

DREADED SUNDAY PASSES IN ULSTER WITHOUT OUTBREAK

Gravity of Crisis, However, Is Indicated by Fact That King Remains in London Urging Peace.

MORE THAN 100 OFFICERS REFUSE TO OBEY ORDERS

Mutiny in Regular Army Delights Ulster Rebels. Both Sides Working to Avoid Conflict.

London, March 22.—The dreaded Sunday passed without the slightest disturbance in Belfast or in Ulster. But the gravity of the crisis is fully indicated by the fact that the king cancelled his intended week-end visit to the Earl and Countess of Derby at Liverpool. The king and queen also cancelled their proposed visits to the races Thursday and to the grand national race Friday.

The king is strongly advocating conciliation and seems to have made a personal appeal to officers who resolved to resign rather than face the possibility of being called on to fight in Ulster. It is taken for granted that the king is exerting his influence also with his ministers in the same conciliatory direction.

Working to Avoid Conflict. The desire on both sides that everything possible should be done to avoid any further bloodshed is plain. The nationalists have abandoned their proposed parade at Londonderry, and Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster unionist leader, continues to voice his desire to prevent provocative acts.

The government announces that all intended troop movements in Ireland have been completed, but this may be a deception necessitated by threatened resignations of officers. Apparently no further actual resignations have been offered. Numerous questions to be asked in parliament tomorrow should bring forth reliable information on what at present is a somewhat obscure subject, owing to the heat of party feeling.

As the result of a meeting of the party leaders, Andrew Bonar Law will move the adjournment of the house with a view to obtaining a discussion of the whole situation.

The prime minister conferred for an hour with the king today, and the utmost activity prevails in all government quarters. Among the political leaders tonight, however, the situation is considered more favorable.

An official report issued tonight says all the proposed troop movements in Ulster have been carried out.

"These movements," the report asserts, "were of a purely precautionary nature with the object of giving adequate protection to the depots of arms, ammunition and stores and other government property against possible risks. There has not been and is not now any intention to move troops into Ulster except for those and like purposes."

Premier and King Confer. Conferences between King George, Premier Asquith and other ministers with reference to the Ulster situation continued all day. Winston Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, twice visited the prime minister, and Augustus Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland, likewise conferred with Mr. Asquith.

Colonel Seely, secretary of state for war, had a long audience with the king. Mr. Seely, who is in command of the general staff, spent an hour at Buckingham palace, after the prime minister had been visited by the Archbishop of Canterbury, head of the English church.

In a general way the situation today seemed easier, the public being inclined to await with patience the expected statement in the house of commons tomorrow regarding the movement of troops and the resignations of officers.

Berensford Opposes Coercion. Lord Charles Berensford, a strong Ulster advocate, in a letter to the press, said:

"I know for a fact that many naval officers, including those of high rank and some of the best men we possess, will resign if ordered to take part in the coercion of Ulster, or even if the army alone is utilized for that purpose."

Lord Charles contends that the argument that officers and men who refuse to coerce Ulster might refuse in the future to participate in the quelling of riots does not hold good, there being no comparison, he says, between civil war and a riot.

Speaking of a nationalist demonstration at Glasgow today, Joseph Devlin, M. P. for Belfast, said the Irish navy never had asked for an army in Ulster. If the government felt its duty to see that law and order were preserved in the face of threats, the responsibility was the government's. If there should be riot and disorder, the responsibility was not the government's.

Defection of the Officers. What appears to be a reliable account of the defection of the officers at Curragh comes in a Dublin dispatch. On Friday morning the officers received notification from the war office that unless they were prepared for active service in Ulster, under certain contingencies, they should send in their papers within twelve hours.

As a result of this notification seventy out of seventy-six officers, including Lord Holmpatrick, resigned. General Sir Arthur Paget then communicated with the war office and subsequently had a conference with the Curragh officers.

General Paget told them that the war office was willing to accept the resignations of General Gough, of the

Continued on Page Three.

HOST AND GUEST LEAVE RECEPTION AND GET MARRIED

Augusta, Ga., March 22.—(Special.)—Walking out of the rooms where Mrs. J. Willie Levy was entertaining a party of friends tonight in honor of Miss Mabel Bixbie, of Savannah, as though they were going to the veranda, Miss Levy and Dr. Moses Levy continued their walk to the home of Dr. Leo Reich, where they were married.

Miss Levy came to Augusta Thursday as the house guest of Dr. Levy's mother, the couple not having met before. The marriage was an entire surprise, save to the few friends who accompanied Miss Levy and Dr. Levy on their "short walk." The couple left at midnight for Savannah.

Dr. Levy is a well-known young physician. He is associated with Dr. William H. Doughty.

TWO BADLY HURT WHEN CAUGHT ON TRESTLE BY TRAIN

Miss Mabel Bixbie and Edward L. Huie Are Tossed From Seaboard Bridge Into a Deep Gulch.

Edward L. Huie, senior at Tech, and Miss Mabel Bixbie, a milliner, of this city, living at 389 Spring street, were seriously injured late Sunday afternoon when the Seaboard Express, No. 5, from New York City to New Orleans, ran them down as they were walking over a trestle near the Empire Cotton Oil company's plant, north of the city.

As the fast train swept around the curve, thirty minutes late, the engine near saw the couple crossing the steel structure. Too late, he blew a warning blast. The couple attempted to escape, but before they ran ten feet the pilot of the engine had tossed them aside and thrown them into a dry gulch.

Accident Stops Train. Shrieking brakes and jolting cars roused the passengers. As the train came to a sudden stop the crew leaped from the vestibule cars and ran back to the trestle. From that height they saw the huddled forms of Huie and Bixbie.

In the dim light of train lanterns the crew picked their way to the dry creek bed. Huie was found to be in a semi-conscious condition. Miss Bixbie was severely, but not necessarily fatally, hurt.

An ambulance was called from the Empire Cotton Oil company office, and the couple rushed to the Atlanta hospital, where Dr. Frank C. McElrath was hurriedly summoned. Dr. McElrath declared, after an examination, that Huie had sustained a fractured skull. The physician also stated that he did not as yet know the extent of Miss Bixbie's injuries, but that the young lady may have suffered internal hurt.

Inquiry at the residence where Miss Bixbie lives, at 389 Spring street, brought out the information late last night that the injured girl had not lived long at that address.

Graduate in June. Huie was to have graduated at Tech school this June. He was contemplating an inspection trip, upon which to base his thesis for graduation, which would, within the next week, have taken him to Baltimore. On Sunday, it is believed that Huie asked Miss Bixbie to accompany him to the Seaboard train, as the work is considered one of the best places of engineering construction in the south. The class to which Huie belongs looked over the structure some time since while Huie was out of the city, and the Tech man stated that he would go out to the trestle some Sunday in the near future and inspect it.

At a late hour last night the Atlanta hospital authorities stated that both Huie and Miss Bixbie were resting as well as could be expected.

IT'S WORK OR MOVE FOR THE UNEMPLOYED

Los Angeles, Cal., March 22.—Amicable relations between the unemployed men camped in the river bed and the police terminated tonight. Morris Rose, leader of the unemployed, after organizing collections taken up at the two mass meetings held by him in the plaza today, announced he would go before the city council and ask \$15,000 to finance the march of 1,500 men some 500 miles north of Sacramento. The total collections of the "army" yesterday and today amounted to \$11,000.

Charles Sebastian, chief of police, learning of Rose's declaration, visited the camp and announced that the men there would be given work tomorrow and if they did not accept would be driven from the city.

The number of men in the unemployed camp has fluctuated widely. At meal time today there probably were 700 men present, but there were hardly fifty when taps were sounded.

On the heels of the cavalry came other troops, and General Benavides with a superior force was sent by rail against Tiahualillo, a town northeast of Hermosillo.

At a great irrigation ditch shortly after leaving Hermosillo, Benavides came upon a federal force which he estimated to number 400. An hour's engagement ensued as a result of which the rebel commander reported to General Villa the rout of the enemy, leaving ninety dead on the field. His own losses, he reported as three killed and seven wounded.

This force of government troops seems to have been far in advance of support, and the town of Tiahualillo was garriaged by a rebel squad without resistance.

Completed Without Fight. Meanwhile General Herrera occupied Santa Clara and sent a force to bridge the ditch where Benavides had vanquished opposition. Another force of rebels under General Urbina in the midst of these exciting events, had been moving on Mapimi, one of the most important cities in the Torreon district, and occupied it without a fight. Urbina was reported ill today but his

Continued on Page Six.

VILLA THROWING AROUND TORREON CORDON OF STEEL

Rebel Leader Victorious at All Points of the Advance and the City Will Soon Be Invested.

EARLY FALL OF TORREON PREDICTED BY REBELS

In the Preliminary Skirmishes the Federals Were Surprised and Lost Heavily—Rebel Loss Small.

Constitutionalist Field Base, Hermosillo, Durango, Mexico, March 22.—Having cleared the way for a direct attack on Torreon by his success Friday and Saturday in establishing a base here and driving in the federal advance guard from Mapimi, Tiahualillo, Sacramento, Nac, Britannia Junction and smaller points in the environs of the Huerta stronghold, General Francisco Villa, the rebel chief, left here today for the south.

The signal front of khaki-clad rebels, including the almost naked Indians, who offered their services and those of their horses and mules, at Chihuahua, a month ago, but who have been given modern uniforms and arms, was nearest the enemy last night at Britannia Junction, only seven miles north of Torreon. Other columns were fifteen, twenty-two and even more miles away, but all were reported in motion along the road opened by the vanguard, in the direction of Torreon.

