirt and washed and ironed separately. Before this time, when the collar was soiled, the whole shirt had to be washed, but by this device two or three collars might be used to one shirt. Acting upon the idea which had come to her, Mrs. Montague went to the patch bag, selected a strip of white linen, which she cut and shaped to fit the neckband of her husband's shirt, sewed it, turned it inside out, and attached a narrow string of braid at either end to tie about the neck. This was the original string collar.

Thus through the resourcefulness of a woman the modern detachable collar was evolved.

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U. S. CERTAIN CAMINETTI WILL SHARE DIGGS' FATE

Government Bends Every Effort to Speed Trial of Federal Immigration Commissioner's Son on the Charge of "White Slavery."

Former California State Architect, Facing Four to Twenty Years in Prison, Plans Appeal—Companion to Follow Suit if Convicted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—Supremely confident after the conviction of Maury I. Diggs, former State architect, the United States authorities, prosecuting the famous "white slave" cases, which at one time threatened to disrupt President Wilson's Cabinet, are using every energy to speed the trial and obtain a similar verdict against Drew Caminetti, who was Diggs' companion in the sensational flight to Reno with Marsha Warrington and Lola Norris.

Diggs will be sentenced September 2. Under the verdict of the jury, the Judge can fix the penalty at from four to twenty years, and owing to the fact that virtually the same evidence that was introduced against Diggs will be introduced against Caminetti, leads the Government to believe that conviction is certain.

Diggs' attorneys have already announced they will carry the case to the highest court in the land. Should Caminetti be convicted, he, too, doubtless would appeal.

Diggs Gives $20,000 Bail.

Bail in the sum of $20,000 was readily furnished by Diggs' relatives when the amount was fixed by the court and was accepted by the United States Commissioner.

The case was one of the most spectacular ever tried in California. Diggs is a former State architect. Caminetti is a son of the United States Commissioner of Immigration. Both men are married and have families. Both are of high social standing in Sacramento.

Both men are considerably older that the girls with whom they eloped. The undisputed evidence in the case was that the intimate relations between Diggs and Miss Warrington and Caminetti and Miss Norris had become notorious in Sacramento. Families of both the young men were preparing to start criminal action against them to break these relations.

Then they and the girls disappeared. They were traced to Reno, where the two couples were living as men and wives in a rented bungalow. The men were charged with violations of the Mann anti-white slave act.

Blames Girls for Elopement.

Both Miss Warrington and Miss Norris charged that the men had threatened, cajoled and coerced them into making the trip to Reno. They declared that they had promised to obtain divorces from their wives in order to wed them.

Diggs, in his defense, pleaded that the girls were the persons responsible for the flight, that they had induced them to fly to Reno.

It was this attitude of hiding behind a woman's skirt that caused the most severe condemnation of Diggs. Great stress was laid on it by Theodore Roche, attorney for the Government, in his final appeal to the jury for conviction.

"This defendant," said Roche, "did not deny on the stand the truth of the essential facts we have shown. And then he comes before you and asks acquittal.

"Hides Behind Wife's Skirts."

"The defendant in a criminal case usually bases defense on the presumption of innocence, but this defendant relies on his own depravity. He comes into court covered with his own shame and hides behind the skirts of his wife and child.

"When these girls went to Reno their departure meant social ostracizement. Marsha Warrington went because she believed and trusted this man. She didn't desire money, dresses or presents. Her parents gave her these. But this man had promised her marriage, as Caminetti had promised Lola Norris.

"Those promises were never intended to be kept. What was intended was to abandon the girls in Reno. They never could have returned to Sacramento—and you know what that meant. But the alluring promise of marriage had been held out to them."

Scores Conduct in Home.

Attorney Roche was particularly severe with Diggs for the misconduct in his own home to which he testified yesterday. He had not been content, said Roche, with making an assignation house out of his office, but he was similarly to degrade the privacy of a home he shared with a virtuous and loving wife.