Where Federals May Fight. Before leaving for the front, General Villa said he doubted whether the federals would make further resistance until he starts his assault on their main position, although there were rumors that the enemy would make a show of resistance at Gomez Palacio, a suburb of Torreon, reached by street car, and noted for its big railroad shops. Normally, Gomez Palacio is a junction point, where passengers change cars for Monterey. It lies in the shadow of a great brown bulk of a mountain, known as Cerro La Pila, which the federals are reported to have fortified. If this proves true, the position must be taken, as the big guns have ample power to cover the three miles between the mountain and Torreon.

It is said the meaning of La Pila would be a legitimate part of the defense of Torreon, although its comparative isolation would make support from other parts of the federal defenses virtually impossible. The defenders would be in danger of being absolutely cut off, and for this reason the rebels doubt that the enemy, if he really is there, will make more than a long range defense before falling back on the main force.

Country Thickly Settled. The country-side between Gomez Palacio and Torreon is laced with irrigation ditches and in the irrigating season is rich with cotton and other crops. It is thickly settled and the whitewashed adobe farmhouses fairly sparkle with the sunlight. It is reported the federals have let the water into some of the ditches to impede the rebel advance, while others are being utilized as trenches for the protection of riflemen and rapid-firing guns.

The first important movement of the week just passed took place when General Villa, having appeared suddenly from Chihuahua, set his troops in motion early last Friday morning from Torreon, about 100 miles north of Hermosillo. Fifteen miles north of this city he came upon a strong advance column of the federals who are believed to have been under orders to retreat on appearance of the enemy. The appearance of the rebels, however, was so sudden that the retreat became almost a rout. The federals, like the rebels, were mounted, and the encounter came a sort of a stalemate, with the pursuers smothered in the dust kicked up by their mounts, firing blindly from the saddle, not in the least impeded by the scattered bullets which the federals sometimes turned to fire.

Fight Continued at Gallup. The fight continued at Gallup right into the street of this little city and here it was that most of the federal losses occurred. The bodies of 103 were picked up by Villa's men. The federals are believed to have carried off those who were wounded in this city, as only three were found. The rebel loss was virtually nothing.

On the heels of the cavalry came other troops, and General Benavides with a superior force was sent by rail against Tiahualillo, a town northeast of Hermosillo.

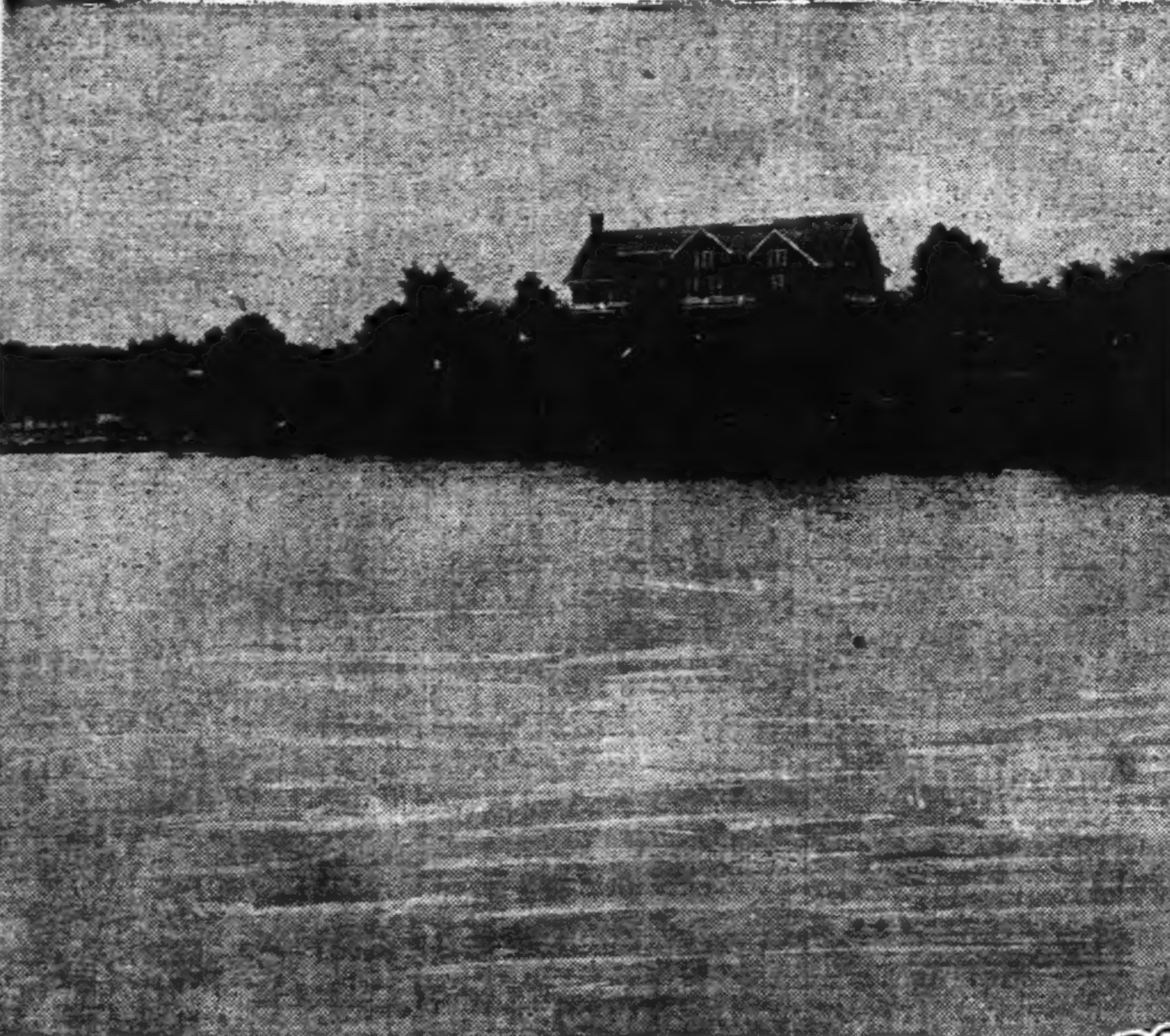
At a great irrigation ditch shortly after leaving Hermosillo, Benavides came upon a federal force which he estimated to number 400. An hour's engagement ensued as a result of which the rebel commander reported to General Villa the rout of the enemy, leaving ninety dead on the field. His own losses, he reported as three killed and seven wounded.

This force of government troops seems to have been far in advance of support, and the town of Tiahualillo was garriaged by a rebel squad without resistance.

Completed Without Fight. Meanwhile General Herrera occupied Santa Clara and sent a force to bridge the ditch where Benavides had vanquished opposition. Another force of rebels under General Urbina in the midst of these exciting events, had been moving on Mapimi, one of the most important cities in the Torreon district, and occupied it without a fight. Urbina was reported ill today but his

Continued on Page Six.

Flames Ravage Beautiful Country Clubhouse



A view of the Atlanta Athletic Club country clubhouse, looking from across East Lake. The loss will probably exceed \$50,000.

DETECTIVE BURNS GOES TO NEW YORK TO HUNT EVIDENCE

Leonard Haas Left for Gotham on Sunday Morning and Sleuth Will Leave This Morning.

Detective William J. Burns and Leonard Haas are going to New York to investigate the same phase of the Frank case which Attorney Luther R. Roser and Herbert J. Haas proved several weeks ago during their journey to the metropolis.

This was the information which prevailed in various offices of the defense Sunday. Leonard Haas left Atlanta for Gotham Sunday morning. Burns remained, however, until this morning, when he departed at 11:00 o'clock on the New York-Atlanta special.

The particular angle of the Frank case, which exists in New York, has been shrouded in secrecy. Detective Burns himself declared to reporters that it will be one of the most important of his entire investigation. His proposed probe of it is expected to last three days or more.

Deceitful Figure? It has been rumored—while neither verified nor denied—that the New York end of the investigation is a bit of reported evidence against tactics of the prosecution of Leo Frank.

The handwriting expert, W. M. Osborn, of New York, is said to be a principal in the affair.

On the other hand, it is likely that Burns and Haas go to New York to examine Nina Formby and H. F. Beckers, the two witnesses who have furnished newly-discovered evidence for the convicted superintendent's defense.

That Burns is probing the rumors of a police "frame-up" is obvious from his investigations in Atlanta during the past week.

The Formby woman is the strongest accuser of police tactics. She swears in a sensational affidavit that Detective W. A. Chawing and J. E. Norris coerced her, under threat of deportation of police protection, to swear to a false story against Frank, Chawing and Norris have also been accused by other witnesses.

Roser and Herbert Haas have never revealed the cause of their trip to New York, although it was generally known that they went to investigate certain phases of the case that had a New York source. Each of these men have held frequent conferences with Burns since their return from New York.

Report Important Evidence. It is said that the evidence Burns expects to secure on his New York trip will be undoubtedly the strongest arguments in the application for a new trial to be submitted before Judge Ben Hill by Frank's counsel.

Immediately upon finishing his work in Manhattan, Burns will return to Atlanta to resume his local inquiry.

Burns spent most of Sunday working in co-operation with C. W. Burke, a detective attached to the office of Luther S. Roser. The two traveled over the city in Burke's automobile. When seen at the Georgian Terrace late Sunday afternoon by a Constitution reporter, Burns and Burke were leaving the hotel in the machine.

"Give my regards to Bill Smith," said the detective laughingly.

"And, by the way, Mr. Burns," the reporter replied, "do you care to make an answer to Mr. Smith's card?"

"No," he answered. "Smith is right."

Continued on Page Ten.

Justice Van Geisen Dies Just as His Citizenship Had Been Restored Him

Savannah, Ga., March 22.—(Special.)—Frank R. Van Geisen, the Savannah magistrate who was fined \$500 several months ago and removed from office for malfeasance, died this morning, just a day after Governor Stanton removed his political disabilities.

Van Geisen, who was indicted on eleven charges of malfeasance and one of usury, pleaded guilty to one of the malfeasance charges, and Judge Charlton, in the supreme court, made the fine as light as possible. The sentence provided that he could never hold office again. Governor Stanton was induced to restore him to citizenship. Van Geisen was one of the best known men in this section.

WILL URGE SALE OF FIRE PROPERTY

Lee Will Ask Disposal of Carnegie Way and Pryor Street Lots and Purchase of Others.

Sale of part of the most centrally located property belonging to the Atlanta fire department and rearrangement of the city's fire station districts, are schemes which Chairman Jesse Lee of the council fire committee, is going to propose at a meeting of the committee Wednesday afternoon.

Councilman Lee believes the city should dispose of the Pryor street property and also the Carnegie Way house.

"The city has owned the property many years and both places have enhanced in value to such an extent that I now believe it advisable to move them," Councilman Lee said.

The Pryor street house can be removed to another street close to the present location, and the city can realize a handsome profit by the exchange. The same disposition can be made of the Carnegie Way house.

Councilman Lee will also urge that the city motorize all its fire apparatus. He proposes to have council to authorize the board of fire commissioners to dispose of the horse-drawn apparatus. Councilman Lee says the city will save thousands of dollars annually by using motor trucks.

Councilman Lee will also ask the committee to revise the theater laws so as to afford patrons of picture shows better protection.

HE KILLS MARSHAL AND MAKES ESCAPE

Douglas, Ga., March 22.—Charged with shooting and killing Lawrence Newbern, town marshal of Broxton, Ga., the authorities today sought the arrest of Charles Graham. I. T. Graham, a brother of the fugitive, also was slightly wounded by the latter.

The shooting occurred in Broxton when Graham was arrested by the marshal charged with making a disturbance. While being taken to the town jail he is alleged to have drawn a revolver, shot Newbern and attempted to shoot a constable aiding the marshal, the bullet going astray and slightly wounding I. T. Graham.

He had not been apprehended late today. If he is arrested there may be trouble.

Newbern was about 40 years old and one of the pioneers of Coffee county. He leaves a wife and several children, among them Judge Philip Newbern, of Ocilla.

Eaten by Cannibals. Sydney, N. S. W., March 22.—Native in the north of New Guinea has murdered and eaten six natives. Teachers from the Walla island mission station

FREE TOLLS-FIGHT THROWS CONGRESS INTO UGLY SNARL

Opponents of Repeal Declare That They Are Gaining Ground—They Are Working to Delay Action.

Washington, March 22.—Believing the foreign policy of the administration depends on the vote on the repeal of the Panama tolls exemption, President Wilson and his advisers in consultation today canvassed the situation.

It is unusual for the president to be at his office on Sunday, but he spent most of the afternoon there with Postmaster General Burleson and Secretary Tumulty. They talked with administration leaders in congress and learned that while there was little reason to doubt the ultimate triumph of the repeal, a stubborn opposition had arisen, particularly in the house, and that those in charge of the administration fight there would have to work hard to overcome it.

Opposed by Democratic Leaders. One of the peculiar phases of the situation is that Speaker Clark, Majority Leader Underwood, Representative Kitchen, Representative Fitzgerald and others usually aligned with the administration in its policies, are opposing it now. With this opposition are many republicans and progressives, and the probability of a close vote is increasing daily. It generally is admitted among the president's friends that he is confronted with the most serious opposition he has encountered, and they point out that the general effect on the nation's foreign relations in the event of the failure of the repeal would surely lead to considerable embarrassment in various other, diplomatic questions now pending.

Believing that their cause is gradually gaining ground in congress, opponents of the proposed repeal of the tolls exemption provision of the Panama canal act expressed satisfaction today over repeated delays in getting the controversy directly before congress.

Working on the Wavering. They are earnestly at work in the meantime on senators and representatives who still are wavering.

That there are some members in both senate and house who really have not decided what to do is claimed by leading opponents of the repeal, despite the repeated publication of polls on the issue tending to show large majorities for repeal. As the fight against the repeal progresses, those who are directing the opposition maintain that their propaganda is producing results and that some surprises are in store for the administration before the controversy is settled. On the other hand, administration champions, while well aware that the fight is the most stubborn and unyielding that has developed since the democratic party came into power, insist that repeal of toll exemption will triumph and that final action cannot be delayed many more weeks.

Pinbuster Is Charged. Charges that some of the democratic and republican opponents of the repeal in the house are deliberately filibustering on the rivers and harbors appropriation bill in order to prevent action on exemption repeal as long as possible, continued to be heard today. Failure to complete the bill yesterday made it impossible to take up, as originally planned, the Sims bill and it was announced tonight that the repeal bill be taken up tomorrow, Monday being reserved for District of Columbia legislation. Consideration of the rivers and harbors bill will be resumed Tuesday.

Continued on Page Six.

FLAMES DESTROY ATHLETIC CLUB'S EAST LAKE HOME

Blaze, Which Started From Defective Wiring, Discovered by E. H. Matthews, Manager Country House.

\$75,000 DAMAGE DONE; INSURANCE IS \$45,000

Watchman Fires Revolver to Notify Members Who Lived in House—Auto Parties See Conflagration.

The East Lake Country clubhouse of the Atlanta Athletic club was totally destroyed last night when a fire started in the kitchen from defective wiring.

The fire was first discovered at 10:45 o'clock by E. H. Matthews, who is manager of the Country clubhouse. By 11:30 o'clock the building was a total loss, the chemical fire extinguishers failing to work.

The loss will reach fully \$75,000, including the cost of the club, its fixtures, furnishings and extensions which have been recently added as improvements, and the personal loss to members of the club who lost their golf clubs and athletic apparel.

The clubhouse was erected in 1905, and was practically new. The construction alone of the house cost \$43,000. On the club's books the furnishings are valued at \$10,000. Insurance was carried to the extent of \$45,000, leaving a dead loss of fully \$25,000.

Alarm Members of Club. Matthews was in the act of closing up the clubhouse for the night when he thought he smelled smoke. Upon investigating he discovered that it was coming out of the wall behind the ice box in the kitchen, which was fully 15 feet away from the kitchen stove. He spread the alarm, and the night watchman began shouting his revolver to awake any one of the club members who might have been spending the night, and already retired.

Walter Richards, Richard Henry, members of the club; George Black, golf assistant, and Henry Davis, a waiter, were at the clubhouse and rushed to the aid of Matthews. With the use of axes, the walls behind the ice box were cut through, and water thrown into the opening. The fire had evidently been burning for some time, though, as just as soon as the opening was made flames leaped out of the walls, and soon spread over the entire building.

The house was quickly engulfed in flames. Many people came out from Atlanta in automobiles who were attracted by the flames, which could be seen from the city.

Very Little Saved. Very little furniture was saved, only a few books and a set of golf sticks, being carried out. Practically the only things of any value that were saved were the golf clubs of George Adair and Stewart Madden. These clubs were in Madden's workshop, and George Black, Madden's assistant, and Willis Jones rushed into the shop, which was the last part of the building to catch fire, and carried these clubs out.

Walter Rogers, seeing the flames from his home in East Lake, telephoned fire engine house No. 13, corner Moreland and Decatur avenues, and the hook and ladder wagon made the trip of 6 miles to the club. On their arrival there was no chance to save the club.

Will Rebuild at Once. B. E. Thrasher, secretary of the club, stated that he believed the board of directors would commence the erection of a new clubhouse in the course of a few days.

Practically every golf enthusiast of the club has lost his set of golf sticks. There were fully 300 sets of golf sticks lost, which, valued at \$25 a set, would constitute an approximate loss of \$7,500.

The clubhouse, which was originally used as the clubhouse before the erection of the one destroyed by fire, was not burned, but threatened to catch fire several times from flying sparks. The food stored in the kitchen, and the lake from the clubhouse caught fire, forming a picturesque scene.

NEGRO IS LYNCHED FOR KILLING ITALIAN. Inverness, March 22.—An unidentified negro, arrested yesterday charged with the killing of Samuel Lusco, who was in charge of a car of fruit en route from New Orleans to Memphis, was taken from the town jail last night by a mob and hanged from a railroad trestle.

The negro, employed by Lusco as a helper, shot and killed his employer. It is alleged, while the train to which his cargo was attached was en route from Inverness to Isola, presumably for the purpose of robbery. He was arrested at Isola and returned to Inverness, where he was placed in the rather frail jail, from which he was taken last night, the mob forcing an entrance to the prison.

So far as can be ascertained efforts to establish the identity of the members of the mob have been without result.

Weather Prophecy. FAIR AND WARMER. Washington, March 22.—Forecast: Georgia—Fair and warmer Monday; Tuesday fair.

Virginia—Fair and warmer Monday; Tuesday fair.

South Carolina—Fair, somewhat warmer Monday; Tuesday fair.

Kentucky—Fair and warmer Monday; Tuesday fair.

Florida—Fair Monday and Tuesday, rising temperature north and central portions.

Alabama—Fair Monday and Tuesday, rising temperature.

Mississippi—Fair Monday and Tuesday, rising temperature.

Continued on Page Six.

ALL THE RADIUM SUPPLY CONTROLLED BY EUROPE

Director Holmes Says Americans Failed to Recognize Importance of Radium.

Washington, March 22.—How the American people failed to recognize the importance of radium as a cancer cure until European countries had obtained virtually all of the present available supply, is graphically told in the annual report of Joseph A. Holmes, director of the federal bureau of mines, made public tonight. The report tells in detail of the bureau's unsuccessful efforts to obtain a quantity of radium sufficient to supply the twenty or more hospitals of the public health service and "serve, in part, to meet the needs of the various cancer hospitals of the country."