In seeking to establish that the trip was not premeditated and that the two girls had not been induced to take it by threats of scandal on one hand and promises of marriage on the other, Diggs willingly testified to his own misconduct and the embarrassments, domestic and business, into which it had led him.

His counsel in summing up the evidence did not palliate these acts.

"Paint this defendant as you will—a monster if you please," argued Robert Devlin, his senior counsel, "but tell me what motive he would have had in going out of the State for the purpose of accomplishing those things already accomplished.

"Counsel may characterize him as they please, and I may not differ with them. They say his act was shameless, and I may feel the same way about it, but it isn't white slavery."

This was the whole argumentative substance of the defense. There remained the rhetorical and the emotional appeals and, of course, they were not neglected. The girls were blamed for tempting the men. They were called willing accomplices in what evil had been done, and the wisdom of trusting a woman scorned when she bears witness against the lover who has discharged her was called into question.

Southern Drawl an Opera Asset

Alabama Singer Lauds Accent

Sees Fame for Dixie Song Birds

Miss Neida Humphrey.



Miss Neida Humphrey, of Huntsville, Blames Laziness for Dearth of Divas.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., Aug. 23.—The soft, musical voice of Southern women, which poets have raved about, others have envied and the comic papers have made subject of satire, has a value in dollars, and it has an even greater value in the world of art.

So thinks Miss Neida Humphrey, of Huntsville, who has just returned home after a three-year course of voice culture under Caruso in New York.

Miss Humphrey, realizing the supreme demand for American prima donnas on the operatic stage, not only in this country, but in every capital in Europe, thinks there is a world of opportunity for the young women of her own section in this field.

"The Southern woman's voice," says Miss Humphrey, "possesses more natural musical qualities than the voices of any other women in the world. With proper cultivation that quality should make them the greatest opera stars. The world has long known of this quality, but the Southern women of talent have just refused to grasp their opportunities.

Blames Indolence in Part.

"And I guess the laziness so generally attributed to our people may have a great deal to do with it. Singing, I mean serious singing, is the hardest sort of work.

"There is hardly a girl of social position in the Southland who has not a smattering of musical education. The trouble is it's only a smattering. When they reached the point where singing meant real work they retired gracefully to other fields.

"But I believe that the time is not far off when the Southern girl of talent will realize the life she is overlooking and then I am certain that there will be girls of Dixie whose names will be just as famous as those of Farrar, Suzanne Adams and Louise Homer, all American born.

Miss Humphrey is very young and she is very, very pretty, but that is not all. She has a voice of remarkable power and dramatic quality, but withal she holds in it that soft sweetness that declares her home as plainly as it would be declared were she to walk on the stage waving the Stars and Bars.

Has Charmed the President.

She has already done things in music and she intends to do more. In New York she has sung before the most critical audiences in concert and has won their high approbation. It was she who charmed President Wilson and a distinguished gathering in New York recently at a concert.

In Chattanooga last May, during the reunion of the Confederate Veterans, she sang before the old soldiers and was given an ovation.

Miss Humphrey intends to return to New York in the fall to complete her studies. She has already been assured of an operatic engagement and Huntsville believes that it will soon boast an operatic celebrity.

Dweller in Desert Sees First Pine Tree

Full Grown Woman Is Mystified by Foliage—Also Takes Mountain Snow Bath.

CHICO, CAL., Aug. 23.—Miss Ilene Locey, of Visalia, cousin of Frank M. Moore, of this city, a grown woman, saw her first pine tree when she went with the Moores for an auto trip to the mountains.

She has resided long in the desert southland, and was not only pleased but mystified at the foliage and the fact that she could reach the snow-bound regions of the Sierra Nevadas inside of an hour's time.

The party left here especially to give Miss Locey an idea of the diversified climate of the Sacramento Valley and a snow bath in the higher altitude.

Tents Only Shelter For Toledo Families

City Is Growing So Rapidly That Builders Can Not Construct Houses Demanded.

TOLEDO, Aug. 23.—Because the city has not enough houses to rent and builders are not able to construct houses as rapidly as they are desired tents are being used as homes in Toledo.