Director Holmes estimates that "in the United States 75,000 persons die each year from cancer." Explaining that radium is considered the most promising cure for certain types of cancer, the director says the most serious barrier to progress in demonstrating this is the scarcity of radium. The report attracted unusual interest, as congress is preparing to enact legislation to develop and conserve the country's radium resources.

Little Radium Available.
"There probably is not more than thirty grams of radium now available for use in such treatment in all countries," the report says. "Of this amount there probably is not more than two grams of radium bromide in the United States, in the hands of a few surgeons. Probably fifteen grams of radium bromide was produced during 1912, and of this fifteen grams nearly 11.5 grams were extracted in various European countries from ores shipped to them from the United States, mainly from Colorado and Utah."

"During 1913 there was a total production of 2,140 tons of radium-bearing ores in the United States, of which about 45 per cent of the ores and a little more than 50 per cent of the radium content were shipped abroad. Since a new plant is being erected at Liverpool by an English corporation controlling sixty claims in Colorado and Utah, and because of larger purchases of ores by other foreign corporations, the exports of radium promise to be much larger in 1914."

"Meanwhile American hospitals are vainly endeavoring to purchase and bring back to the United States for their own use some small part of this radium, even at such prices as \$150,000 to \$160,000 per gram, or \$500,000 to \$600,000 for the five grams of radium that a large hospital should have or have access to for special cases."

Treatment of Radium Ores.
"No detailed information concerning the methods of treating these radium-bearing ores being obtainable, the bureau of mines has endeavored to develop a process of its own, which, if successful, will be made public for general use. Progress in this work has been slow. It is believed that with large facilities made available the bureau can extract from ores already belonging to the government a quantity of radium that, placed at the disposal of the public health service at its various hospitals, will in part serve to meet the needs of the various cancer hospitals of the country."

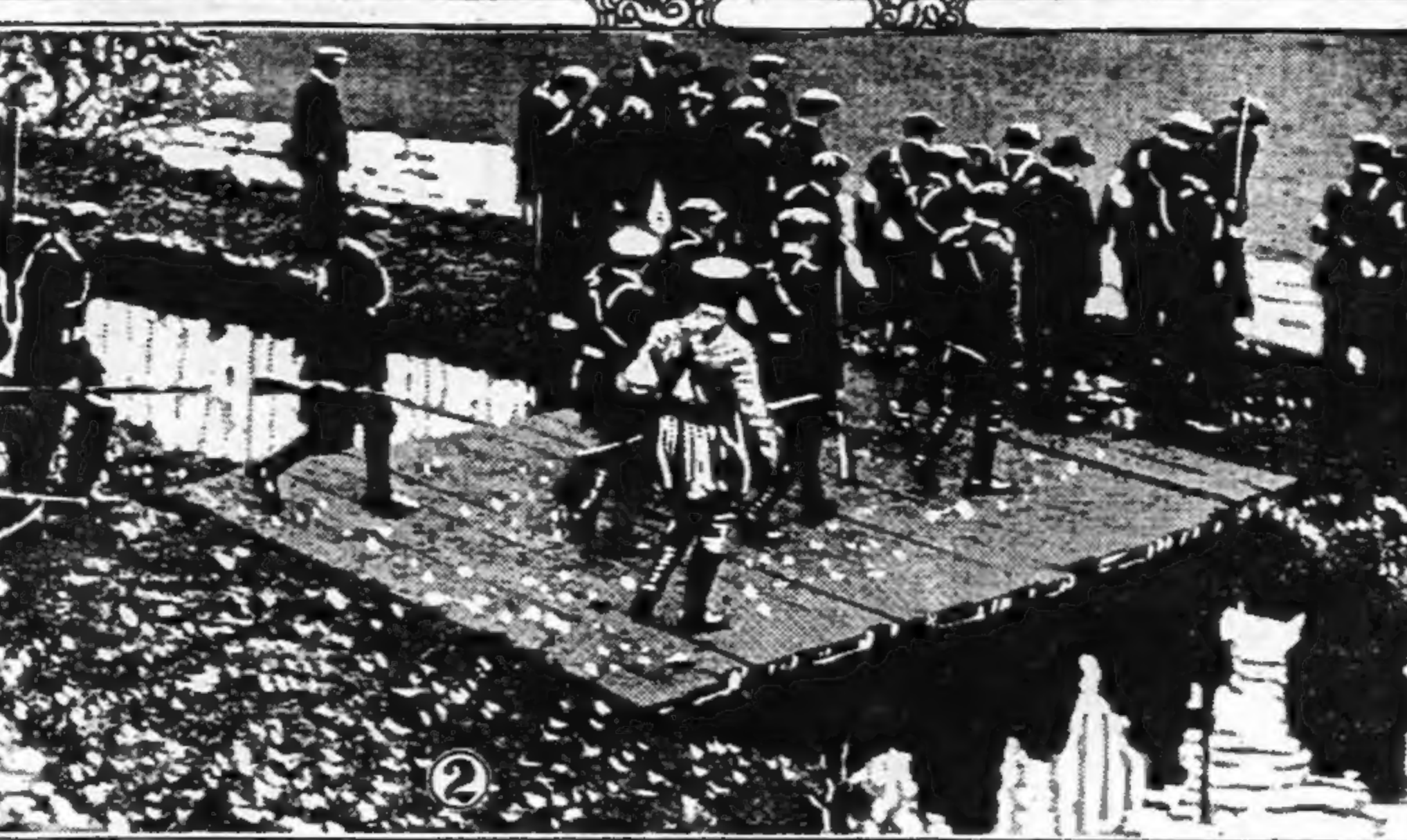
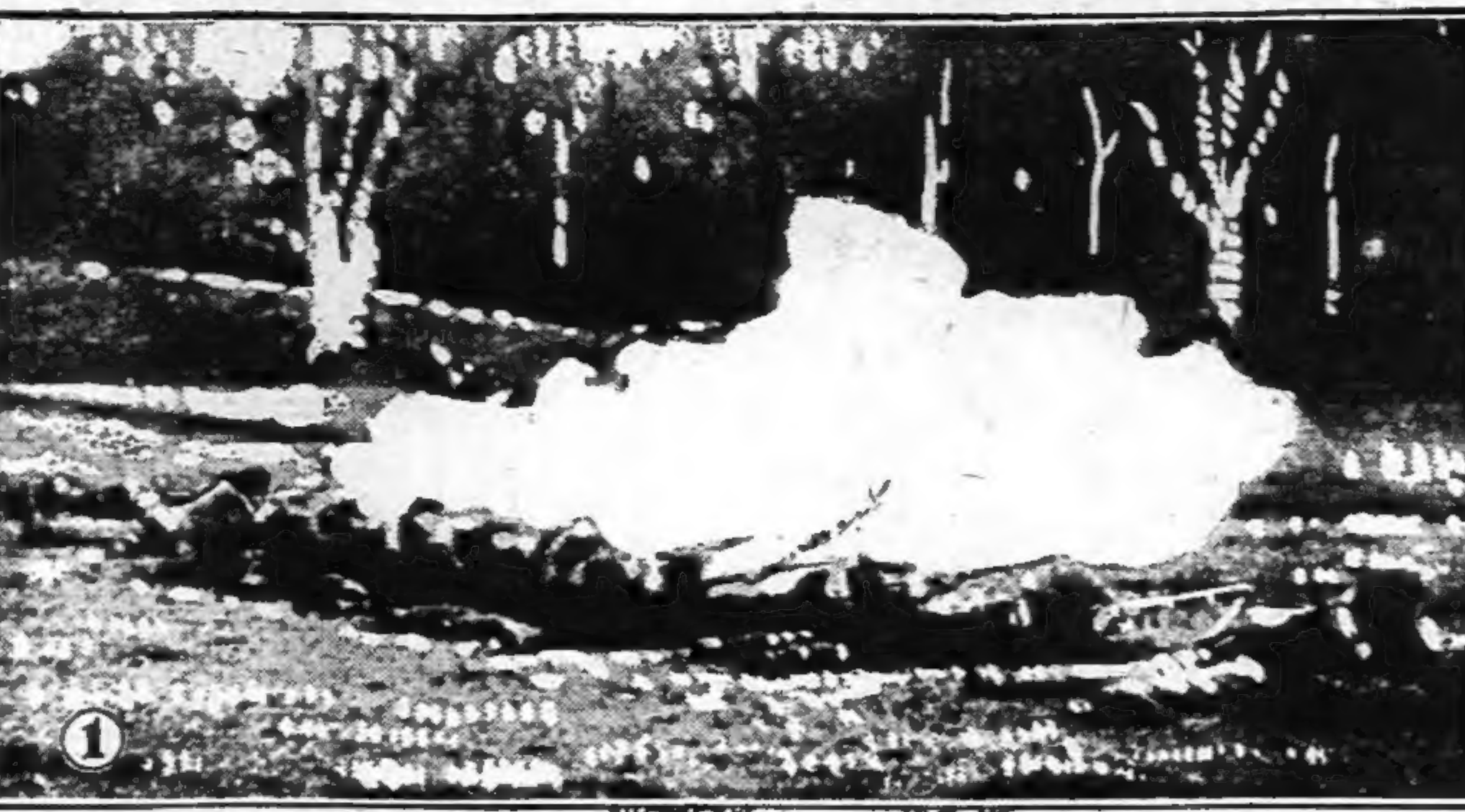
Referring to the bureau's activities in preventing unnecessary waste of the nation's mineral resources, Director Holmes says that last year there was saved in Oklahoma alone \$10,000,000 worth of natural gas. The waste of this product that still continues annually in Oklahoma is estimated to be from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000, and in all the fields of the country it reaches a total of \$50,000,000.

"A few more acres of further delay and this valuable source of national wealth will have been wasted—a permanent loss," the report adds.

The director estimates the unnecessary waste of coal at 250,000,000 tons annually. He expresses the opinion that an investigation costing probably \$50,000 would result in a saving of \$5,000,000 tons yearly.

**BODY OF BABY FOUND;
POLICE INVESTIGATING**
At the county granite quarry, which is just off Ashby street, near the corner of Mayson Turner avenue, two small white boys Sunday found a shoebox, which was concealed under the ledge of a big rock. In it was the body of a baby boy. At one end of the box was written in a flourishing hand the word "Empty," and at the other end of the box were the numbers "41,227 and 41,228."

Ulster Volunteers Preparing for Home Rule War



1. ULSTER VOLUNTEERS PRACTICING FIRING. 2. ULSTER SOLDIERS TRAINING IN FIELD.

The situation in Ulster is most critical because of the bitter opposition on the part of many of the people to the Irish home rule. Sir Edward Carson and other unionist leaders have fostered this feeling. Many Ulster volunteers have been ordered to arms and it is stated they will fight.

DREADED SUNDAY WITHOUT OUTBREAK

Continued From Page One.

Third Cavalry brigade, and the senior officer of his staff, Major Kearsley, but that the others would be individually liable for their refusal to serve, which meant they might be court-martialed.

General Gough and Major Kearsley declined to accept the offer of special treatment and said they would stand or fall by their brother officers.

Merely to Protect Property.
General Paget gave assurance that the movement of troops to Ulster was intended merely for the protection of government property and on this assurance the officers eventually agreed to proceed to Ulster for police duty, but resolutely refused to undertake hostilities against the Ulster loyalists.

This decision was forwarded in a special message to London, and General Gough and the colonels of the other regiments were summoned by the war office to proceed to London. It is understood that there are additional provisional resignations from other regiments and that the government has decided that the officers domiciled in Ulster will not be compelled to undertake active service against their will, but will be given the option of resignation from the army or prolonged leave of absence.

The regulation governing the officers' position is as follows:
"An officer shall not be permitted to

MUTINY IN THE ARMY CAUSES JOY IN ULSTER

Belfast, March 22.—The defection of army officers is the cause of great jubilation in Ulster and among the officials of the provisional government, who are keeping in close touch with events at Curragh and other military depots in Ireland through secret correspondents.

The Associated Press tonight was shown a letter which the provisional authorities have received from an officer at the Curragh station, saying that more than 100 officers had resigned including all the cavalry officers. General Sir Arthur Paget, commanding the troops in Ireland, had then paraded and told them, according to the letter, that he had "an express order and request from the king himself to ask every officer to go as ordered; that they might never be called on to fight and that if they refused to go there might be a mutiny in the army, which would mean a revolution in England, and in six months there would be no king and no army."

Officers Quit the Army.
Despite this appeal all the officers refused to reconsider their resignations. A general officer of high standing in the regular army was offered the post of commander-in-chief of the force which is to operate against the Ulster volunteers. When he declined the offer the war office informed him that his refusal meant the severance of his connection with the army. He persisted, and the authorities offered the post to another officer, said to be General Ffrench, now commanding at Belfast, who accepted.

A denial was issued today of the reported mutiny of the Dorsetshire regiment, and in six months there would be no king and no army.

Ulster awaits with curiosity the next move of the war office pending the situation remains unchanged. Absolute order prevails in the city.

PROPOSAL BY ASQUITH ON IRISH QUESTION

London, March 22.—The Daily Chronicle, the government organ, says it learns Premier Asquith will make another important statement with reference to the Irish question, in the House of Commons, on Friday, probably in July, on condition that unionists will co-operate in passing the bill in the House of Commons.

Welsh disestablishment bills at this session of parliament.

GOVERNMENT BLAMED
BY CARDINAL GIBBONS
Baltimore, March 22.—Cardinal Gibbons tonight commented on the Ulster situation as follows:
"To my mind it appears that the government is making a mistake in taking the upholders of the Ulster peace. It could do this if it went about in the right way. There is only a small proportion of the population of Ireland engaged in the present uprising, and the government permits it to do what should be done and what should not be done."

Of course I pray that there will be a peaceful settlement.

Presbytery Will Pass
Today on California
Call for Dr. Walker
At a meeting of the Atlanta presbytery to be held at the Central Presbyterian church this morning at 10:30 o'clock the question of releasing Dr. Hugh K. Walker from his position as pastor of the Presbyterian church of this city for the purpose of allowing him to accept a call from the Presbyterian church of Long Beach, which he has expressed a desire to answer in the affirmative, was brought up.

NEW BASIS IS COMING FOR COTTON MARKET

Trade Is Able to Figure Fairly Accurately Supply Available for Mills.

New Orleans, La., March 22.—The cotton market this week will get down to a new basis. All of the reports concerning growth this season are out of the way and the trade is able to figure out fairly accurately the supply available for the mills of the world to work on. The question of consumption will still be in dispute, but aside from this, there will be a general tendency to take increasing interest in the new crop outlook.

While it is yet too early for weather markets, more or less influence will come from the weather over Texas. Delay already has been reported in getting the crop out of the ground in the southern counties of that state because of too low temperatures and it even has been reported that some young cotton has been killed by the cold. Continued low temperatures will have a stimulating effect on the market while warmer weather would encourage the bear side. The advantage would appear to be with the long side for the first day or two of the week because of the cold weather. The price of cotton which probably will result in bullish crop accounts.

The net demand and end of March export shipments will be features of interest this week. Bulls expect both to favor them. Exports thus far this season of American cotton total 7,400,277 bales, against 6,990,159 a year ago, and 5,677,153 two years ago. This means that exports are on the basis of 5,000,000 bales for the season. Two years ago the movement amounted to 10,500,000 bales. Students of the market think that no such movement is possible this season if American mills are going to take the 4,000,000 bales their present consumption about points to Texas. Bears are of the opinion that following the filling of March shipments both the spot demand and the export movement will fall off. They consider that April will be the dull month it usually is in the spot department.

Liquidation of the March position in the future market may be attended by more or less excitement. Bulls appear to have the advantage and other conditions may derive strength from developments in the current option.

C. S. JOHNSON APPOINTED
TO THE NAVAL ACADEMY
Macon, Ga., March 22.—Senator Vaisey has appointed Charles S. Johnson, a student at Mercer university, to the United States Naval academy at Annapolis. Johnson's home is at Jackson, Ga.

Negro Girl Killed.
Thomson, Ga., March 22.—(Special).—On Saturday evening about 10 o'clock Nellie Rochelle, a young negro girl, was shot dead at her home in "Shakey" Thomson's district by Hudson Shields, a negro man about 22 years old, according to statements made by other negroes who were present. Shields made his escape and so far has not been captured.

MRS. J. W. HURT SINGS AT THE ORGAN RECITAL

One of the most effective of the Kraft organ recitals yet presented was heard on Sunday afternoon at the Auditorium.

The number on the program which elicited the most applause and by the same standard met with the greatest favor was the "Ave Maria," the work of the well-known Atlanta composer, George F. Lindner. Mrs. J. W. Hurt, whose soprano voice has such unusual range, sang this number, while Lindner played a violin obbligato. Mrs. Hurt received full credit of praise. While the Sunday audience was not particularly large it made up in appreciation what it lacked in numbers.

Rev. Luther R. Bridges Opens Revival Meeting At the First Methodist

Rev. Luther R. Bridges, who is conducting a two weeks' series of revival meetings at the First Methodist church, spoke last night to a large audience upon "Experimental Religion."

Mr. Bridges is an eloquent evangelist. Although he is perhaps 30 years old, his youthful appearance is responsible for his sometimes being called the "Boy Preacher." Mr. Bridges is also a singer of fine quality, and in the midst of his sermon last night, sang an impressive solo, entitled "Peace."

Mr. Bridges will preach every morning at 10:30 o'clock, and in the evening at 7:45. At tonight's service, the Win-One quartet of the Central Baptist church, will sing.

Ask your grocer to send you our new "Orange Label" blend—
30c. a half pound
Ridgways Tea

The End of the Opportunity

to purchase the new Encyclopaedia Britannica at low prices will soon be reached. An increase of \$20 to \$30 a set will then be made in the price. You will effect a substantial saving by buying now.



The Editor or Journalist

or any wide-awake Writer or Reader will benefit by using The New Encyclopaedia Britannica (11th Edition) because it is different from any other work of reference, especially in being clearly, attractively written by great authorities, chosen from all over the world, who know their special subjects and know how to tell about them to other people.

For instance, in the Britannica, the article **NEWSPAPERS** is by Lord Northcliffe, H. H. Chubb, and former editor "St. James Gazette," and now day-editor, "London Times," and C. K. Shorter, editor "The Sphere."

A few of the Many Newspapers and Newspaper Men Subscribing to the New Encyclopaedia Britannica:
Talbot Williams, (Head of Columbia School of Journalism)
N. Y. Evening Post
Nairobi East African Standard
Dallas News
Joseph Pulitzer (10 copies)
N. Y. Times
Chicago Tribune
La Discusion, Havana
Minneapolis Journal
Japanese - American, San Francisco
Kingston, N. Y., Freeman
Catholic World
Geoffrey Robinson, London Times
Halia, San Francisco
New Orleans Times-Democrat
Milwaukee Sentinel
N. Y. Herald
Brooklyn Daily Eagle
Hartford Times
Horse White
Associated Press, N. Y. City
Harrison Gray Otis, Los Angeles

And there is the same constant note of authority in all other subjects in the Britannica—whether you turn to it for information about paper or bookbinding or libraries; for a critical summary of the career of a figure in the French Revolution or in the history of Japan; for a biography of Benjamin Franklin, or Horace Greeley, or Charles A. Dana, or E. L. Godkin, or Henry J. Raymond; for impressionism or post-impressionism in painting; for the location and importance of an out-of-the-way town in Australia or in Zanzibar; for a point of law bearing on a will, a poisoning case or an insurance fraud; or for a description of the manufacture of leather, or sugar, or sulphuric acid.