Two tent colonies have been established in the city. In both districts occupants of the tents are owners of lots on which the temporary homes have been erected. The lots have been purchased as home sites and tents are serving as temporary homes.

The tent homes consist of living rooms, dining rooms and kitchens. Each has a flower and vegetable garden and one is equipped with a chicken park, a stable and outbuildings. Living rooms are convertible into bedrooms, and hammocks, stretched in the open, are used day and night.

SOUTH IS PAYING HEAVY TOLL FOR CANAL BENEFITS

Colonel Gailliard, of South Carolina, Breaks Down Under Tremendous Task.

More than any other section of the country, the South is expected to realize in prosperity and development by the opening of the Panama Canal. But the South is to pay its toll and pay for it dearly.

Just when the canal was an assured fact, Senator John T. Morgan, of Alabama, father of the Isthmian Waterway idea, died as a result of his years of ceaseless labor impressing the necessity of rthe canal on Congress.

Nok Lieutenant Colonel David Du Bois Gailliard, of South Carolina, the army engineer who dug the Culebra Cut, has had to abandon the scene of his triumph and return to the United States to give his nervous system shattered by his work, a rest which it has needed for months.

And that is not all. From the zone the advices come that Colonel William L. Sibert, of Alabama, the army engineer in charge of the work on the great Gatun Dam, is on the point of a breakdown and it is extremely doubtful if he will be strong enough to stay in the zone to see his work completed.

Careers of Two Similar.

The careers of Colonel Sibert and Colonel Gailliard have been remarkably similar. Gailliard was born in South Carolina; Sibert, in Alabama. They entered West Point the same year and both graduated in 1884 among the first five men in their class.

After their graduation, both were sent to Willets Point and in 1908, when the canal work was put in the hands of the army engineers, Colonel Goethals immediately picked the two Southerners as his chief aides. Sibert was put in charge of the work on the Atlantic side, which included the building of the Gatun Dam, while Gaillard was in charge of the work in the interior of the zone.

That Lieutenant Colonel Gaillard had suffered a nervous breakdown was known only to a few of his intimate friends in the army. A few weeks ago when his condition became serious the matter was brought to the attention of General Bixby, the chief engineer in Washington, and by General Bixby called to the attention of Secretary of War Garrison, who immediately granted the stricken engineer a long leave of absence.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles F. Mason, Medical Corps, U. S. A., the director of the Ancon Hospital, in the Canal Zone; Mrs. Gaillard and Lieutenant Colonel Gaillard's young son came with him and went with him to Baltimore, where he will enter the John Hopkins Hospital. There he will be under the care of some of the most eminent specialists in nervous disorders in this country.

Leave Did Not Aid Him.

Colonel Gaillard was in New York less than two months ago after a six weeks' leave of absence that he had taken in the hope that the rest would benefit his health to the extent that he would be able to remain in the Canal Zone. He sailed from New York on June 27 last, again to take charge of the work in the Central Division.

Those who talked with him at that time remember that he expressed a desire to get away from the Isthmus as soon as his work was finished, but, he added, with a touch of sadness in his soft Southern voice, "When I do leave it will be with deep and sincere regret."

Lieutenant Colonel Gaillard is the first of the famous army engineers employed in the construction o. the Panama Canal to be stricken as a result of his work. A few weeks ago Colonel William M. Black, Corps of Engineers, the chief of that branch of the service in this part of the United States, the officer who was head of the engineering board which solved the problem of raising the old battleship Maine, was in Panama and was Gaillard's guest.

Close Friends for Years.

The two officers have been intimate friends for years. During his stay at Empire, the headquarters of Colonel Gaillard, Colonel Black noted and realized that the builder of Culebra Cut needed a long and complete rest.

"Gaillard," said Colonel Black last night, "is one of the most wonderful organizers the army has developed. His work in the Canal Zone has been little short of marvelous. He laid out his plans in such a way that he got the maximum out of everything, especially in the handling of the railroad part of the work. He was also able within a few months after he took charge at Empire to double the work accomplished in a specified time. Some of the things that he did experienced railroad men had said were practically impossible."