A Model of Good Literary Style
The Britannica is different also in being well-written. Among its contributors on literary subjects were such masters of style as Henry Van Dyke, George W. Cable, E. E. Hale, Swinburne, R. L. Stevenson, George E. Woodberry, Henry Cabot Lodge, William Sharp, Mrs. Humphry Ward, Watts-Dunton, Prof. Saintsbury, Leslie Stephen, Edmund Gosse. Its articles are models of good style, as well as authoritative statements of facts.

The World Today in the New Encyclopaedia Britannica
The recent industrial and social changes in all lands; recent wars, treaties, and conventions; recent progress in the development of literature, of art, pure and applied; the new interpretations in religion and philosophy—in fact, the whole story of all that is interesting and important in the prodigious activities in every department of the world's life are here stated clearly by authorities. Its 44,000,000 words, 40,000 articles by 1,500 contributors picked from the whole world, by a remarkable and different kind of book manufacture—the use of thin, opaque, beautifully printed India paper—are put into 29 handy, convenient volumes, each only an inch thick. The set is easy to read, to consult, to handle, to house.

Good Red Blood

The Best Protection Against Weather Changes

Coughs and colds may come now and then, but you'll notice ruddy, well-conditioned people don't have as much trouble fighting the weather as do the thin-blooded.

Good Food is Half the Battle

If you're interested in keeping well, try

Grape-Nuts

This excellent food, made from whole wheat and barley, supplies the strength-giving, blood-making properties which Nature stores abundantly in these grains, and which are often lacking in ordinary foods.

A morning dish of Grape-Nuts is a wonderful fortifier against shivery winds. It is easily digested and its vitalizing elements are quickly transformed into rich, nourishing blood.

Grape-Nuts comes ready to eat from the package. Add cream or good milk. Delicious!

"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts

—sold by Grocers everywhere.

Have You a Gas Hot Water Heater In Your Home?

No home complete without one.

You should prepare now for the summer supply of hot water, when the kitchen is out.

There are several kinds of gas water heaters available for home service, all of which we would be pleased to show you. One of the new devices is called the Roud Cottage Heater.

The Cottage Heater, in addition to giving you perfect hot water, provides a perpetual service which goes on day in and day out with the same precision and lack of attention. You marvel at the ingenuity which makes this service possible, yet it is all very simple—the opening of any faucet releases the gas to the main burners in the heater. The main burners are in turn ignited by a small pilot light with its lever constantly lighted. The water continues to flow hot until the faucet is closed, when the gas is automatically shut off in the heater.

You are cordially invited to call and see one in operation.

Atlanta Gas Light Co.

Phone 4945

THE CONSTITUTION

Established 1868.
THE STANDARD SOUTHERN NEWSPAPER
Published Daily, Sunday, Tri-Weekly

CLARK HOWELL
Editor and General Manager
W. L. HALSTEAD
Business Manager
Directors: Clark Howell, Robt. Robinson,
Albert Howell, Jr., E. R. Black, H. W. Gray.
Telephone Main 5000.



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

POSTAGE RATES:
United States and Mexico.
10 to 12-page papers, 1c; 12 to 24-page papers, 2c; 24 to 36-page papers, 3c; 36 to 48-page papers, 5c.

ATLANTA, GA., March 23, 1914.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
By Mail in the United States and Mexico.
(Payable in advance.)
Daily and Sunday..... 1 mo. 6 mo. 12 mo.
Daily..... \$3.00 \$12.00 \$24.00
Sunday..... 50c 2.25 4.50
Tri-Weekly..... 1.25 2.50 5.00

By Carrier.
In Atlanta, 5c per month or 12 cents per week. Outside of Atlanta, 6c per month or 12 cents per week.

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

The address of the Washington Bureau is No. 1727 S Street, N. W., Mr. John Corrigan, Jr., staff correspondent, in charge.

THE CONSTITUTION is on sale in New York City by 2 p. m. the day after issue. It can be had: Bookings Newsstands, Broadway and Forty-second street (Times building corner), Thirty-eighth street and Broadway and Twenty-ninth street and Broadway.

The Constitution is not responsible for advance payments to out-of-town local carriers, dealers or agents.

CONSTRUCTIVE CAUTION.

The Constitution publishes elsewhere today, from its Washington correspondent, a clear-cut and candid analysis of the status in the national capital as regards legislation directed against so-called "interlocking directorates" as well as other features of trust legislation.

The obvious deduction from the dispatch is that all parties in congress, and particularly the democrats who will be charged with responsibility, are disturbed over the possibility that measures aimed in good faith at the undoubtedly undesirable features of the interlocking directorate may hit also the principle of the interlocking directorate as it applies to legitimate business in every state and territory.

Leaders are asking: "How shall we separate the sheep from the goats? How curb the abuses shown by the Fujo probe to exist in New York without threatening the vitals of business elsewhere in the country?"

It is not strange that under this disquieting situation there should be even debate of shelving this precarious issue for the present.

One man may be director for a railroad and also for a bank, and the two institutions might, conceivably, sustain financial or business relations. But that fact does not argue the man a potential crook, or mean that he will, under the purview of the restraining law, seek to throttle competition or be guilty of lawless practices.

Indeed, if men who are joint directors in concerns whose affairs may remotely overlap are put under the ban of the law, it is conceivable that the business administrative boards of the country will be gutted; the representative type of citizen be barred from what is essentially a public service and disfranchised of his ordinary rights as an American citizen.

No sane law contemplates this havoc, of course. But the probability of its development as an unexpected by-product is disturbing, to put it mildly. And that is not to mention the contingency that the known good now accomplished by the Sherman law might be wholly nullified by confusing, conflicting and vague additions.

The suggestion that leaders are debating the wisdom of postponing action on the interlocking directorate situation may, after all, show the way out of a delicate crisis. The country has been treated to two capital legislative operations, those on the tariff and the currency system. It has as yet had no adequate opportunity to recover from the effect of either. To burden it with a third and doubtful experiment might be dangerous. To defer that experiment until business shall have a breathing spell free of eternal uncertainty may be the part of prudence from the political no less than from the patriotic standpoint. For there is no doubt that the party can safely stand pat before the country on the tariff and the currency. Later, if further drastic legislation is needed, there will be nothing to prevent it. In the meantime, business will have resumed its normal condition.

It is encouraging that the president and congress are fully awake to the situation. The demand is, emphatically, for constructive caution.

AN APPLE CONVENTION.

If the apple possibilities of north Georgia are not duly heralded to the country it will not be the fault of the Cornelia and Georgia State Chambers of Commerce. As reported recently in The Constitution, the Cornelia chamber in a monster apple convention, to be held in Cornelia March 25, President C. J. Hadem, of the state chamber, promised the delegation, which was headed by William Eberhardt, every help in his power. Such nobles as

Henry R. Howard, president of the National Apple association; R. C. Berkmans, former president of the State Horticultural society, and every official in Georgia having remotely or nearly to do with horticulture or agriculture will be present. There will be a flotilla of autos, and they will convey guests to every part of Habersham and adjoining counties offering interest in the apple line.

In other words, the local and state boards are to unite in a love-feast which shall celebrate the glories and sing the possibilities of the Georgia apple, not for the Habersham territory alone, but as well for the entire Blue Ridge region.

The subject is an inspiring one. The coves, nooks and hills of north Georgia offer territory naturally adapted to develop a tremendous apple industry. The altitude, the precipitation, the soil and other factors are just right. The process of demonstration has gone from the academic to the concrete. Three years ago Rabun county apples won a first prize at the National Apple show, in Spokane, at the heart of the famous Pacific apple orchards. Recently, products from the same locality carried off blue ribbons at a national show in New York city.

Blue Ridge Georgia can produce apples not alone enough to feed the state, but to create a big export margin. Those that come down from that region sell like hot cakes at high prices. Apple growing is not so precarious, nor so much a matter of speculation, as peach cultivation. The element of refrigeration does not enter, the vicissitudes of weather are minimized.

These and other facts will be demonstrated at the Cornelia convention, March 28. Several fortunes in growing apples are awaiting the capitalist and the small farmer in the Blue Ridge belt.

LETTERS WITH PACKAGES.

The parcel post adds another chapter to its brief, but phenomenal, history with the signing of an order by Postmaster General Burleson which permits the sending of a letter with a parcel. The letter must, of course, carry its own postage and be addressed to the same party receiving the parcel. When that condition is fulfilled, the letter may be attached to the parcel and, therefore, assured of delivery with it.

The improvement here recorded is bound to further popularize the parcel post. Heretofore, this branch of the postal department has been forced to progress against the handicap of the regulation which forbade written matter, save the address, to accompany a package. The new order lifts this embargo, and will, undoubtedly, stimulate the popularity of the parcel post, as it will the revenues of the government.

It is doubtful if in any country there has been witnessed the remarkable degree of evolution visible in the growth of the parcel post in America. That activity of the post-office department has been in operation for a period of a trifle under fifteen months. "And today the parcel post is a part of the life of every rural community, as it is of the equipment of most of the mail shippers of the city."

If the growth of the past is a prophecy of the future, the forecast is safe that within the next five years the parcel post will be proved not only as a tremendous agent for developing the rural districts, but equally for increasing by a large numeral the revenues of the government.

COMMON-PREFERRED SENSE.

Probate of the will of George Westinghouse, inventor of the air brake and other revolutionary devices, discloses his fortune as being about \$35,000,000.

Westinghouse and Edison stand out as types that may be studied with profit by the young inventor. You can hear plenty of tales, tolerably well authenticated, too, about the inventor being robbed of the proceeds of his work. There are relatively few accounts of the inventor, or at least the inventor of note in this country, who reaped the material reward for his labors. Westinghouse and Edison are two exceptions, not solitary, but trending in that direction.

The explanation of the financial success of these men is found in one fact—they knew the game of business almost as well as the game of inventing. Sometimes, indeed in the case of Edison very often, they had to fight long, hard and costly battles for their rights. But they generally won out in the long run, and that in spite of the handicap of our deplorably unjust and antiquated patent laws.

Our age is, necessarily, one of specialism, and it is not to be expected that the man with the creative turn shall have also the commercial knack. But the lives of Westinghouse and Edison, the one leaving a huge fortune and the other still adding to it, is a reminder of the advantage of mixing a little hard common sense with the sheerly intellectual. And the lesson need not go without attention in walks of life other than those occupied by the inventor.

Just the way of a grouchy old blizzard to announce that it is still in business at the very moment the delighted mocking birds were arranging a spring concert.

The unexpected frequently happens. There's a rumor that those red-headed Texas widows are wearing green wigs.

Senator La Follette says he will remain a republican. He denies that he has written the obituary of the party.

Some folks wouldn't believe in Prosperity if they were able to take stock in a radium mine.

Story of graft in Japan. (Falling right in line with civilization!)

Just from Georgia

A Song of the Race.

The race we're a-runnin' is but for a day,
But the old world's all right—I'm a-wantin' to say!
Every bleat minute I'm glad that I'm in it;
I take up my burdens an' whistle away!

Sorrow comes eighn—skies gettin' gray,
But the world's the all right one—I'm a-wantin' to say!
For the joy—just of livin' I offer thanksgivin',
So I take up my burdens and sing on the way!

Life a Spring Peem.
Here is the way Folger McKinney views it:
"Ah, wouldn't it be beautiful to stand at some one's door,
And hear the bluebirds in the hearts of all the rich and poor.
It's all the work I'm askin'—
If the Master wants it done,
Just makin' life a poem of spring
For every single one."

Waxing Philosophy.
Baxter Smith has these paragraphs in The Dalton Citizen:

"The reason I have so much faith in myself is because I have so much faith in the whiteness of my mother's soul."

"Play with the fire if you want to; but when you get burned, don't set up a howl, and try to tack the blame on somebody else."

"Love laughs at locksmiths all right, but hasn't even a dry grin coming when the meal barrel is empty, the baby barefooted and not a dollar in sight."

DISTRACTING NOISES

BEG PARDON—WRONG NUMBER!



On the Rise.

This is the Billville idea of the tall buildings:
"They're pillin' up the stones an' takin' in the crowd,
An' when you stand on top o' them you're lost in fleecy clouds.
The folks are so ambitious! They keep a-pushin' the clouds, or wiped away an' gone!
An' with these new buildings risin' so high up in the state
You're just so close to Heaven you almost touch the gate!"

A Windfall for Government.
This is related of a Billville postmaster. Running short of stamps he dispatched this letter to Washington:

"Send me a load of stamps—quick! Bill Spurlin will be in town Saturday, of the weather ain't rainin', an' he'll take \$5 worth."

Human Nature Test.
"Mighty few folks kin keep dey place an' stan' ter dey raisin' wid a new suit er close an' a diamond pin. Dey will think dat dis ole worl' is only turnin' 'roun' ter look at 'em!"

Something to Growl At.

When the rain is gone and the sun comes out
In the beautiful garden plot
An' the rose is friskin' her leaves about,
It's then too hot! too hot!
(Never know what we want on the way—
Sun and stars, or a rainy day!)

Go a-growlin' from spring to fall—
Growlin' in every place;
Get half a dollar, an' you want it all.
An' "the world no friend to grace!"
(Never know what we want on the way—
Sun and stars, or a rainy day!)

When you get to glory you think that you
Won't say, while you stand and stare:
"I'm wantin' a seat with Moses, too—
Just the highest bench up there!"
(Never know what we want, I say—
Sun and stars, or a rainy day!)

Perfectly Designed.
"Here's one of them science fallers prophesizin' that the sun's light is dyin', and pretty soon the fire will be out."
"Let it be! I've been lightin' it for the old woman for thirty years, and she's already prophesied that I'll have a job in the fire department hereafter!"

Same Everywhere.
"What we're a-wantin'," says a Georgia philosopher, "is for the weather to get too hot for the growers to freeze to this glorious old country!"

Taking It Easy.
"I don't sit up at night, waitin' for trouble ter come," says Brother Williams. "I goes off ter sleep, in de full belief dat he'll wake me up w'en he gits good an' ready."

Come Again, Reggie!
Reggie—So, by way of breaking the ice, I remarked that the weather was very cold.
Henry—Well, and what did she reply?
Reggie—She said, "The recurring phenomenon of heat and cold are so frequent and so familiar as to be matter too negligible to engage my interest, Mr. Hasky."
Henry—That all!

New Dams for Egypt.
Two irrigation dams will be built by the Egyptian government, one on the Blue Nile and the other on the White Nile. The structures, it is reported, will be larger than the Aswan dam, and the estimated cost ranges from \$15,000,000 to \$17,500,000.

Threat-Laden Issue of Interlocking Directorates Makes Congress Cautious

By John Corrigan, Jr.
Washington, March 22.—(Special).—Both branches and all political parties in congress are more perturbed over the anti-trust and interlocking directorate legislation now pending than over the Mexican situation or, indeed, any single issue of national importance that has developed since the inauguration of Wilson. All tendency to treat or approach the subject lightly or with impulse has given way to the sober realization that under any conditions and with the most cautious intention it is laden with possible threat to the business of the country. From President Wilson on down the injunction is "Go slow."

So chary are the democrats of trading on the toes of the public or business sentiment of the country, that it would not be really surprising if tinkering with the question went over until next fall, the party standing pat before the voters on the new tariff and currency laws and the food roads bill, which seems sure of enactment.

The delicate problem confronting congress is just this:

"How are we going to frame a law that will reach the underlying menace of the interlocking directorate in high places and when it is perverted, without at the same time threatening legitimate use of the interlocking directorate system upon which constructive business in many parts of the nation is built?"

There is no doubt, of course, that the Fujo probe demonstrated that when interlocking directorates are carried to an extreme, and among the high financiers of New York, it produces conditions that are vicious and undesirable. These it is the desire of congress to curb.

Honest Business.
But if indiscriminate legislation against the interlocking directorate is enacted, what becomes of legitimate business throughout the country outside of New York?

Every American state contains scores or hundreds of industrial and corporate or commercial enterprises, the boards of directors of which are composed of men who are also on the directorates of other corporations that, theoretically, might have business dealings with them. In other words, the same man may be a director in a bank and a director in a railroad which might, conceivably, be a customer of that bank.

This sort of thing is common and it is easily understood. It takes brains to direct big enterprises. There is not a surplus of that variety of brains in this country. In innumerable communities, the same men may serve on the directorates of several corporations from sheer necessity, since the country simply does not produce high-calibered brains or wealth in sufficient quantities to furnish directors for all concerns without, at many points, overlapping.

What Might Happen.
These men serve on joint or interlocking directorates for no sinister purpose of plunder, to stifle competition or throttle or bottle initiative and enterprise.

As a simple matter of community service, they serve to represent substantial interest of stockholders, small investors, widows, etc., as well as the business interests.

If the straight technical line was drawn and the interlocking directorate was either abolished, or its maintenance made obscure and devious, what would happen?

The effect would be to deprive from valuable public service, to disfranchise them from the rights and privileges of the average citizens, thousands of the highest type of business men in the country. Chambers of commerce the country over are protesting against this.

Perkage Worse.
Another menacing possibility is that the Sherman anti-trust law may either be emasculated or wholly destroyed by hazy or indefinite or dangerous additions.

As it now is, the law is a net action through prosecutions under the law. The lawyers in congress are asking if the law is cluttered with numerous new clauses if the latter will not turn out loopholes for the escape of business interests.

Will It Stand Pat?
The amended interlocking directorate bill is vastly simpler than its stern predecessor. But it still is full of ambiguities and, some members think, danger. It leaves too much up in the air, and too much to the broad discretion of the courts. Chairman Henry D. Clayton, of the house judiciary committee, has told your representative that it is the desire of the committee to exempt legitimate business from the drastic operation of the law. But he, as well as others, is uncertain as to how this is to be accomplished in a constitutional manner.

All these perplexing considerations have given rise to distinct sentiment in some quarters, that it is best to leave this dangerous field alone for the present. Adoption of this course would enable the party to go before the country with a splendidly constructive and attack-proof program of the currency and tariff and good roads laws.

objections to the bill are deemed advisable to enact legislation clarifying the corporation situation, steps could then be taken at a time when the country has had opportunity to recover from previous fundamental legislation.

Whether this is the prevailing sentiment the next few days will disclose. In the meantime, it is certain that from President Wilson on down the tendency is to speed down rather than speed up the legislative machine as it touches basic legislation.

IN CONFIDENCE.

When the busy day is done,
Then I seek them, one by one.
Of friends the best—
An' bid them to my fireside.
Where we in confidence abide
And laugh and jest.

Some are graily dressed in blue,
Some in brown, and others, too.
In gray—alack!
While still they're worn and old,
Neighbor with those dressed in gold,
And some in black.