Woman Given Job Of Cleaning Up State

Success in Making Tacoma a Spotless Town Causes Promotion in Service.

TACOMA, Aug. 23.—Because of her successful efforts to transform Tacoma into a "Spotless Town," Miss Arizona B. Wimple, food and market inspector, is to be rewarded with a bigger job—the cleaning up of the State of Washington.

This was the advice received here today from the Governor's office in Olympia, where it is said Miss Wimple is to be appointed State bakery and sanitary inspector.

Her methods in cleaning up Tacoma were simple and direct and included publicity as an aid in bringing about the desired reforms.

Frequent inspections of bakeries and other food dispensing establishments were made and the score announced in the newspapers.

Miss Wimple, who is young and pretty, will receive $4,000 a year from the State.

She is a graduate of the University of Michigan.

CANDLES BURNING AT WAKE SET HOUSE AFIRE

CALGARY, ALBERTA, Aug. 23.—A fire which started from candles set about a coffin at a wake, at the house of J. Selar, here burned the hair and eyebrows off the body of an aged woman. Portions of the face were charred. Firemen extinguished the blaze.

WATCHING MAN WHO STOLE AND HID A FORTUNE

Detectives Shadowing Mail Thief Believed to Have Cached $40,000 After Robbery.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 23.—Charles Savage, a negro mail robber, released from the penitentiary in Leavenworth, is being shadowed by three detectives. He will be kept under watch constantly because somewhere is hidden $40,000 of the $50,000 in currency he stole five years ago from a registered mail pouch, and nobody except Savage knows where it is.

When Savage was released he was met at the door by his mother and a young woman to whom he was engaged before he was sent to prison. They came at once to Kansas City to see an uncle, who is dying.

"They needn't watch me," he said. "If they think I'm going to dig up $40,000 they're mistaken. I wish I knew where there was $40,000 buried."

"Isn't it queer that $2,000 in $20 gold certificates of the same series as stolen from the mail sack were found blowing around in the wind near your mother's home in South Leavenworth this spring?" Savage was asked.

"Yes, that's queer. I don't understand," he answered. "I read about that, and I figured it out that some person who lived in South Leavenworth had stolen that mail sack and hidden the money there, and the rain had washed away the dirt where it was buried, and the wind got at it and blew it away."

Employees' Pension Measure Approved

Pennsylvania Cities Are Permitted to Establish Fund for Faithful Municipal Workers.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—Under the provisions of an act passed by the Legislature, which Governor Tener has approved, this city is given authority to establish a municipal pension fund for employees. The act applies to all city employees who have given twenty years of service to the city.

The act provides that in the event of the creating of the fund every employee will be compelled to pay into the fund 1 per cent of his yearly salary.

The pension to be allowed the beneficiary will be equal to one-half of the average yearly salary received by him during the last two years before his retirement.

College Professor Seeks Laborer's Pay

Unable to Make Both Ends Meet, Teacher Resigns Chair in University.

BERKELEY, CAL., Aug. 23.—Unable to make both ends meet on a salary of $900 paid him by the University of California, Paul Boehncke, an instructor in the German department, has withdrawn from the faculty and is seeking a position in which he can support himself and family of two children.

During the last few summers Boehncke has managed to augment his meager salary by working as a plasterer at from $5 to $7 a day, or nearly twice the amount he was paid by the university.

Apache War in '80's Is Cause of Divorce

Husband Deserted Thirty Years Ago by Wife Who Didn't Like Wild West.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Geronimo and his wild hordes of Apaches, who terrorized New Mexico in the eighties, were the direct cause of a divorce suit which Allen L. Eaton begun yesterday in the Superior Court against Zuma E. Eaton.

The Eatons were married in Silver City, N. Mex., in 1886, when the Apache uprising was on. Mrs. Eaton, who hailed from Pittsburg, did not enjoy the wild Western life her married life entailed, and she deserted her husband.