No idle gossip do they repeat,
But always genial and discreet—
True helpers they!
How often do they calm all fear,
With words of wisdom and hearty cheer,
And bless my way!

Best greetings, friends, unto ye all,
As one by one, ye wait my call
From cosy nooks—
Thrice welcome to my fireside,
Where we in confidence abide,
I and my books!

—AUGUSTA WALL.

Better Lighting for the Eads Bridge, St. Louis.

(From The Electrical World.)
The famous Eads bridge across the Mississippi river, connecting St. Louis, Mo., and East St. Louis, Ill., is now brilliantly lighted by inverted magnetite arc lamps. Those on the Illinois end of the bridge are supported on ornamental iron standards set at the outer edge of the pedestrian walk. On the western end of the structure lamps have been placed on iron brackets attached to the trolley poles of the electric railway company operating on the bridge. Fifty lamps in all are used.

DAILY GRIST From the STATES POLITICAL GRIND

Prison Commissioner E. L. Rainey, who is serving an unexpired term on the commission, will stand for re-election, and it might as readily be stated, by way of prognostication, will be elected.

The former statement may be made upon Commissioner Rainey's announcement, but



E. L. RAINEY.

the latter statement could not by any means be so made. However well Commissioner Rainey may think of his chances for election he would be the last man in the world to utter any word which might remotely resemble a boast.

The pleasing modesty of this fine gentleman is reflected in the first move of his candidacy, which has been to tender his resignation as a member of the state executive committee, which body sets the rules for the primary in which he will run.

Such an exercising of his sense of propriety has been highly commended by his many friends all over the state and particularly in south Georgia.

Commissioner Rainey is editor of The Dawson News and was for a long while head of the Georgia Weekly Press association. In event of opposition arising he would undoubtedly have the support of this strong organization.

So far no opposition has arisen, and it is not believed that Mr. Rainey will have any, as he has made an excellent official.

VEREEN'S FRIENDS WANT HIM AS EITHER GOVERNOR OR SENATOR

As a result of the wide publicity which he gained in connection with his application for appointment as United States senator a short time ago, friends of Hon. W. C. Vereen of Moultrie have determined to push him for a leading political office at the first opportunity offered.

"Southwest Georgia has never had either a United States senator or a governor," said Thad Adams, president of the Moultrie Grocer company, who was in the city yesterday, "and we are determined to get one of the other just as soon as we can. We believe Mr. Vereen is the man who will fit, and we are going to do our best to land him just as soon as the chance shows itself. We propose to watch the political currents and run with them, if we can, instead of trying to cross them, but—we are going to run."

While Mr. Adams did not say so, the information comes with significant authority that Mr. Vereen's friends intend putting him forward either for governor or for the United States senate the year, according to the opportunity offered. It is said to be their plan down in the second to put him forward for governor in case Governor Blanton runs for the senate, and to urge him for the senate if the governor should decide to stand for re-election.

JACKSON COUNTY TO BE STORM CENTER OF NEXT DISTRICT

Jefferson, Ga., March 22.—(Special).—It begins to look like Jackson county is to be the storm center of a goodly sized proportion of the politics of northeast Georgia this year.

Dr. Hardman, of Commerce, is positively going to be in the race for congress. Speaker John Holder is also positively in the race for congress from the same district—and from the same county. Congressman Bell, incumbent, his brother here intimates, will also be in the race for re-election.

The county of Barrow to be named for Chancellor Barrow, of the university—is to bob up again in Jackson and will form the basis of the fight for legislative places in that county, and probably have as large a share as it did two years ago in the congressional race.

For the legislature two tickets are crystallizing. Judge W. W. Stark, of Commerce, former senator, and Dr. L. C. Allen, of Stockton, former representative, look like one team, both said to be opposed to the creation of the county of Barrow, and Paul Harber, of Commerce, editor of The Observer, and J. H. Rainey, of Milledgeville, representative, look like the other ticket—and they are in favor of the establishment of a new county, with Wilkes the county seat, with the possibility in the future of still another new county, with Commerce as the capital.

WARM RACE FOR REPRESENTATIVE

BEING RUN IN CLARK COUNTY

Athens, Ga., March 22.—(Special).—The race will open up in Clarke for representatives' places this week. J. Frank Rhodes and O. H. Arnold, who has two brothers in the present legislature, have announced. Frank A. Ligon, incumbent, has also announced, but cannot say now whether he will run again.

Many friends are still urging the consideration of Judge Andrew Cobb's name for governor in the next opening. There has appeared no opposition, even by authenticated rumor, to Congressman Tribble. The county executive committee meets Monday to fix the date of a primary and prescribe rules and regulations for the primary, which will doubtless be called two or three months before the time the state primary is usually held—in April or May.

SHANNON LIKES SUGGESTED PLAN FOR ELECTION OF U. S. SENATORS

Commerce, Ga., March 21.—(Special).—Editor John F. Shannon, of The Commerce News, favors the suggested plan to give what he believes to be free expression to the people of the state in their choice of United States senators and at the same time to eliminate much of party bitterness which may still be in some sections lingering.

announced, viz: E. M. Dyer, Monte Shaw, Sam Gatlin, John W. Brown, Loyd Reed and H. L. Barfield. George Owen is being opposed for receiver by H. Clay Lassiter, James W. Gaines and Homer Pair. James Gibbs has as his opponent A. H. Talley for clerk of the court. Sheriff Swanson and Tax Collector Lecroy have no opposition.

Colonel W. R. Power, Thomas N. Camp, Joe Abbott, E. N. Stanley and others are thinking of being in the race for the legislature.

HALL COUNTY PRIMARY WILL COST CANDIDATES \$100

Gainesville, Ga., March 22.—(Special).—The election for county officers, which is called for April 10, will cost the candidates about \$100 this year, an assessment of about \$11 each being put upon the aspirants.

The following is the standing of the ticket today, with the slightest possibility of one or two other candidates announcing later: For judge of the city court, W. S. Pickrell; A. C. Wheeler, for solicitor of the city court, Hammond Johnson; Ed Quillian, for sheriff, J. M. Long, E. A. Spencer; for clerk, R. W. Smith; for county treasurer, George Latham, Reed A. Latham, Thomas W. West; for tax collector, W. E. Buffington; L. B. Cato, J. D. Loke, W. D. (Bill) Welch; for tax collector, Amos E. Fuller, John L. Barrett.

DEKALB POLITICAL SITUATION FAST GROWING COMPLICATED

Decatur, Ga., March 22.—(Special).—The political situation in DeKalb county is growing somewhat complicated as the date for the election approaches. The primary will be held on April 13, and there are already seventeen candidates in the field for the various offices.

The closest race will probably be that for county commissioner. This office pays \$1500 per year and is a very important position after the place. R. J. Freeman, the present commissioner, is running for re-election, and is opposed by C. A. Morris, former sheriff, and Charles O. Smith, a well-known dairyman.

B. F. Burgess, the present county clerk, is opposed by W. H. Hollingsworth, of Lithonia. Sheriff J. A. McCurdy has no opposition, and so far none has developed against Tax Receiver C. C. Cline.

There are six candidates for treasurer. D. C. Thompson wants to be re-elected, and the other candidates are: J. E. Bodenhamer, Rev. Charles L. Pattillo, of Decatur; W. F. Pattillo, of East Atlanta; Dr. C. S. Brannon, of Clarkston; and T. J. Lowe, of Lithonia.

J. E. Forrester, tax collector, is being actively opposed by A. S. Allen, the present tax supervisor.

The executive committee, of which P. F. Callahan, of Decatur, is chairman, will meet on March 25.

THE OLD-FASHIONED BACK YARD AND ITS USE

Editor Constitution: Oh, for the old-fashioned back yard for our children to play in that they might be kept off of the streets! How many mothers and fathers are saying just this to themselves every day, and often to other mothers, when they see the reply: "Well, if you have a back yard the children will not play in it." Now, most of our back yards are not large enough to interest a chicken, much less a child. They are miserably little blocks when the play fences, which serve no useful purpose whatsoever, merely eye-sore, without excuse for being.

Throw all the back yards together, turning them into parks, courts, plazas, playgrounds, places of pleasure and beauty public enough to be helpful, private enough to be restful; away from most of the dust, yet close enough to be within call of mother. Here all the neighborhood children would play and the grown men might as well formally than now; and the nurses might be persuaded to keep off the streets with our babies. We would live out of doors more; we would take great pride in the keeping of our back yards; we would have ground, park or garden, or a combination of all three. Just see what would happen if the city offered the women a prize for the most beautiful and best equipped playground, and the money to go to still further improvements.

Away with the back fence! What good are they anyhow? Let Atlanta, the progressive, begin the good work, and in ten years in the cities of America the hideous back fence will be a thing of the past. The eyes and cut up the children's natural play ground into a series of ugly, useless little pens. If we agitate this move, or strive forward, of course there will be a thousand objections. But let us hear the front fences wailing. Well, for every objection there is an excellent answer ready. I called in the neighborhood children today and asked them how they liked the plan. You should have heard them shout. They have long felt the need, though they did not know how to express it. Let Atlanta be the first to give to her children these safe out-of-door child gardens, and she will have a thousand followers in less than one year.

Your Majesty.

By GEORGE MATTHEW ADAMS.

The only difference between a King and anybody else is that he Rules. It doesn't matter how many he rules, if he rules at all, he's a King.

If you are not a King, it's because you don't Rule—yourself! That is a wise saying. "He who rules his own spirit is greater than he who takes a city." Don't you see? We hear a lot about "the Majesty of the Law." There isn't anything or any one so majestic as the man who knows HE is King. YOUR Majesty? Do you grasp the meaning?