Common Laborer Strikes Big Gold Vein

Ore Will Run $60,000 to Ton and Mine Is Largest in Southern Oregon.

MEDFORD, OREG., Aug. 23.—What is reported as the biggest gold strike made in Southern Oregon has been been reported by Elmer Higginbotham on the mine owned by him and M. G. Womack on Kane's Creek. The ore will run $60,000 to the ton, according to assays of samples made here.

Higginbotham had been a common laborer for many years until Womack offered to "grub-stake" him on a prospecting trip up Kane's Creek.

BERI BERI CAUSED BY RICE DIET, SAYS EXPERT

Special Cable to The American.

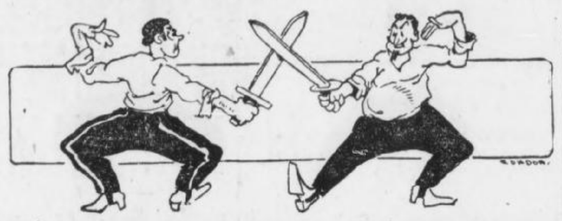
BERLIN, Aug. 23.—The Berlin Medical Association reports that the well-known investigator of beri beri, Dr. Max Moszkowski, finds, after a remarkable experiment, that the disease is caused by the use of rice.

Dr. Moszkowski for 138 days subsisted almost entirely upon rice. All the symptoms of beri beri manifested themselves.

At the close of the experiment an injection of serum containing an extract of rice resulted in a complete recovery.

Hunnicutt Won in First Round

Beat Bravo With Wooden Sword



How Atlanta's Broadsword Champion Worsted French Fencing Master.

Time was when the prize fight was not au fait, when in the best families, and even in the second best, and maybe in the third, they frowned down upon the pugilistic art as brutal and degenerate. Then it was that the youn bloods turned to cockfighting and fencing for the gladiatorial features of their lives, and were satisfied.

And that time was not so very long ago. Calvin W. Hunnicutt, who is Atlanta's oldest citizen, revived them in memory yesterday, when he fell to the young bloods turned to cockfighting between Charley White and Frank Whitney, with the remark that things were not like this of yore.

Of course, he had a dueling story of his own to tell, and he told it—of how he fought an arrogant French fencing master in a combat with wooden swords, and how all Atlanta looked on and cheered him as its champion.

It occurred before the war, when all good things, it seems, occurred. It occurred just at the beginning of the war, and had its effect in keeping Mr. Hunnicutt out of that conflict.

"There had been talk of war, war, war pretty generally," he said. The trouble clouds were thick and black, and we organized here in Atlanta a cavalry troop that we called the Fulton Dragoons. Captain Wilson was our officer, I was first lieutenant, and C. B. Whaley, my best friend, was first sergeant.

"All went well at first, and things were pleasant. But after a while politics began to leak in, as inevitably it will with all volunteer military bodies. Everybody knows everybody else so well, you see that very naturally jealousy comes in. Anyhow, when the time came for the election of a captain for a new term, Whaley and I, backing Wilson, lost out, because the other man promised horses to all members of the troop. Then dissatisfaction grew and the organization loosened.

"The new captain and his great ally, Second Lieutenant Williams, were full of ideas as to how to run a military organization, and began to put these ideas into play. That made more dissatisfaction for no volunteer soldier likes to be driven by men who were their friends and associates.

"One of their ideas was the importation of a fencing teacher to instruct the men in broadsword use. Now Whaley and I had practiced considerably with the broadsword, and were rather expert in its use, but we said nothing of it to the captain and his friends.

"Well, the fencing master came, a Frenchman from Mobile. He was a flourishing, affected sort of fellow, and considerable of a boaster. Not long after he was here, he broke off teaching and began to talk about his own great skill and to show it off.

"One day he challenged all of us.

" 'Nobody here can touch me with his sword,' he announced. 'I don't fear to let any of you try.' And he flourished his sword.

"Whaley and I decided to take him on, and I went to him. He laughed at me. But I insisted, and the date was set for our combat. That there should be no bloodshed—because we were going to do some furious fencing, it seemed—I put a negro of mine to work making two wooden swords, or sticks. These were to be our weapons.

"Somehow the tidings that there was to be a fight got abroad. Atlanta was not as large as it is now, but it was a right smart town even then, and when the day for the fight came, everybody turned out.

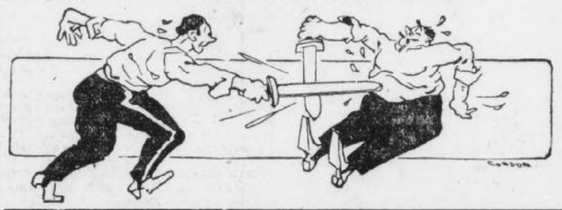
"We had planned to have the duel in a theater, owned in the days of old Atlanta by a man named Williams. The place was packed, and I began to be a little nervous over the public nature of the affair.

"We squared off, and the crowd settled back in the seats for a long and interesting fight. But it wasn't for long. The Frenchman came at me with a flourish, and I had a flourish to match his. Thence I made a thrust at him, the thrust that we know technically as the point tierce. It went through his guard, and to his body. If we had been fighting with real swords, my opponent would have been run through.

"All Atlanta laughed. The Frenchman had pretty generally advertised his ability to fight, and everybody was there. However, there were one or two persons who didn't like the way the fight came out, particularly the new captain of the dragoons and his ally. After the fight they began working to get me to resign. The duel, they claimed everywhere, might have an effect in breaking up discipline. And so, with their dissatisfaction showing plain, I resigned.

"The Frenchman we didn't see after the half minute duel. If the dragoons learned broadsword fencing, they learned it from somebody else.

"It's a pity the art of fencing does not survive in the popular fancy. It is clean, beneficial and interesting. But this prize fighting——"



LOOKS FOR BODY OF FATHER LOST IN ICE 43 YEARS

Miss Edith Randall, of Boston, Expects to Find Corpse on Glacier at Foot Mt. Blanc.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Miss Edith Randall, of this city, has gone to Chamonix, Switzerland, one one of the strangest errands known. She hopes to find in the glacier there the body of her father, who lost his life climbing on Mont Blanc forty-three years ago. Ten others were lost with him in a snowstorm near the summit. All told, two Americans, one Scotchman and eight guides and porters died.

Five of the bodies were recovered. It is expected by guides that the six others will be delivered up by the glacier this year.

Scientists are interested as it may supply evidence to prove their theories on the speed of the annual march of glaciers toward the valleys.

Miss Randall's father, John Randolph, a Boston banker, was fifty-four when he lost his life in 1870.

Last year Miss Randall came to Chamonix, as the ice axe and several small articles relonging to Mr. Randall had been found by guides at the foot of the Glacier des Bossons.

Many Americans and English Alpinists, as well as guides, joined in the search for the body, but without result. All hope for better luck this summer.

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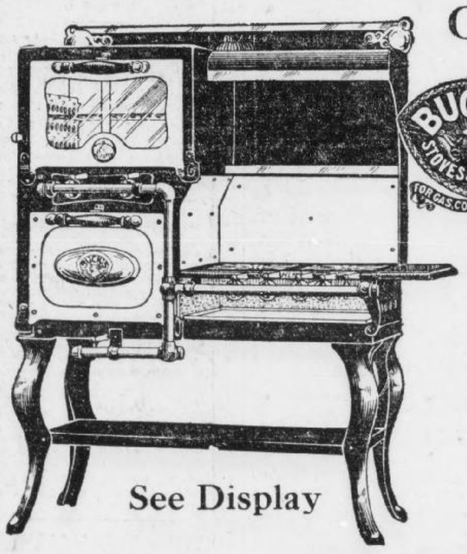

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The savings of your fuel bill will soon pay for any BUCK'S you may select.

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